



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014

<https://archive.org/details/annualreportpoli1929newy>

LIBRARY
JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1929

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF NEW YORK



GROVER A. WHALEN
POLICE COMMISSIONER

BUREAU OF PRINTING
POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF NEW YORK

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

January 1, 1930.

The Honorable

James J. Walker, The Mayor,

The City of New York.

Dear Mr. Mayor:

It is my privilege to hand you herewith a Report of the Management of the Police Department of the City of New York for the calendar year 1929.

The task of administering the Police Department was approached with one end in view—to conduct the Department in such a manner as to warrant the confidence of the people of the City of New York, and at the same time, adopt such improved methods of administration as would raise the standard of efficiency of the police service rendered.

The limitations of this letter of transmission preclude anything but a brief summary of the work of the Department and its intricate machinery. Insofar as possible the scope of the Department's activities are hereinafter outlined and the results obtained recorded.

Immediately after the completion of a survey which was made by me upon assuming the Police Commissionership, the necessity for a thorough reorganization of the Department and a change in administrative methods became apparent. Many weaknesses in the structure of the Organization were found to exist. There had grown up in the Department a theory of management which worked to the great detriment of the Department.

The scope of the Department's inventory which was taken on January 1, 1929, included:

1. The exercise of the police power,
2. Business administration,

ANNUAL REPORT OF

In this Report, an effort has been made to describe the present conditions in the Department, the many improvements instituted and the plans for the Department's efficient functioning in the future.

In the publication of an Annual Police Report, two highly important objects are attained:

1. Compliance with the statutory requirements.
2. Dissemination of official information for the guidance of the public.

The Police Department is a corporation. Its stockholders are the citizens of New York, who are entitled to know the conditions of the Department—its accomplishments, its weaknesses and its improvements.

The year just closed has been one of unprecedented expansion and progress. The morale, the efficiency and enthusiasm of the entire Force has been awakened to a higher degree of responsibility. Perhaps in no business is success more dependent upon the efforts of the individual than in police work.

There now exists in this Department a correlation of effort which has brought about most effective team work. The net result of this change has been reflected in a marked improvement in police service. The old adage "In Unity there is Strength" has found expression in the ranks of the Police Department with resultant collective effort productive of the most amazing achievement.

The work of the Police Department is so far-reaching in its application, that it affects not only the rich and the poor, but also the strong and the weak. The present police administration has been dedicated to this principle—"that the police power be exercised with equal impartiality to all."

REORGANIZATION

No executive whose profession it is to plan, construct and operate organizations can build from the top down. The business architect of organizations must plan and build as any other architect would—from the foundation up.

When I assumed responsibility for the management of the Police Department I found in operation a super-eminent bureau which derived its power from the Police Commissioner and could supersede the authority of the Commanding Officers of the Department without notice. There was no Commanding Officer of high or low degree who might not be confronted at any time by another officer of equal or subordinate rank who in the name of this extraordinary super-bureau could take over his authority and responsibility. Undoubtedly, it was well meant but

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

it could only lead to demoralization and side-stepping. One of my first acts upon taking over the duties of my office was to abolish this unit. The authority which was formerly exercised by this super-bureau was returned to the unit Commanding Officer, to whom it was made very clear that with the added authority thus conveyed, additional responsibility flowed.

In pursuance of this policy of concentrated effort and authority, there was established a coördination of duties of the respective Commanding Officers of the Force which banished divided authority and duplication of effort. This procedure fixed very definitely in the mind of the Commanding Officer his exact status and his "Responsibility of Command." In this way the deplorable practice of "buck passing" sometimes indulged in was eliminated and the responsibility for the "Unit of Command" was fixed.

A year has passed since the adoption of this policy, with the net result, that it has developed a maximum degree of efficiency and the absolute elimination of non-productive effort. It has improved the morale of the Department and has indicated to the Force at large that command is synonymous with initiative and self reliance in meeting and accepting the responsibility which rests with the Superior Officers of the Department.

RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

The entire organization of the Department has been subjected to a thorough reconstruction program which has resulted in automatic sequence of command. Established and successful business methods and procedure have been applied and definite policies and standards incorporated into the Department's routine.

The Police Commissioner transacts official business through three direct channels—Deputy Commissioners, Chief Engineer and Chief Inspector. These officials, in turn, operate through their subordinates and through channels laid down for the management of the Department in an organization plan adopted at the beginning of this fiscal year and from which there is allowed no deviation without the consent and approval of the Police Commissioner. In the case of the Chief Inspector, who is the commanding officer of the uniformed and detective Forces of the Department, official business is transacted directly through the Borough Commanders, who in turn operate through the Commanding Officers of Divisions, who function through the Commanders of the Precincts, which are the basic units of the Organization.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS

In accordance with the reorganization plan laid down for the general good of the service and established to bring similar lines of police business under the same administrative head, a reassignment of the duties of some of the administrative officers of the Department was ordered. To remove any misapprehension as to the responsibility for the performance of certain specific duties, and to bring about a closer coördination, the duties of Deputy Commissioners were made explicit and set forth in the Manual of Procedure of the Department.

CHIEF ENGINEER

The position of Chief Engineer of the Police Department was created. An Engineering Bureau was established with a technically trained personnel under direction of the Chief Engineer. The work of this Bureau deals with projects of a technical nature including the construction, alteration and maintenance of the Department's buildings; telephone and telegraph service, wireless and radio; the traffic light system and precinct flashlight and signal box system; the manufacture and repair of traffic stanchions, signs and markers and the extension, installation and maintenance of electrical service of the Department. Prior to the establishment of the Bureau of Engineering, it was necessary for the Police Department to borrow engineers from time to time from other City Departments and outside sources to work out its problems. The work of this Bureau as the problems of traffic grow will daily increase as the complex problem of traffic congestion grows. The complex problem that traffic congestion presents to the Police Department is one that can be solved only through the study and assistance of engineers working with practical traffic experts.

CHIEF INSPECTOR

The Chief Inspector is the Commanding Officer of the Uniformed and Detective Force. He is responsible for the supervision and efficiency of police work and police conditions throughout the city.

ASSISTANT CHIEF INSPECTOR

The Assistant Chief Inspector is the second ranking uniformed officer of the Department and is assigned to the command of the Detective Division. In the absence of the Chief Inspector, the Assistant Chief Inspector assumes his authority and responsibility.

DEPUTY CHIEF INSPECTOR

Each borough is under the immediate command of a Deputy Chief Inspector, charged with and responsible for the enforcement of all laws and ordinances within his borough. He is especially charged with the

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

enforcement of laws relating to public morals and the discipline and efficiency of the Force under his command. The Borough Commanders are held solely and absolutely responsible for all police conditions within the territorial limits of their respective boroughs.

INSPECTOR

A Division comprises from three to six precincts. The Inspector commanding the Division is held strictly accountable and personally responsible for all police conditions within his Division, particularly the enforcement of all laws affecting vice, gambling and intoxicating liquors. He receives reports from the Captains of Precincts under his command of the existence of violations of the law in this respect; the legal evidence being gathered and arrests made by officers operating directly from the Inspector's office.

CAPTAIN

The basic unit of police management is the Precinct. The authority for its management is vested in the Captain in command. This police officer is directly accountable and personally responsible for police conditions within the territorial limits of his precinct.

DETECTIVE DIVISION

The Detective Division is under the command of the Assistant Chief Inspector and has an organization similar to the Uniformed Force. There are a number of squads operating from Police Headquarters which function through the main office and superior officers of the Detective Division.

Certain phases of criminal work require specialized operatives who have devoted most of their time to a particular branch of detective work. Among these are included the following:

The Central Office Force

The Bureau of Criminal Information

The Prevention Bureau, which is comprised of the Wall Street,
The Maiden Lane and the Radical Squads

Broadway Squad

Fifth Avenue Squad

Safe and Loft Squad

Pick-pocket Squad

Missing Persons Bureau

Narcotic Bureau

Statistical and Criminal Identification Bureau, which includes the
Correspondence and Record Bureau

Lost Property Bureau

Bureau of Information

Bureau of Ballistics

ANNUAL REPORT OF

FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION CHART

A graph, vividly portraying the organization of the Department, permitting a ready visualization of the relationship of the various units with each other, has been included in the Manual of Procedure and a framed enlarged copy of it has been placed in each office and station-house for the convenience of the members of the Force.

POLICE DUTIES AT CRIME SCENES

After a personal survey of police methods at the scene of murders and other major crimes it was obvious that the machinery of the Department was not functioning effectively.

It was noted that there was no definite fixation of authority in the preliminary investigation activities of the police. Orders were given indiscriminately by both detective superiors and ranking officers of the Uniformed Force. This condition resulted in confusion, conflict of authority and loss of man-power, all of which nullified the efforts and effectiveness of the able investigators of the Detective Division assigned to these cases.

To correct this condition, the ranking officer of the Detective Division present assumes immediate command of the detective force and no orders concerning the investigation are given to him except by the Commissioner, the Chief Inspector, the Assistant Chief Inspector, or a Superior Officer of the Detective Division. The immediate area of the scene of a major crime must be immediately cleared of all persons, except officials whose presence is required by law and detectives sent there by the Commanding Officer of the Detective Division. Under this procedure a Detective Commanding Officer with fixed responsibilities is always present at the scene of a major crime.

HOMICIDE

The laws relating to the crime of homicide are highly technical, and it is very important that the evidence be properly collected, marked and safeguarded and that the testimony of witnesses be made absolutely certain in every case. For this purpose a concise method of operation has been outlined and made a permanent part of the departmental procedure.

Another noteworthy change in the reorganization program within the Detective Division was the abolition of the former Homicide Bureau, which covered the entire city and operated from Police Headquarters, Manhattan, and the establishment in its place of a Homicide Squad in each borough under the direct supervision of the Borough Detective Commander.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The former cumbersome Homicide Bureau was unwieldy and ineffective for many reasons, foremost of which was the inability of members assigned thereto to quickly reach the scene of a homicide in distant parts of the city. As a result evidence in many cases became cold, witnesses were indifferent and refused to talk, and the entire situation surrounding the crime changed.

The new Borough Homicide Squads consist of a number of detectives skilled in the work and especially qualified in scientific observation, location of clues, determination of motives, properly securing, safeguarding and marking evidence and other duties in the handling of homicide cases.

Police photographers and stenographers are assigned to each squad, and are required to promptly respond to the scene in homicide cases. Photographs are taken by competent photographers and testimony and statements taken and transcribed by qualified police stenographers have much more weight in the apprehension and successful prosecution of offenders than the material formerly gathered in a slipshod and unbusinesslike way.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INFORMATION

There has been established in the Detective Division a "Bureau of Criminal Information," which receives confidential reports from members of the Force and others, regarding the methods, plans and operations of gangsters, thugs and stick-up men and those engaged in criminal activities.

This Bureau, which is a clearing house for the distribution of criminal information to proper officials, has been productive of tremendous and far-reaching results in the apprehension of criminals and the suppression of crime. An order, issued to the Force, set forth that criminal information supplied by members of the department would be held confidential and due credit given to the police officer submitting such information.

The purpose for which this Bureau was organized precludes further discussion of its work. The results it has attained in its short existence have more than exceeded expectations. As time progresses this Bureau will continue to increase in importance as a medium for the collection and distribution of criminal information.

SECRET SERVICE

One of the most far reaching and outstanding achievements was the organization of a secret service unit within this Department. The members of this branch of the Service, who are selected with great care, must have a knowledge of criminals, and must be peculiarly fitted for the dangerous work.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

These police officers never make arrests; they carry no credentials; have no contact with their own bureau except reporting by number. Their field of activity is confined to the collection of criminal information relative to the habits, operations, associates and hangouts of criminals and the surveillance over the movements and affiliations of the members of the underworld. Through intelligent and courageous work by members of this Bureau, a number of important cases have been solved and a large quantity of valuable property recovered.

For obvious reasons, a detailed account of the work of this unit, all of which is of a highly confidential nature, cannot be disclosed in this report.

GUNMEN'S SQUAD

During the early part of 1929 the Gunmen's Squad, composed of police officers from each Borough, in plain clothes, under the supervision of a superior officer, was organized for the purpose of driving loafers, criminals, gangsters and disorderly characters from the streets, subway trains, "speakeasies," pool parlors, dance halls, and breeding places of immorality and crime.

The results of the operation of this Squad have been most gratifying in preventative police work. Large numbers of breeding places of crime and resorts patronized by habitués of the underworld have been suppressed.

THE POLICE AND CRIME PREVENTION

The first duty of the Police is to protect the community against malefactors who would disturb or do injury to the social order. Essentially, it must be concerned with the detection, the apprehension, and the furnishing of evidence that will convict those who violate the law. But it has a larger duty. It must inquire whence come all these criminals. Why is it that so many of our criminals are mere youths? Fifty per cent of our delinquents are under twenty-one years of age. Five hundred thousand people are sent to prison each year in this country. Sixty per cent of that number have previously served a prison sentence.

The total number of arrests made during 1929 within the various boroughs of the City of persons of both sexes of the ages of sixteen and seventeen years, are as follows:

AGE OF 16 YEARS

	Manhattan	Bronx	Richmond	Brooklyn	Queens	Total
Male	656	256	72	907	173	2,064
Female	152	16	6	101	14	289
Total	808	272	78	1,008	187	2,353

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

AGE OF 17 YEARS

	Manhattan	Bronx	Richmond	Brooklyn	Queens	Total
Male	1,546	403	104	1,285	277	3,615
Female	216	45	9	89	24	383
Total	1,762	448	113	1,374	301	3,998

The necessity of police work in the apprehension of criminals arises in very large measure from the neglect of constructive and preventive work. The average police department is still too often merely an agency of law enforcement, divorced from responsibility for the causes of crime. Its energies are consumed in defensive measures, after the manifestations of crime, rather than in attack on its roots. So long as this is the case, the policeman will continue to represent, as he does in so many places at present, the city's more or less effectual attempt to beat back the spasmodic outcroppings of disorder which are continually in process of manufacture in the inner currents of city life. There is as much need for crime prevention in this city as for fire prevention or disease prevention. To prevent crime and keep it from recruiting its forces, the Police Department, because of its contacts, knowledge, firm knit organization and strategic position, must take the leading part.

Just as yellow fever was successfully attacked by draining the swamps and morasses where it bred, so the attack on crime is, in part at least, a matter of eliminating its breeding places. Crime thrives on bad contacts and environment. Every city has its vicious spots—its centers of contagion—distributing contamination over widespread areas.

The police must attack not only the social swamps and morasses, the existence of which are more or less patent, but must seek out and combat sources of criminal infection and contagion wherever they exist in city life. These unfavorable conditions are manifested in disorderly gangs, unregulated dance halls, vicious places of amusement, lack of proper recreation, and rendezvous for idlers and quasi-criminals, masquerading as poolrooms and cafes. To these may be traced unnecessary temptations to theft and scores of other crime motives. As important as the arrests of offenders, is the determination of the conditions which hatch crimes, and the elimination or correction of those which, if not treated, will send out a swarm of new offenders.

It is this conception of responsibility which prompted the appointment of the Advisory Commission on Crime Prevention by the Police Commissioner. The Commission is composed of a distinguished group of prominent citizens and consultants in the broad and intricate field of social service.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

This body has recently completed an exhaustive survey of the crime situation in New York, and has submitted its report, embodying a comprehensive and tangible plan of procedure for the organization of a Bureau of Crime Prevention within this Department, to develop and extend police work in dealing with the problem of crime.

Heretofore, whatever work the police have done in the matter of crime prevention has been scattered through a series of commands, squads or bureaus, each maintaining no conscious or organic relationship to the other.

The new prevention unit will be as distinct and important a division of police activity as the Detective Division or the Uniformed Force, heading up under its direction all of the conscious forces of the Department that are working to diminish the supply of criminals.

The policeman who is the past master in the art of preventing physical catastrophies by controlling traffic on the highways of our city is no less competent for the task of holding up a guiding hand to young travelers along the difficult path of life.

We will wage an unceasing fight, in coöperation with all of the active reconstructive forces of society, both to prevent potential law-breakers from committing crime and to stop the recruiting of criminals from the youth of our city.

An appropriation of \$99,300 was provided for the organization of the Bureau of Crime Prevention, which was established and commenced its activities at the beginning of the year 1930.

CRIME

The aim of civilization is to secure greater happiness for the human being through security to persons and property, and in consequence the point of keenest interest upon which public attention is constantly focused is the crime situation.

Proof of crime conditions are testified to by figures presented showing or alleging to show a rise or fall in criminal activities in particular localities, together with the results obtained by the police in connection therewith. Such figures, which are sometimes most disconcerting, are not based upon facts. The basis for these conclusions as to the criminal tendencies of our people is founded upon the crime statistics gathered

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

from various departments of our government. Such figures apply only to the particular locality where gathered and ordinarily are valueless for police purposes, through lack of standardization in methods of compilation.

The system of classification and definition of crime widely differs in many of our states. Numerous offenses which are felonies in this state are classified as misdemeanors elsewhere, and vice versa. Again, to consider crime in a locality, the population, its density, its alien residents, geographical conditions, climate, social, political and economic conditions are contributing factors.

In the laws governing criminal procedure there is a startling difference in the various states. In this state the burden of proving the guilt of the accused rests upon the state, while in Continental Europe the burden is imposed upon the accused to prove his innocence. Other technical restrictions placed upon our law enforcers by the criminal codes are too numerous to recount.

Setting aside the value of criminal statistics, our archaic legal machinery and other problematical causes of crime which are the subjects of extended controversy, permit me to discuss briefly the appalling spectacle of the presence of extreme youth in the ebb and flow of the current of crime.

The past records of this Department testify that the majority of our criminals were of the adult classes of our population and the average minimum age was thirty years; but now the great majority of our criminals are recruited from the juvenile classes and in a great many instances are in the adolescent period of life.

Crime of today, both of an abnormal nature and of exceptional violence, is generally committed by youth without any previous criminal or police history. This makes detection and apprehension of offenders most difficult.

There seems to be an ever-growing spirit of disregard for the property rights of others, and while no attempt is made to analyze the theoretical causes of these tendencies of youth to crime, the mental attitude and cynicism of these youthful offenders to proper authority provides food for thought.

Crime is a disease. As bacteria generates unhealthful conditions in the human body, so lawlessness and disorder create social disease. The researches of eminent physicians and scientists have developed preventive measures to combat physical ailments. The result has been a

ANNUAL REPORT OF

mighty boon to mankind with better health and consequent longevity. So, in keeping with modern police procedure to prevent crime, rather than punish criminals, the Bureau of Crime Prevention of this Department, the plans and scope of which are related herein, was created.

GANG ACTIVITIES

One of the most startling developments in the history of crime is the establishment of a form of "Gang Activities" in this country in recent years, particularly since the advent of the Prohibition Law.

These underworld characters do not resort to criminal or civil courts for relief from wrongs or non-fulfillment of contracts. They have their own stern, unmistakable codes. They levy tribute from whom they will. Friends are rewarded. Enemies are punished. From their decree there is neither mercy nor appeal. Punishment is peremptorily inflicted with knife, gun, or explosives.

The fields of activity of these social parasites are bootlegging, gambling, the illegal sale and distribution of narcotics, and other illegitimate enterprises. They are constantly attempting to widen the sphere of their activities to include legitimate industry.

The tendency on the part of public officials and citizens generally has been to view with complacency and indifference the murders of gangsters by their own kind. This is passing the matter off too lightly.

The police have always waged a defensive warfare with offensive methods. This is not enough to completely exterminate this cancerous growth upon society.

The cruising gangster, the stick-up thug, the armed racketeer with their ease of entry and escape from one city and state to another, make the problem of extinction national in scope. A united movement is necessary to cope with them.

The invisible gang activities of the racketeer, thug and gangster must be exposed and smashed in the pitiless glare of publicity.

The familiar headlines, "Slain According to Gang Code," must no longer be a news item in the daily press. The denizens of the underworld, dead or alive, should be depicted in their true light—as despicable cowards and not as heroes, as is too often the case.

Gang rule and racketeering is a bold challenge to organized government. There is no doubt that it will become a national menace of large proportions within a few years unless unceasing vigilance and concerted action is exercised by the law enforcement agencies throughout the country.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

In this City only one government can exist. That is the government of law and order. Any other must be smashed.

These sinister figures who stalk throughout the underworld and who reign through fear, violence and murder, must be destroyed.

On the stage of the great theatre of public opinion in this country, under the spotlight of a great press, and a united police offensive, this invisible, malevolent government, its leaders and subjects, and the principles it represents, will be destroyed.

THE GUN MARKET

The law of this State restricts the sale of pistols, revolvers and firearms which may be concealed upon the person to those legally authorized to possess them. The legal prohibition in this State, however, has proven to be but a small obstacle to the gangster, the gunman and the stick-up bandit, who finds no difficulty in procuring weapons in nearby states.

The passage of a federal statute penalizing the indiscriminate sale of guns in all states appears to be the only logical solution of this evil. Federal legislation should serve as a forerunner to the adoption of uniform state laws regulating firearms.

The machine gun, one of the most deadly instruments of modern warfare, has been adopted by the present day thug and racketeer of the more desperate variety. At present there is no law regulating the sale, giving away or possession of machine guns. The horrifying hazard to innocent bystanders incidental to the discharge of a machine gun in a crowded city is obvious and the machine gun menace is one that should be summarily dealt with. The adoption of adequate legislation is entirely necessary to include in the Penal Code of this State most stringent provisions dealing with the sale, transfer and possession of this terrible instrument of death.

HOSTILE WITNESSES

In countless murder cases and in instances of other deliberate, atrocious crimes which are committed in crowded thoroughfares and public places, openly and in plain public view, the police are constantly handicapped in their endeavors, due to the reluctance of eyewitnesses to reveal their knowledge of the circumstances. Such witnesses, in many cases, even at the solicitation of the police and the District Attorney, will not admit any knowledge of the affair whatsoever.

Such persons may be held as material witnesses for the state, placed under oath and examined, but still they persist in withholding evidence, give perjured testimony and prove hostile to the State.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Recently a learned judge in a noted criminal case made the following observations:

"I know from my own experience what it is for the public prosecutor to be confronted by a situation such as this; that is, where witnesses are hostile and where many of them are drawn from most undesirable elements of the population and feel no obligation whatever in taking an oath.

"In my opinion, many of the witnesses, in fact most of the witnesses on the material matters, were hostile, and many of them, in my opinion, have demonstrated on the stand here that they have no appreciation whatever of an oath.

"The law is the same in criminal cases as in civil cases, that the party who calls a witness vouches for his credibility, cannot impeach him and is bound by his testimony. In my opinion, that extension of that rule of law in criminal cases is ridiculous.

"The District Attorney was the public official seeking the truth, and he must take his witnesses where he can get them. The Legislature has been requested in these actions to abrogate that rule of law and to allow the District Attorney in dealing with hostile witnesses to deal with them as such, but the Legislature refused to pass a bill amending the law. However, after all that is said and done, the court, of course, has to take the law as it is and the facts as they are before it."

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE—REDUCED 11%

The results of the reorganization of this Department and the improvement in the morale of the Force are reflected in the statistics of serious crimes for the past year, as compared with last year:

Year	Murder	Assault and Robbery	Burglary	Felonious Assault	Total
1928.....	339	1,232	3,708	2,599	7,878
1929.....	357	1,172	2,990	2,490	7,009

It will be noted that there is a substantial decrease of 11% in the total number of such crimes of violence as compared with 1928.

MURDER—67% COMMITTED INDOORS

The crime of murder is the least preventable by the Police. Sixty-seven per cent of the murders in 1929 were committed indoors and could not possibly have been prevented by the Police.

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

COMPARISON

WITH OTHER CITIES

YEAR - 1929

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Cities	Population	Murder or Manslaughter	% 100,000 Population	Assault and Robbery	% 100,000 Population	Burglary	% 100,000 Population
NEW YORK.....	6,064,484	357	5.9	1,172	19.2	2,990	49.
Chicago.....	3,102,800	285	9.2	5,139	165.8	4,085	131.8
Philadelphia	2,035,900	162	8.1	631	31.6	1,417	70.9
Detroit	1,334,500	179	13.8	1,968	151.3	1,524	117.2
Los Angeles.....	1,300,000	35	4.2	1,237	95.2	5,671	436.2
Cleveland.....	984,500	63	6.3	1,436	143.6	3,176	317.6
St. Louis.....	839,200	96	12.	2,444	305.5	3,106	388.3

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The 11% increase in arrests made this year as compared with last year for murder is the best testimony of the increased effectiveness of this Department.

ROBBERY AND BURGLARY—REDUCED 68%

The following is a comparative list of robbery and burglary losses which has been compiled from the records of 45 insurance companies. The insurance companies' figures present an excellent view of this class of crime.

	Average for 1923	1924-1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Number of Losses	6,716	5,218	2,531	2,250	1,912	
Paid Losses	3,027,581	1,920,631	855,531	797,500	677,875	

The decrease in the number of losses during the year of 1929, as compared with the average losses for the three previous years, was 42.6 per cent and, with the six preceding years, the reduction amounted to 62 per cent.

The decrease in paid losses during the year 1929, as compared with the average losses for the three previous years, was 43.1 per cent. Comparing the year 1929 with the average for six previous years, the decrease was 67.8 per cent.

For Greater New York, from 1919 to 1925 inclusive, burglary business showed a loss to all underwriters.

From 1926 to 1928 inclusive, burglary losses decreased to such proportions that the underwriters realized their first profits in ten years.

Burglary losses continue to show an even more remarkable decrease during the year 1929.

NEW YORK FREE FROM CRIME

Compared with six of the leading cities of the country:

Cities	Population	Number of Crimes Violence	Per cent. per 100,000 pop.
New York	6,064,484	4519	74.1
Chicago	3,102,800	9509	306.7
Philadelphia	2,035,900	2210	110.5
Detroit	1,334,500	3671	282.4
Los Angeles	1,300,000	6963	535.6
Cleveland	984,500	4675	467.5
St. Louis	839,200	5646	705.7

The total number of cases reported for the year 1929, for Murder or Manslaughter, Assault and Robbery, and Burglary in New York City

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

is shown above. A comparison is made with other cities during the same period and it will be noted that the rate per 100,000 population is much lower.

TRIVIAL OFFENDERS—REDUCED 36%

The Department has adopted a policy of leniency in dealing with persons who thoughtlessly commit trivial infractions of the city ordinances and traffic regulations, by courteous admonition of the offending parties. Arrests were not made when a summons would suffice, and the service of a summons was avoided when the desired object could be attained by a warning.

This policy resulted in a reduction of 36% in the number of summonses served during the year, as compared with 1928.

The plan has met with approval and appreciation, and a marked degree of public coöperation and general observance of the ordinances.

PUBLIC MORALS—NO COMMERCIAL VICE

Under this heading are included Vice and Gambling, evils as old as civilization. In this great city, with its immense cosmopolitan and transient population, individuals and groups, large and small, with various degrees of will-power and morals, spiritual and other standards, have their own conception of the appropriate measure of obedience to any law which they believe regulates, diminishes or interferes with their personal liberty.

The experience of police officials for centuries has proven that force alone will not and cannot bring about the complete destruction of this evil. The underlying causes must be attacked and abolished.

This is being done. Certain types of dance halls, night clubs, cabarets and other places of amusement and resort that create temptation for the young, and supply opportunity for those inclined to engage in this vice, are receiving close surveillance, not only by the plain-clothes force, but also by the Special Duty Officers of precincts who are required specifically to supervise all such places. The assignment of Crime Prevention Officers and Patrolwomen to the suppression of disorderly conditions in such resorts has resulted in marked improvement.

NO COMMERCIAL GAMBLING

The connection of gambling with larceny, robbery, homicide and other crimes of violence, makes evident the necessity of strict enforcement of laws relating to this subject.

Great vigilance has been exercised in this direction with the result that there is no semblance of organized gambling in this city.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE VOLSTEAD ACT

The enactment of the 18th Amendment restricting the personal habits of the people has resulted in the mushroom growth of what is commonly known as the "speakeasy." The illegal nature of this business attracts to it the "stick-up" thug, the gangster, the degenerate, the racketeer and the gunman. The activity of the criminal classes in the operation of certain speakeasies and night-clubs has resulted in numerous crimes of violence. This unlawful business provides a haven for criminals and makes the work of the Police Department much more difficult.

During the past year particular attention has been given to all places in which it was suspected that the Prohibition Law was being violated, particularly to speakeasies, night clubs, cabarets and like resorts catering to gangsters, gunmen, racketeers and those of like ilk.

TRAFFIC

The vehicular traffic problem, aggravated by the tremendous excavation incidental to the construction of subways, bridges, tunnels, grade crossings and the many other great public improvements now in a transitory stage, augmented by the great building development either in the course of construction or completed, make the handling of vehicular and pedestrian traffic with facility and safety a matter of grave concern from the viewpoint of this Department.

A gradual but amazing change is occurring in the building plan of our city. The two-family residence or the lower type of business building are being rapidly replaced by gigantic, towering structures that in many instances provide habitation for thousands of persons.

While this remarkable new building growth is general throughout all the Boroughs, it is particularly prevalent to the Borough of Manhattan, where on the East Side, the midtown, the lower West Side and Yorkville sections, a most marvelous change in architecture and height in new building construction is rapidly taking place.

In this new development the gigantic office building, mercantile building, the huge apartment house, the hotel and hospital predominate, resulting in a transformation of many inconspicuous roadways into important thoroughfares, which are now second to none either in this country or abroad.

Conditions similar to those in Manhattan are found on a smaller scale in Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens and Richmond, where intricate traffic problems are constantly arising.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

A rapid development such as this has never occurred before in the history of the world.

New York City and its contiguous area now have a population of upwards of 10,000,000.

Two million people come to lower Manhattan below 59th Street every working day.

The theatrical and shopping districts have by far the largest street traffic, pedestrian and vehicular, that moves anywhere in the world. Hundreds of thousands of people swarm this section daily and nightly on business and in quest of recreation and amusement. Many of them arrive and leave in taxicabs and other automobiles.

In this area, extending from 39th Street to 52d Street, from Fifth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, are located hundreds of hotels, theatres, great department stores, restaurants, and other places of amusement. The resorts accommodate hundreds of thousands of patrons. Madison Square Garden alone houses almost 25,000.

The difficulty of the police in handling the vast crowds and the never-ending flow of vehicles can hardly be understood.

PARKING

One of the major impediments of street traffic is the parking evil. Automobiles parked at the curb narrow the width of the roadway, and, if backed to the curb, almost take up one-third of the streets which are now inadequate to accommodate the daily peaks of moving traffic in many parts of the city.

Parking causes double parking, cruising and other causes of obstruction, and is the cause of many street accidents in that moving traffic must zig-zag around the parked car, resulting in sudden sharp turns and confusion which often ends in accidents.

PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC

The question of regulating the movement of vehicles is not the only difficulty. Pedestrian traffic also requires special attention. Skyscrapers not only house more people, but also attract more. The general tendency has been to build upward to almost unbelievable heights, without regard to the already overtaxed sidewalk facilities. To make room for vehicular traffic, the width of the roadways of many streets has been increased by cutting down the width of the sidewalks.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

In the financial district, the theatrical district, the garment and other business centers, the sidewalks are crowded to overflowing during certain periods of the day, with the result that pedestrians occupy the street, taking up the place designed for vehicles and necessarily slowing up vehicular traffic.

The Traffic Division has been reorganized. Two additional traffic districts and nine additional traffic precincts were established. A reduction of the area for which Traffic Inspectors and Captains are responsible makes possible closer supervision of traffic conditions and personnel.

A Parking Squad has been established. It is their duty to maintain a close check on parking and to summons chronic offenders. This evil has been greatly checked.

A special squad has been organized to maintain a continual survey of street conditions with respect to street openings and street obstructions. These surveys and subsequent coöperation by municipal authorities have eliminated many of the traffic delays due to such construction.

Everything possible in the way of traffic regulations and physical and engineering improvements are being instituted to make full use of the available street space.

The traffic control light system has been extended in all boroughs; traffic towers on Fifth Avenue and other thoroughfares in all boroughs have been removed and all the remaining towers will be eliminated as soon as possible. The timing of traffic lights has been revised. A central control station has been established for the operation of the traffic light signal system through which all traffic lights in Manhattan are controlled. A large amount of improved traffic equipment has been installed in all parts of the city.

IMPROVEMENTS

Unique innovations in traffic regulations have been tried out with notable success, particularly in the theatrical district. Other important outstanding changes in traffic regulations, including the establishment of special traffic rules in Central Park and on Columbus Circle, have tended to more equitably distribute and speed up traffic below 110th Street.

The special traffic regulations for the theatrical district, which are without doubt the most drastic ever issued anywhere, have measurably increased the safety factor and have greatly eliminated confusion and facilitated both vehicular and pedestrian traffic. These regulations forbid parking and making left or right turns during certain hours, and prohibit the cruising of taxicabs, which are the principal causes of congestion.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

CURE FOR PARKING ABUSES

Perhaps the most effective cure for the abuse of the parking privilege is the actual physical removal, as encumbrances, of automobiles parked in the theatrical district, in violation of the regulations, by the Department of Sanitation. This procedure has been productive of excellent results in clearing the streets of parked cars.

Unfortunately, however, the wide application of this method is impossible because of the limited number of trucks available for towing parked cars, and the large force of men required to time the period of parking by offenders.

The evils of parking have been greatly minimized and traffic has been consequently speeded up by the restriction of parking entirely in some zones of the city and limiting it to specified periods of time in others.

When the new parking restrictions were proposed strenuous objections were received from many sources that business could not stand any curtailment of this privilege, but a subsequent trial proved the contrary, that most of the "squatters" kept their cars on the streets in order to save garage rent and that they kept the occupants of other cars from approaching the curb and doing business with adjacent shops, so that, instead of helping business, they really hindered it.

The closing off to vehicular traffic during the noon hour of West 36th Street, between Seventh Avenue and Eighth Avenue, to provide recreation space for upwards of 100,000 needleworkers employed in the cloak and suit industry in the vicinity, has been most efficacious in relieving heavy congestion of overcrowded adjoining thoroughfares by diverting thousands of promenaders during the luncheon period.

STAGGER SYSTEM

Large business concerns, employing thousands of persons, have adopted the "stagger plan" in arranging mealtime and working hours for their employees; and the theatres in the theatrical district have also "staggered" their schedules, distributing over a period of about a half hour, the vast concourse of persons who formerly clashed, pushed and tugged with each other in order to reach their destination at about the same time.

The stupendous cost of badly needed relief to traffic congestion by the construction of elevated highways and bridges, the widening of

ANNUAL REPORT OF

streets, and the installation and maintenance of the varied devices such as traffic control lights, beacons, etc., and the staggering economic loss which has been estimated at upwards of \$1,000,000 daily, resulting from the slowing up of industry in the city consequent to delays of traffic, constitute a most vital financial and social problem as well as a serious menace to the future growth and prosperity of the city.

The thousands of vehicles and millions of pedestrians using the thoroughfares of our city daily make necessary the strict enforcement of the traffic regulations. The extent of success in this direction, however, depends largely upon the obedience of pedestrians and motorists to regulation, and their mutual respect of the common rights of all in the use of the roadways.

SALARY INCREASES

As a business executive, I recognize that the efficiency of an organization is dependent, to a large extent, upon the conditions under which the employees work.

Inquiry into the salaries of the members of the Force of all ranks disclosed startling revelations.

The salary of Patrolmen, which ranged from \$1,769 for the first three years to \$2,500 at the end of the fifth year, less 2% for the Pension Fund, was entirely inadequate for them to decently support themselves and their families and maintain their self-respect at present standards. Policemen are required to provide at their own expense and maintain in a neat and servicable condition all articles of uniform and equipment, including winter, summer and dress uniform, revolver with holster and belt, ammunition, batons, billets, whistles, nippers and other miscellaneous items of their regulation equipment. They are also obliged to pay out of their salaries the monthly "house tax" incident to the maintenance of station house facilities of their respective commands.

During the 1929 Session of the Legislature, with the unqualified support of the Mayor and the Police Commissioner, a law was passed, subject to a referendum by the people of first-class cities within the State, to increase the pay of First Grade Patrolmen from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per annum.

After a dignified campaign in connection with the referendum for their salary increase, the policemen and firemen were victorious at the General Election, receiving an overwhelming majority vote in their favor.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The additional financial burden which the people assumed as a result of their verdict registered at the polls, placed upon the members of the Police Force an additional responsibility to render the best type of police service.

The vote of confidence which the policemen received at the hands of the citizens of the metropolis indicates the abiding faith that the people have in them. Their responsibility now is even greater, if that were possible, than it was before, to render a stewardship of their duties that will make life and property safe from harm in the City of New York. Their loyalty to the Department has been challenged in even a higher degree than they have ever demonstrated.

I know that our men are worthy of this trust and will not be found wanting.

In order to overcome the inequalities in the salaries of Patrolmen receiving less than the maximum, new schedules for the various grades were introduced. The minimum is now \$2,000 for the first two years of service, with graduating increases until the maximum salary is attained at the completion of five years of service.

The salaries of superior officers were entirely out of proportion with those of executives in the business world. A proportionate salary increase similar to that granted to Patrolmen was given to superior officers to equalize, at least to some extent, this disparity.

While we seek to furnish the best possible police service at the least cost, it is a well established business principle that the quality of service is contingent upon fair and just compensation for services rendered.

Fair and just salaries and wages to the personnel and reasonable and regular dividends to the public in the form of efficient police service has been the aim of the Administration.

It is and has been the aim to pay salaries in all respects adequate and just and to make certain that individual merit is discovered and recognized.

REWARDS FOR MERIT

The members of the Force have been convinced that they do not need "influence" to get promotion, but instead, ability and bravery and keenness. Promotions now are not made secretly and by "influence." They are announced publicly, with the press present and with a public explanation.

Every member of the Force who performed extraordinary police service during the past year was promptly recognized and rewarded, if

ANNUAL REPORT OF

already in the Detective Bureau, by advancement in grade, and if a member of the Uniformed Force by transfer to the Detective Bureau in one of the grades according to the importance of the deed performed.

Forty-one patrolmen received extra compensation of \$240; 175 patrolmen were transferred to the Detective Bureau; 102 detectives were advanced from third-grade detective to second-grade detective with an increase in pay to \$2,700 per annum; and 47 detectives were advanced from second-grade detective to first-grade detective with an increase in pay to \$3,500 per annum.

The high quality of the morale of the Force is attributable to this fair and impartial treatment and the humane policies which have inspired the men to perform better police service to the citizens of this city.

VACATION

Strikes and industrial disputes of various kinds have made heavy demands upon the personnel of the Department during the year, which necessitated holding the entire Force on duty. The men were required to devote a great deal of extra time to the service of the Department in protecting life and property and maintaining order.

The Force proved itself worthy of the highest compliment during these trying times which took them away from their homes and families, and also for the efficient manner in which police duty was performed at the registration of voters, and at the primary and general election.

As a mark of executive appreciation for the splendid record made by the Department and the efficiency, devotion to duty, and the excellent type of police service rendered, an additional two days' vacation allowance for each member of the Department was ordered.

UNIFORMS

Although all the styles of civilian wearing apparel have constantly improved from time to time, no change had been made in the models of uniforms in this Department since 1912.

The urgent need, in the making of uniforms, to provide increased comfort to the wearers and practicability for present day police work, was plainly apparent.

During the past year, newly designed soft caps were introduced for all members of the Force, and new uniforms were initiated for members of the following branches of the Department:

- a. Recruits and other students in the Police College.
- b. Emergency Service.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

- c. Mounted Force.
- d. Motorcycle Force.
- e. Clerical Force.
- f. Printing Bureau.
- g. Aviation Service.
- h. The Officer Personnel.

The purchase of all such caps and uniforms was financed entirely from private sources, through the generosity of a group of public-spirited citizens, and involved no expense whatever upon the part of the members of the Force. \$75,659 was donated for that purpose.

CAFETERIA

The inaccessibility of desirable restaurants where meals might be obtained at moderate prices by members of the Department assigned to Police Headquarters made necessary the establishment of a cafeteria in the Police Headquarters Annex, where wholesome meals may now be had at about one-half the price charged elsewhere.

DENTAL CLINIC

A vitally important step in the path of progress, and one which will unerringly fulfill its function of promoting the health, efficiency and well-being of the members of the Force, was taken when on June 4th, 1929, a dental clinic was established at Police Headquarters. Even in this advanced age, great indeed is the percentage of people who do not thoroughly appreciate that care of the teeth is insurance against many of our bodily ills. Only after sickness takes a firm grip on many and the physician traces an illness to its source—infected teeth—do they realize that neglect in this respect collects its toll in impaired health and consequent inefficiency. With this in mind the present Administration lost no time in seeking a means of insuring the members of the Force against these conditions. This quest met with ready and benevolent response from the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, which generously donated a modern dental clinic for the sole benefit, without cost, of the members of the Force. It is equipped with the most modern, scientific apparatus and appliances, and is in charge of experienced dental surgeons and qualified assistants. Daily, a specified quota of men are sent there to undergo an examination and necessary treatment of the teeth. In due time each and every member of the rank and file of the Department will have been subjected to dental inspection at this clinic.

X-RAY LABORATORY

Another notable feature of the present Administration, which is also calculated to aid the medical staff in the promotion of the physical well-being of the members of the Force, was the establishment of the X-Ray

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Laboratory at Police Headquarters. This, too, is a monument to the spirit and character of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association.

EXPANSION

The present Police Headquarters was completed in 1909, more than 21 years ago. For many years, it has been inadequate to accommodate the many activities of this Department, which have been constantly increasing with the immense growth of the city.

Since that time the numerical Force of this Department has almost doubled. The physical and mental training of the recruits require much larger space than could be afforded in the old gymnasium and small classrooms in Police Headquarters, and it was necessary to use various armories and a part of Grand Central Palace for this purpose.

The enlargement of the Force naturally created a proportionate increase in the clerical work and records in the Chief Clerk's Office, the Surgical Bureau, Old Record Room, Traffic Division and Detective Bureau, executive offices and other branches of the Department, and made necessary the transfer of many of such units to other departmental buildings.

With your coöperation, the Loft Candy Factory Building, located at Broome Street, Cleveland Place and Kenmare Street, directly north of Police Headquarters, was leased to this Department as a Headquarters Annex.

It is an eight-story building and has a floor area of about 120,000 square feet, and in it are now comfortably housed all the scattered Headquarters units, as well as several bureaus, including the Property Clerk's Bureau and the Printing Bureau, which were located in the basement of Police Headquarters.

As soon as necessary repairs can be made, several of the buildings formerly occupied by bureaus which have been transferred to the Headquarters Annex, will be re-opened as station houses, which are badly needed in the section of the Borough of Manhattan in which they are located.

Five new station houses have been constructed or are in the course of construction in rapidly growing sections of the City. Plans have been completed and construction will be commenced on three additional station houses. Many existing station houses which were unsanitary, unfit and inadequate for present and anticipated needs have been enlarged or improved.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The building program and rehabilitation of the Department's organization, while not wholly concluded, has attained such a degree of progress that completion of the work must automatically follow within a short time.

POLICE COLLEGE

The complexities of the new social, scientific and mechanical age in which we live have sounded the death knell for the old-fashioned policeman.

Special training is needed for the police officer to successfully cope with new police problems arising from the ever-increasing intricacies of traffic problems, social changes, and new scientific and mechanical inventions.

The higher education for the policeman is only in its infancy, but it is rapidly being developed. Through the establishment of the Police College, in a few years police work will be placed on a par with the legal, medical and other higher professions.

Spacious quarters have been provided for the operations of the College at the Headquarters Annex Building, with modern classroom facilities and equipment and a unique police museum illustrating the tools and technique of criminal investigation and police methods.

The faculty comprises instructors from the personnel of those of the ranking officers of the Department who are expert in their respective branches of police activity, supplemented by an advisory board composed of professional people who have been enlisted from outside agencies, and some of the foremost educators of the country. The methods of teaching have been evolved from years of experience and specialization.

The following twelve distinct branches of instruction and training are included within the curriculum of the College:

1. Recruits' Training School.
2. Teachers' Training School.
3. Detectives' Training School.
4. Specialized Training School.
5. Officers' Training School.
6. Law Training School.
7. Motor Transport Training School.
8. Equestrian Training School.
9. Traffic and Safety School.
10. Small Firearms School.
11. Aviation School.
12. Promotional Instruction School.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The student body are given a rigid course of instruction along lines which will enable them to deal effectually with the special conditions for which they are responsible, and the graduates are equipped with the highest degree of authentic and reliable information and training that modern criminology, experience, observation and practice have to offer.

AVIATION

During the past year there has been an alarming manifestation of careless and thoughtless flying of aircraft over this City and a ruthless disregard by flyers of the rights of citizens, which has resulted in numerous casualties, personal injuries and damage to property.

Low-flying aviators and stunt aerial maneuvers, which constitute a grave source of public annoyance, and imminent jeopardy of life and limb, have become commonplace. The "hit-and-fly" pilot has come into being. There have been numerous instances of crippled planes and forced landings in thickly congested sections of the City, due to mechanical defects arising from the lack of proper pre-flight inspection or otherwise.

The primary function of the Police is to protect life and property and it is apparent that drastic measures are urgently required to curb reckless flying over the territorial limits of this City, where other lives than those of the pilots are concerned. People on the beaches and pedestrians on the streets should have an absolute feeling of security from the menace of airplanes. The idea of aircraft falling out of the skies in the heart of a great metropolis is a most horrifying one. The time is not far distant when thousands of people will be flying, and ways and means of affording the fullest degree of protection to persons and property must be provided.

The Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce of the Federal Government is at present the sole regulatory body on aviation. Federal inspectors are stationed at various airports, but they have no enforcement facilities. They do not patrol the air and they are able to act only when complaints are made to them. In such cases they can investigate and suspend licenses, but their investigation never begins until complaint is lodged.

Obviously the problem of affording proper protection to the people in the matter of air traffic over this City is a local one which requires the adoption of local legislation to restrict low and dangerous flying and to protect the public from further disasters from the air.

A tentative code of aeronautics is in the course of preparation and the measure will shortly be introduced.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Police Officers are being trained for air service at our newly established Aviation School in the Police College. The duties of an organization such as is contemplated for such work for so great a city as New York are at times likely to be difficult and arduous. Its pilot personnel should consequently be of an exceptionally high order, skilled, intelligent and resourceful beyond the average. Thorough training is essential to the development of such personnel. Most of our air student body have arrived at the solo stage in their instruction, and as soon as they become proficient they will receive instruction in planes of the navy observation type, which the Police Department intends to use with amphibian landing gear.

Several of the higher officials of the Department have already been required to take airplane flights and will later become better acquainted with aviation. The other commanding officers of the Department will be made familiar with airplane travel. The Police Department must use all of the most modern machinery in its work, and every commanding officer will have to fly in planes and learn how to make use of them in the performance of police duty.

Already a nucleus of our Police Air Service has been formed. This has been made possible by the donation of planes and airport facilities to the Police through the public-spirited generosity of a well known merchant of this City.

The need of a Police Air Force is not confined to the regulation of air travel and the prevention of aircraft disasters. Its value for purposes of swift apprehension of fleeing criminals cannot be overestimated.

On October 4th, 1929, for the first time in police history, an airplane was used by this Department in the pursuit and apprehension of a criminal. The fugitive was a tugboat captain charged with homicide.

After an altercation with a coal barge captain off Fort Schuyler, The Bronx, which resulted in the barge captain's death, the accused fled aboard his tug up Long Island Sound.

With only a meagre description of the tug and its fugitive commander as a clue, the Police took off on their first airplane pursuit.

At nightfall the air pursuers sighted their quarry near New London, Connecticut, but were prevented from alighting because of rough water. On the following morning, however, the police plane again sighted the tug, made a landing and arrested the fugitive.

The quick results obtained would have been impossible without the aid of aviation facilities.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MOTOR EQUIPMENT

An inventory and inspection disclosed that the motor equipment of the Department was in a poor condition and that, contrary to true economy in both labor and cost of materials, a large number of dilapidated vehicles in advanced stages of senile decay, that should have been long ago condemned, were being repaired and placed in commission, only to break down again in a short time and require further repairs. 399 automobiles of all types were condemned and replaced by 244 new cars, bringing the rolling stock of the Department to a high standard.

Promptness in arrival at the scene of a homicide or other serious crime is of utmost importance. Quick arrival makes possible the prompt apprehension of the perpetrator, and the collection of evidence and statements from witnesses while the details are still fresh in their minds, which is material to the trial of the offender. Delay affords time for friends of the perpetrator of the offense to influence witnesses, destroy evidence or otherwise hamper the investigation.

MOUNTED FORCE

The Mounted Force was detached from the precincts and formed into units of troops under the charge of a qualified commanding officer and competent superior officers.

The commanding officers of precincts were not generally familiar with the care of horses and equipment and, therefore, could not properly supervise the men assigned to mounted duty.

This assignment of definite control and responsibility will prove most satisfactory, and a marked improvement in the mounted service can be confidently looked for.

MOBILIZED RESERVES

The emergency service of this Department was reorganized and enlarged by the addition of fifteen new trucks and an increase in personnel of fifteen sergeants and one hundred and five patrolmen, making a total of eleven trucks, thirty-three sergeants and two hundred and thirty-one patrolmen.

These units, which were formerly operated as separate and distinct squads, have been taken from the control of the commanding officers of the precincts in which trucks are housed and have been organized into a division under the control of a qualified commanding officer.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Provision was made for nine additional Police Emergency Trucks in the Budget for 1930.

The centralization of these scattered squads into a single unit, and the placing of responsibility of control and supervision under one competent head, has resulted in a higher standard of efficiency.

The extremely useful emergency and rescue work of which the Emergency Service is capable, and the many and varied uses to which it can be applied, has made it an indispensable factor in police work in this city.

COURTESY

Courtesy is an important essential in attaining efficiency in any line of business. It is absolutely indispensable in police work, the successful handling of which depends so much upon the good will and coöperation of the public.

The necessity and desirability of courtesy in their intercourse with the public and superior officers was strongly impressed upon the members of this Department by verbal orders and in the form of framed posters setting forth the orders of the Police Commissioner on this subject, posted in conspicuous places in station houses, offices and Department buildings. That "SERVICE" to the public must always be uppermost in the minds of all members of the Force was especially emphasized.

As a whole, the Force has admirably responded in this respect, and a higher quality of service and satisfaction to the public has been cultivated.

Incivility, insolence and discourtesy on the part of any member of the Department in contact with the public will not be tolerated.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

A careful analysis of the Rules and Regulations and Orders issued to the members of the Force indicated that the Book of Rules and Regulations and methods of procedure, promulgated in 1924, had long since become obsolete and unwieldy by the subsequent issuance of several thousands of orders of various kinds, including typewritten, telephone, printed, mimeographed and oral, amending or supplementing the Rules and Regulations and containing special instructions to the Force. There was much duplication of effort and, as a consequence, confusion reigned in carrying on the business of the Department.

The prodigious task of compiling and adopting a Manual of Procedure and revising the Book of Rules and Regulations was quickly accomplished, and a copy of each of such publications has been issued to every member of the Force.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The new Book of Rules and Regulations and Manual of Procedure represent a carefully considered plan for the systematic operation of the Department based on sound, well-tried business principles and practice. Uniformity of procedure and coördination has resulted in an efficiency and directness in police work not heretofore existing.

CRIME STATISTICS

Accurate crime statistics are of the greatest importance in measuring the efficiency of Police Departments as well as in determining the causes of crime, and the effectiveness of the administration of the judicial and penal systems, the social and civic agencies and all the direct and indirect measures, both public and private, for analyzing and preventing not only the crimes but the underlying social and economic evils which tend to cause and increase them. In the interest of crime prevention, detection and prosecution, crime statistics must be accurately kept.

Heretofore the manner of publishing such statistics was wholly inadequate and did not reflect the real state of efficiency of the Police Department. The figures showing the number of complaints were not disclosed, nor was the value of property stolen and the value of property recovered given, so that for the purpose of comparison the statistics were almost useless.

With a view to improving the methods employed, a comprehensive survey of the manner of collecting, compiling, recording, reporting and maintaining crime statistics was made. Important innovations were instituted in order to increase the accuracy and value of such data for administrative purposes in determining the efficiency of the various branches of the service.

A complete system of collecting and compiling crime statistics has been devised and put in operation, and there is published in this report detailed comparative crime statistics under the following headings:

- a. Number of complaints made of crimes committed.
- b. Number of arrests made upon such complaints.
- c. Total value of property reported stolen.
- d. Total value of stolen property recovered.
- e. Summary of crimes committed in each Borough.

With the exception of the Semi-Annual Report issued six months ago, never before have crime figures been published on such a broad scale.

Throughout this report if there is a note of persistent optimism, it is justified by the numerous progressive departmental activities and the highly satisfactory statistics presented in detail, which create a firm ground for belief that the business of our NEW organization should continue in the coming months with a substantial increase in efficiency.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

It is most pleasant to report gains in the efficiency of the Department. Nevertheless, business experience teaches that there is danger in the development of over-confidence which might result in a consequent tendency to slacken.

This present period of progress in the Police Department, which was gained only by hard work, intelligent direction and scientific study, will not be halted by reactionary causes that stultified the Department in the past.

In conclusion, I desire to assure you of my deep appreciation of your hearty coöperation and support in the difficult task of reconstructing both the foundation and superstructure of the Police Department, without which the unprecedented expansion, progress and achievements during the past year would have been impossible.

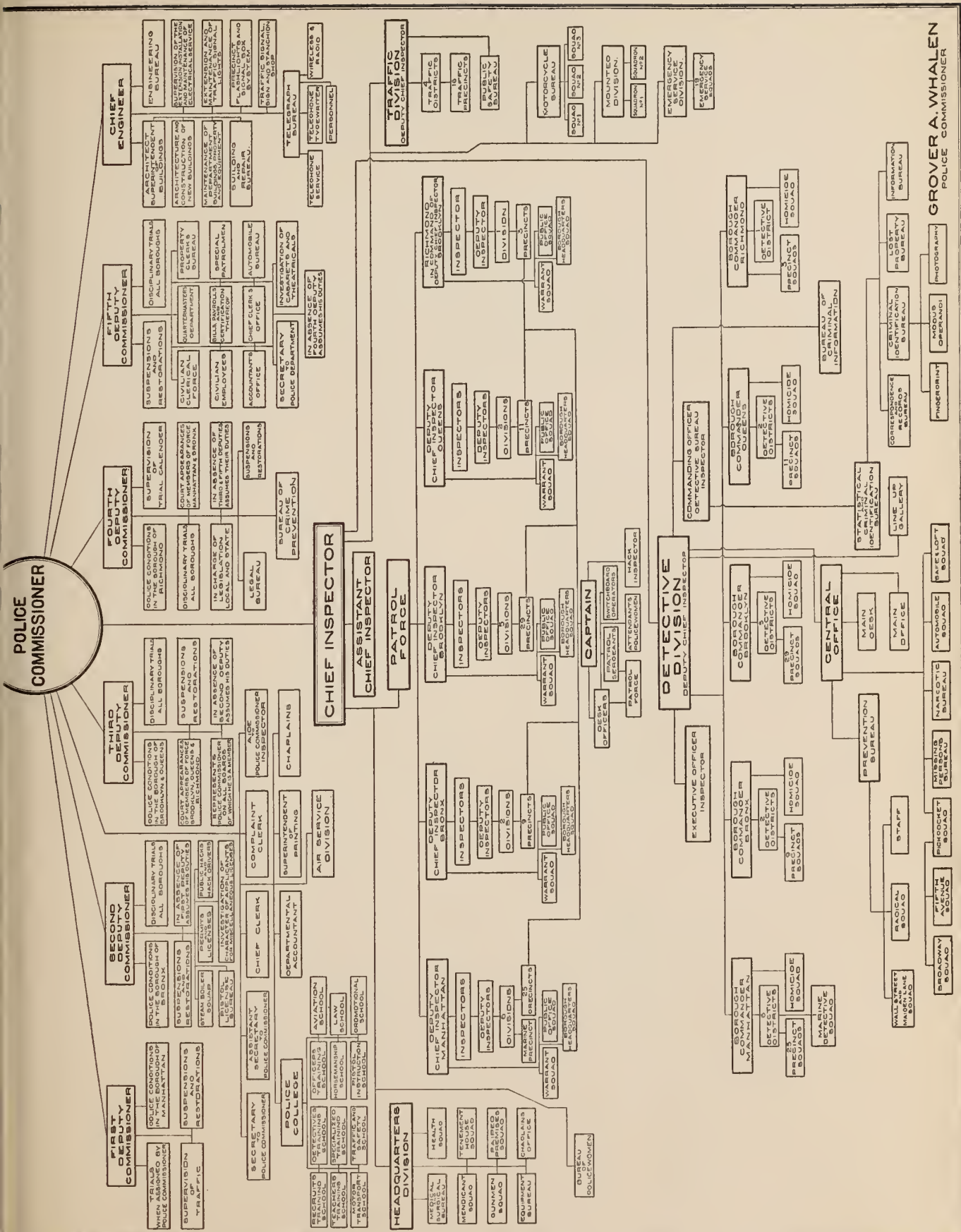
The remarkable record of achievements set forth herein is a glowing tribute to the enthusiastic work, loyalty and unselfish devotion to duty on the part of the rank and file.

It will always remain with me one of the happiest memories of a busy life that I have been privileged to be associated with and to have worked side by side with the finest and most intelligent and courageous personnel that can be found in any police department in the world.

Respectfully submitted,

GROVER A. WHALEN,

Police Commissioner.

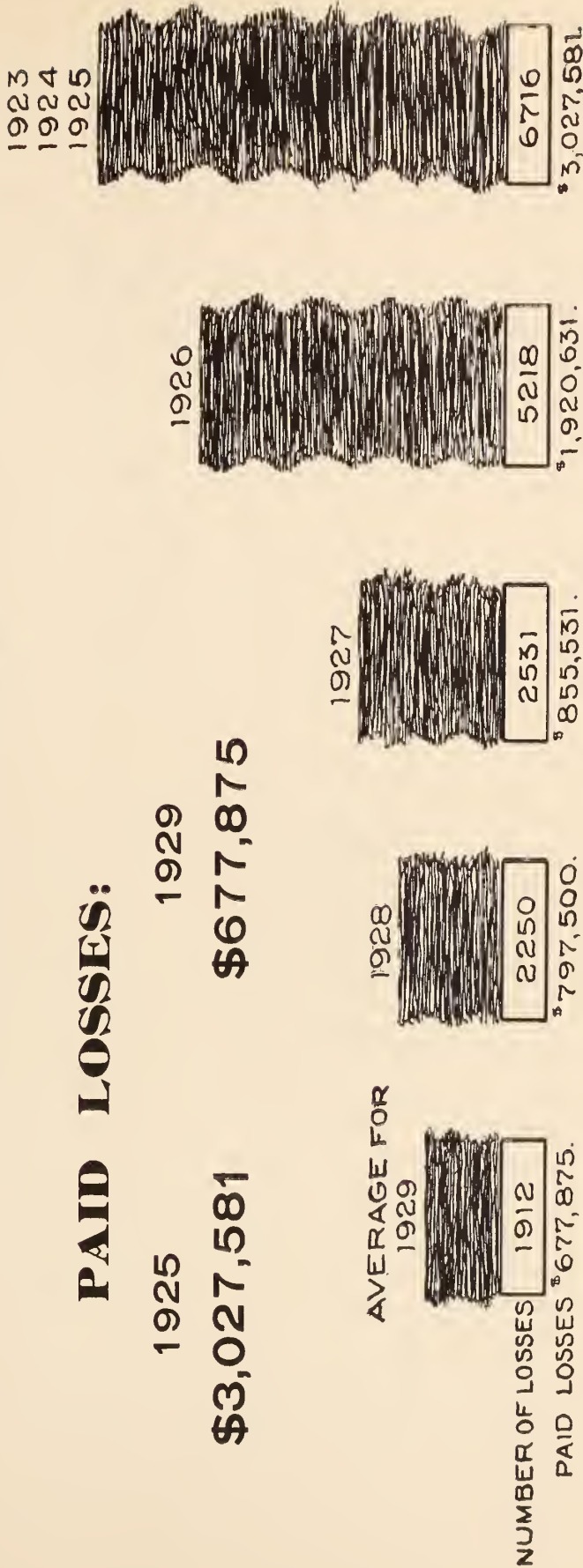


THE EFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT CERTIFIED BY INSURANCE STATISTICS

HOLDUP AND BURGLARY LOSSES AS SHOWN BY INSURANCE
STATISTICS OF 45 COMPANIES

PAID LOSSES:

1925	1929
\$3,027,581	\$677,875



For Greater New York, from 1919 to 1925, inclusive, Burglary Business showed a loss to all Underwriters. From 1926 to 1928, inclusive, Burglary Losses decreased to such proportions that the Underwriters realized their first profits in ten (10) years. Burglary Losses continue to show an even more remarkable decrease during the year of 1929.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATION

In order to place responsibility for the carrying out of the many and varied duties imposed by law upon the police and to bring about closer coöperation between the various units of this Department, the Police Commissioner has assigned the duties of the administrative officers of the Police Department as follows:

DUTIES OF DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONERS AND CHIEF ENGINEER

FIRST DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of police conditions in the Borough of Manhattan.

Supervision of Traffic.

Delegated to conduct disciplinary trials in all Boroughs.

Suspension from duty and restoration to duty of members of the Force in all Boroughs.

SECOND DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of police conditions in the Borough of The Bronx.

Delegated to conduct disciplinary trials in all Boroughs.

Supervision of:

Steam Boiler Squad.

Pistol License Bureau.

Issuance of all Permits and Licenses.

Public Hacks and Public Hack Drivers.

Investigation of Character of Applicants for Miscellaneous Licenses.

Suspension from duty and restoration to duty of members of the Force in all Boroughs.

In the absence of the First Deputy Police Commissioner assumes his duties.

THIRD DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of police conditions in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

Delegated to conduct disciplinary trials in all Boroughs.

Responsible for Court appearances of members of the Force in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

Suspension from duty and restoration to duty of members of the Force in all Boroughs.

Represents Police Commissioner on all Boards of which he is a member.

In the absence of the Second Deputy Police Commissioner assumes his duties.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

FOURTH DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Supervision of police conditions in the Borough of Richmond.

Supervision of Women's Bureau.

Supervision of Legal Bureau.

Supervision of trial calendar.

Delegated to conduct disciplinary trials in all Boroughs.

Responsible for Court appearances of members of the Force in Manhattan and The Bronx.

In charge of legislation, both local and state.

Suspension from duty and restoration to duty of members of the Force in all Boroughs.

In the absence of the Third and Fifth Deputy Police Commissioners assumes their duties.

FIFTH DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER

Secretary to Police Department.

Supervision of :

Quartermaster's Division.

Equipment Bureau.

Automobile Bureau.

Property Clerk's Bureau.

Civilian Clerical Force.

Civilian Employees.

All Bills and Pay-rolls of the Department, and Certification thereof.

Special Patrolmen.

Investigation of Cabarets and Theatricals.

Suspension from duty and restoration to duty of members of the Force in all Boroughs.

Delegated to conduct disciplinary trials in all Boroughs.

In the absence of the Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner assumes his duties.

CHIEF ENGINEER

Supervision of :

ENGINEERING BUREAU—

Supervision of the Extension, Installation and Maintenance of Electrical Service.

Extension and Maintenance of Traffic Signal Lights.

Precinct Flashlights and Signal Box System.

ARCHITECT—SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS—

Building and Repair Bureau.

Architecture and Construction of new Buildings.

Maintenance of Department Buildings, Property and Equipment.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TELEGRAPH BUREAU—

Telephone Service.
Telephone Typewriter.
Wireless and Radio.
Personnel.

TRAFFIC SIGNAL, SIGN AND STANCHION SHOP—

Manufacture and Repair of :

Traffic Signals.
Traffic Signs.
Traffic Stanchions.
Traffic Markers.

CHANGES IN METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION

Many important changes in administrative methods during the year have been effected, among the most important of which are a discussion and consideration of police problems and methods at regular, frequent conferences with the Inspectors and the utilization of the knowledge and experience of commanding officers by referring to Borough and Division Commands specific problems of administration or procedure; and giving opportunity to every man on the Force to confer with the head of the Department concerning any grievance or other matter which he might care to lay before the Police Commissioner.

Aside from the routine administrative work of the Department, much attention has been given to the development of methods and procedure by which a more effective administrative control may be maintained. Revised methods of recording and reporting complaints, police action on complaints and arrests have already been put into effect. The methods of reporting in the Detective Bureau have been improved. Other changes, both in police procedure and in the accounting methods, have been made.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

UNIFORMED FORCE—PERSONNEL

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING AUTHORIZED QUOTA OF FORCE WITH CHANGES DURING THE YEAR 1929

YEAR 1929	CHANGES DURING YEAR																	Total				
	DECREASE																	1929	1928			
AUTHORIZED QUOTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,780	17,769
On Rolls Jan. 1, 1929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,577	16,801
On Rolls Dec. 31, 1929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,710	17,577
	Chief Inspector	Deputy Chief Inspector	Inspectors	Commanding Officer	Detective Division	Deputy Inspectors	Supt. of Buildings	Captains	Lieutenants	Sergeants	Patrolmen	Policewomen	Patrolwomen	Chief Surgeon	Deputy Chief Surgeon	Surgeons	Superintendent of Telegraph	Ast. Supt. Telegraph	Boiler Inspectors	Veterinarian		
Retired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	231
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	117
Dismissed:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Department charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	73
Court convictions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10
Dropped from rolls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	19
Resigned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	129
Promoted from	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	402
Demoted from	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1
TOTAL DECREASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	982
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appointed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	463	1,324
Reinstated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31
Promoted to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	402
Demoted to	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1
TOTAL INCREASE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	683	1,758

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The authorized quota and the actual strength in the several ranks of the Force on December 31, 1929, as compared with December 31, 1928, were as follows:

RANK	Authorized Strength			On Rolls	
	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1928	Dec. 31, 1929	Dec. 31, 1928
Chief Inspector - - - - -	1	1	1		
Deputy Chief Inspectors - - -	8	8	8		
Commanding Officer, Detective Divison	1	1	1		
Inspectors - - - - -	24	24	19		
Deputy Inspectors - - - - -	22	22	14		
Surgeons - - - - -	22	22	20		
Chief Surgeon - - - - -	1	1	1		
Deputy Chief Surgeon - - - - -	1	1	1		
Captains - - - - -	100	100	94		
Lieutenants - - - - -	589	588	588		
Sergeants - - - - -	1,027	1,026	1,026		
Patrolmen - - - - -	15,853	15,785	15,679		
Policewomen - - - - -	95	95	94		
Patrolwomen - - - - -	30	30	26		
Superintendent of Telegraph - -	1	1	1		
Superintendent of Buildings - -	1	1	-		
Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph	1	1	1		
Boiler Inspectors - - - - -	2	2	2		
Veterinarian - - - - -	1	1	1		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	17,780	17,710	17,577		

ANNUAL REPORT OF

POLICE COLLEGE

I. ITS HISTORY AND AIMS

The citizens of the City of New York have a justifiable pride in their Police Department. Their lives and their property are guarded by a police force that ranks second to none in courage, integrity and technical knowledge. The duty to maintain and also to increase the professional skill of the members of all ranks within the department rest primarily on those charged with the responsibility of police administration.

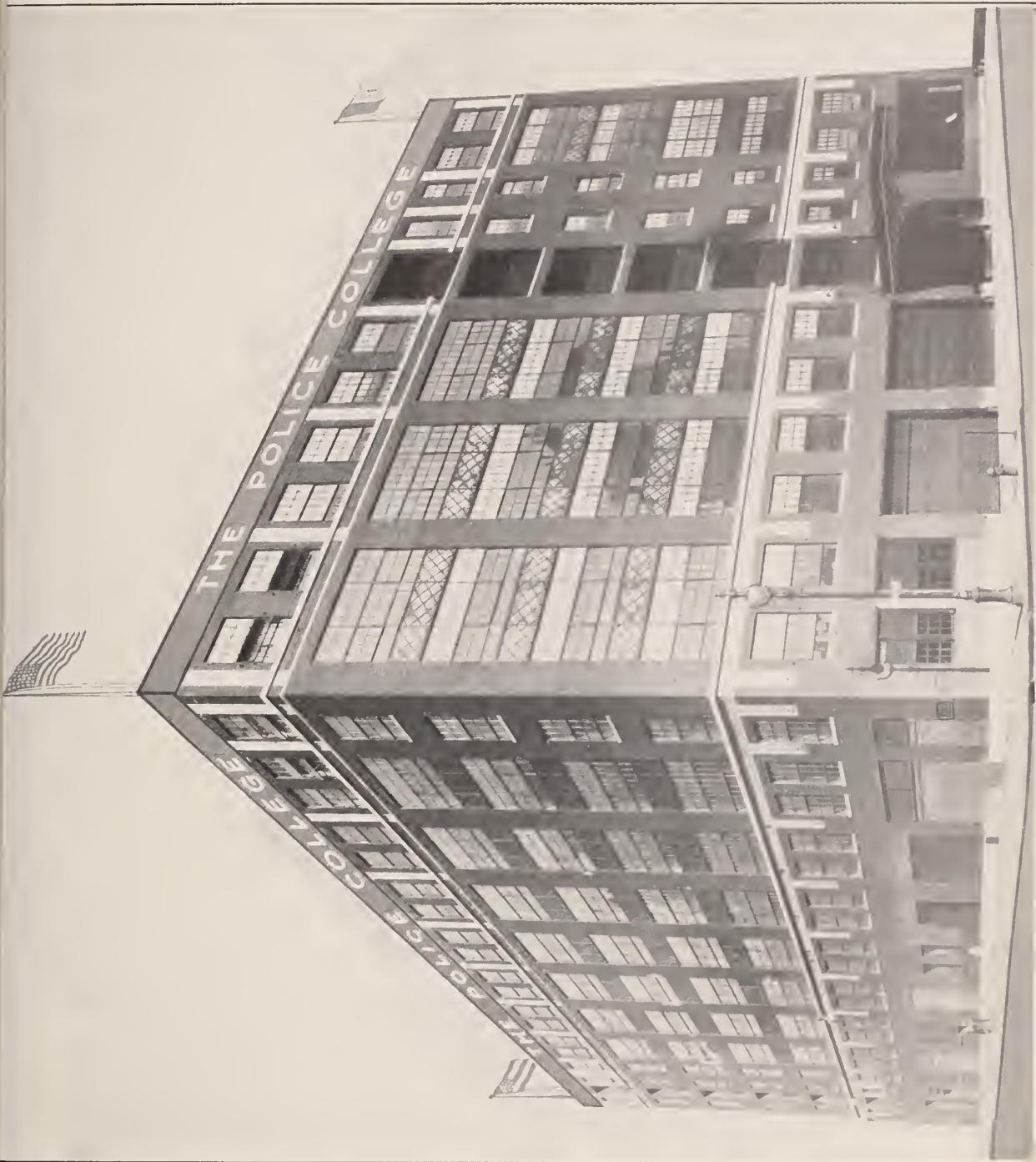
In every community the problem of crime control should be approached not only from a practical, but also from a scientific viewpoint. The time has arrived when mere physique is inadequate unless it is supplemented by thorough technical training. The police must "outsmart" the criminal. This change is born of the necessity of things. The constant advance of commercial, industrial, economic, and social life to degrees of complexity and magnitude hitherto unknown, has created problems for police administration which can be solved only by scientific methods of investigation and detection of demonstrated value.

The Police Commissioner, fully cognizant of these facts, has initiated a comprehensive plan of intensive training for the personnel of the Police Department, so that it may be equipped to meet successfully the present-day problems. The College of the Police Department of the City of New York is the result. Every phase of commercial, legal and social activity, theoretical and practical, insofar as it relates to crime prevention and detection, will be discussed by experts in their respective fields.

The College is staffed by a corps of officers who are experts in all branches of police work. Its curriculum is the outcome of the most painstaking investigation and planning. The aim is to increase the effectiveness of police work and to unify and standardize police methods. Each school will treat its respective subject with the sole purpose of meeting modern problems and furnishing the most scientific ways and means of solving them. Police work is a profession and must be taught as such.

II. HOUSING

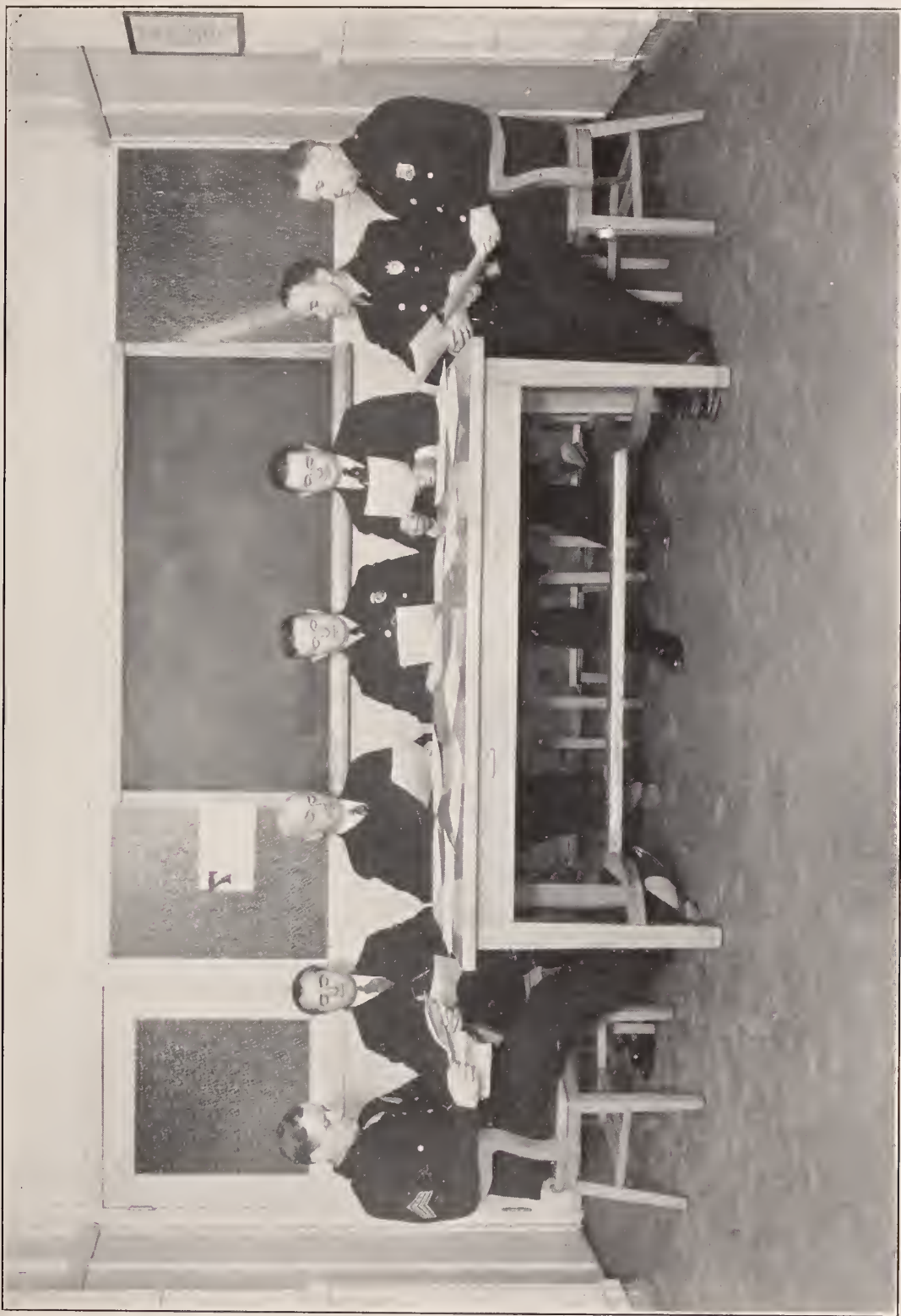
Early in 1929 the Police Commissioner found that the Police Department lacked a well organized program for the education and the training of members of the Force assigned to duty in the various branches of police service. Nor did the Department have quarters available, in which to house an educational enterprise designed to give courses of instruction and training. Nevertheless it was evident that this organization must be put into operation without delay in order to insure the most effective police service.



NEW EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF POLICE DEPARTMENT



ADVISORY BOARD, POLICE COLLEGE



FACULTY—LAW SCHOOL



FACULTY—AVIATION SCHOOL



FACULTY, SMALL FIREARMS SCHOOL,



FACULTY—TRAFFIC SCHOOL





FACULTY—MOTOR TRANSPORT SCHOOL



FACULTY—MOTORCYCLE SCHOOL



UNIFORMED FACULTY—POLICE COLLEGE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

After various buildings were considered, an eight story structure, opposite Police Headquarters and located on Broome and Centre Streets, was found to be the best suited for our purpose. The Police Commissioner appeared before the Sinking Fund Commission with a proposal that the City secure a lease on this building for a term of years. The Sinking Fund Commission recommended approval of this proposal to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The latter body in September, 1929, authorized leasing the building for a term of five years. The building is known as the Police Headquarters Annex.

III. EQUIPMENT

The Police College occupies the fourth, fifth and sixth floors of Police Headquarters Annex. The College auditorium is on the second floor. Each of these floors has an area of fifteen thousand square feet. There are twenty-six classrooms available for academic work. The seating capacity is twenty-one hundred. Each classroom is well lighted, heated ventilated and equipped with approximately fifty tablet arm chairs and blackboards. Portable projectoscopes are also available.

FOURTH FLOOR.—There are eight classroom units on this floor. Here is a school for those in the automotive service. The types of automobiles and motorcycles used for police work are displayed, not only in the form of the completed model, but also by means of models of the chassis and engine which have been dissected to show the structure and the operation of the various parts. Students will have the added advantage of actual shop and laboratory work to supplement academic training. In this school, excellent moving pictures have been used extensively.

In a classroom unit on this floor is displayed lighting apparatus used in the regulation and control of traffic. In the Traffic and Street Safety School the policeman receives instructions in simple engineering phases of traffic equipment and control, as well as instruction in courtesy, posture and the standardization of physical signs; regulations and laws; mechanics of first aid; gathering accident facts, and accident prevention. An exhibit of signs, signals, symbols and apparatus for the control and regulation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic by mechanical aid and by lights is located on the Seventh Floor, where the student is given practical instruction in the mechanics of operation and maintenance.

FIFTH FLOOR.—Here also are eleven classroom units. The Library will be located on this floor. It will be open to the students and to members of the Police Force generally. On its shelves will be found works, by outstanding authors on sociology, criminology, psychology, psychopathology, police methods, etc., as well as textbooks and manuals of reference pertaining directly to police duty. Here will be found also books on related scientific subjects such

ANNUAL REPORT OF

as human behavior, environment, delinquency, ballistics, graphology, questioned documents, and the like. Literary works of a distinctive cultural value will also be made available to our student.

A model muster room of a police station house has also been installed on the fifth floor. It contains the latest equipment for the expeditious dissemination of police information and criminal intelligence to patrolling officers and for up-to-date methods of signaling and recall.

SIXTH FLOOR.—This floor has seven classroom units. Located hereon are excellent display cabinets which form a fairly complete museum for the display of criminal paraphernalia. This equipment is of inestimable value in improving the technique of police service, criminal investigation and criminal identification. Our collection of material is ample, diversified and interesting, especially to students of criminology.

The museum also includes a very interesting trophy exhibit. The achievements of members of the New York City Police Force in athletics and national pistol team matches are vividly told in an exhibit of prizes captured at Olympic Games, World Fairs and National Meets, held under the auspices of authorized athletic associations.

EIGHTH FLOOR.—A modern restaurant is located on this floor. It accommodates five hundred persons at one sitting. The students are able to obtain the highest grade of food at a nominal price.

AUDITORIUM.—The auditorium of the College is located on the easterly end of the second floor. It has a seating capacity of four hundred. In it is a fully equipped projection room, by the use of which classroom instruction is supplemented by the best available stereopticon slides and motion pictures.

IV. ADVISORY BOARD

The Advisory Board consists of a number of gentlemen prominent in the life of the metropolis and nationally and are known authorities on education and teacher-training. It was realized that one of the fundamental difficulties to be met in developing the College was to acquaint the ranking officers of the Department selected for lecture service, with those principles of teaching technique, without which the work might become mere unorganized telling. A knowledge of departmental organization and methods, as well as a knowledge of special subjects such as law, methods of investigation and apprehension, and also related sciences such as ballistics, handwriting, etc., does not necessarily make a competent instructor. He may fail to arouse and maintain a mental attitude of interest and inquiry that is absolutely essential to successful teaching. Therefore, it was deemed advisable to call upon a limited number of expert



POLICE TROPHIES



MUSEUM—POLICE COLLEGE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

school men to meet the Dean and his assistants in group and individual conferences, and to have them lay down certain principles relating to equipment, assignments, programs, record keeping, and methods of instruction. These gentlemen have kept in continuous contact with the College and have rendered service that is not only a fine index of their professional skill and knowledge, but also their fine conception of citizenship. The membership of the Advisory Board is given below:

JOHN O'BRIEN	-	-	-	-	<i>Chief Inspector</i>
EDWARD P. MULROONEY	-	-	-	-	<i>Deputy Chief Inspector</i>
DR. ROBERT B. BRODIE	-	-	-	-	<i>Principal, Seward Park High School, Board of Education</i>
PROFESSOR JAMES CHICHESTER EGBERT					<i>Columbia University</i>
DR. WILLIAM ETTINGER	-	-	-	-	<i>Superintendent Emeritus, Board of Education</i>
DR. WILLIAM E. GRADY	-	-	-	-	<i>District Superintendent, Board of Education</i>
PROFESSOR PAUL KLAPPER	-	-	-	-	<i>Dean, College of the City of New York</i>
MR. JOHN J. McNABOE	-	-	-	-	<i>Assistant District Attorney, New York County</i>
DR. FREDERICK B. ROBINSON	-	-	-	-	<i>President, College of the City of New York</i>
PROFESSOR FRANK H. SOMMER	-	-	-	-	<i>Dean, School of Law, New York University</i>
DR. JOHN E. WADE	-	-	-	-	<i>Associate Superintendent, Board of Education</i>

V. INSTRUCTION

The training of the policeman and the detective must, of necessity, be practical. It should be based, as closely as possible, upon organized experience, interpreted in the light of present day application of scientific principles. Superior officers must be called upon to teach the lessons which they themselves have learned through years of trial and error. Experience is a bitter and costly method of learning. It is not and should not be necessary for the younger men to pay the high price of learning everything through personal experience. The learning process can be shortened through well planned instruction. It was not difficult to discover men experienced in actual police and detective work who were competent and willing to become teachers of police theory and practice. The story of police success and failure, when told by experienced police officers, makes an interesting and valuable body of information. To insure this practical quality of instruction the Police College has among its faculty the following officers of the Department:

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR

8 DEPUTY CHIEF INSPECTORS	100 CAPTAINS
20 INSPECTORS	50 LIEUTENANTS
20 DEPUTY INSPECTORS	25 SERGEANTS

ANNUAL REPORT OF

VI. GUIDANCE IN SOUND TEACHING

The members of the Faculty of the College were given their assignments in July, 1929. Each instructor submitted an outline of the material he proposed to give his classes. Subsequently, many of them appeared before their colleagues and the members of the Advisory Board and each gave a presentation of their subjects. Constructive suggestions were made and the differences between effective and ineffective teaching were formulated. This conference work has been supplemented by frequent classroom inspections by the Dean and by members of the Advisory Board. Effective classroom work resulted. The consensus of opinion of those having opportunities to observe the instruction, including the Police Commissioner, members of the Advisory Board, the Dean of the College, a representative of the Board of Regents of the State of New York and high administrative and executive officials who have visited the College, is that most of the work has been done so intelligently and effectively that it compares favorably with the teaching in our best colleges. The attitude of the officers selected as instructors has been very fine indeed. Their work has been characterized by diligence, intelligence and enthusiasm.

VII. STUDENT BODIES

In selecting the student bodies to attend the various schools of the College, the primary object has been to assign members of the Force who coördinate the various functional activities of the Department. Thus courses are being given to the following groups: probationary and qualified patrolmen—foot and mounted; members of the Detective Division comprising commanding officers of squad units, and detectives operating on general and specialized detective work; members of the Force assigned to the regulation of Traffic; members of the Force assigned to the operation of motor vehicles for patrol and detective work; members of the Force assigned to safety work; superior officers of the Force engaged in the supervision of subordinates; members of the Force assigned to aviation; and those in specialized service, including among others, Aviation, Police Emergency Service and those engaged in clerical work.

The fourteen hundred students passing under instruction week by week are inclusive of the following groups:

Superior Officers	- - - - -	160
Probationary Patrolmen	- - - - -	100
Detectives	- - - - -	240
Operators of Motor Vehicles	- - - - -	300
Operators of Motorcycles	- - - - -	30
Traffic Regulations	- - - - -	300
Aviation	- - - - -	40
Pistol Instruction School	- - - - -	250



LECTURE AT THE LAW SCHOOL

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

VIII. PROGRAM MAKING

The programming of all these groups represents a very complicated and difficult problem. Due regard must be had for the fact that these men are in different types of police service. As far as possible it is deemed inadvisable to encroach unduly upon their periods of active service.

In arranging for the attendance of members of the Detective Division, it was found necessary to have them come on a day on which there would be slight likelihood of court appearance or plant assignment. It was found further that to maintain the peak of strength in this branch of the service the sessions for commanding officers of detective units should start at 10.30 A. M. and end at 1.30 P. M., and for detectives at 1.30 P. M. and end at 4.30 P. M. So also has it been found advisable to withdraw men from the field forces regulating traffic only during those hours of the day when traffic is lightest. Therefore, instruction to traffic men starts at 10.30 A. M. and terminates at 3.30 P. M. The sessions for the Motor Transport School start at 12.30 P. M. and end at 3.30 P. M.

The detectives attend a three hour session, weekly, for thirty-two weeks. The Motor Transport Course covers a period of ten weeks of three hours weekly. The Traffic Control and Street Safety Course covers an instruction period of fifteen hours. Assignment to School of Horsemanship is for a period of sixty days for candidates and fifteen days for present personnel; to Aviation School a period of sixty days; to the Officers' Training School, the Motorcycle School and the Specialized Training School are for a period of thirty days, students attending classes daily, except Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

IX. AIMS OF THE SEVERAL SCHOOLS

THE SCHOOL OF LAW

The aim of the School of Law is to teach by pedagogical methods the basic principles of criminal jurisprudence applicable to the orderly and proper presentation of evidence in the prosecution of criminal cases; and also the origins, development and subsequent derivative legislative enactments of common law concepts intended to insure the preservation and the improvement of society.

This range of study includes every branch of criminal law and evidence. Through the systematic arrangement and grouping of material by the instructor and diligent application by the student, it is proposed to develop habits of legal thinking, as an aid in the detection of crime.

The case system similar to that employed in the leading law schools is used. It is assumed that the student grounded in the knowledge of appropriate legal principles will reason, from a given set of facts, to a logical conclusion or decision; and also that in the performance of his duties he will exercise proper legal discretion.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MOOT COURTS

Moot courts function under the direction of the Faculty. Their purpose is to give experience in the arraignments, pleadings, adjournments and trial of cases. Trials are conducted in accordance with the established procedure of the various courts.

THE SCHOOL FOR DETECTIVES

Expert work is a prerequisite to efficiency. The course of instruction aims to give the student ability to apply legal principles to concrete situations; to understand and appreciate people, normal and abnormal; to correctly assess the worth of perceptions and the finesse of the criminal; to examine with a high degree of skill every detail connected with a crime; to spare no pains in searching for the slightest clue; to preserve exhibits and to consult the expert; to make effective use of traces left by criminals; and to master the technique of criminal investigation in various fields according to their relative importance.

The course embraces methods of police administration; criminal investigation; criminal identification; statistics; pertinent subjects in sociology and psychology; other related sciences as scientific identification of firearms and bullets, explosives, poisons, handwriting, typewriting, etc. Methods of efficient administration and intelligent methods of crime detection and criminal apprehension will be stressed. Criminal law, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Law of Evidence are taught. The search for and the recognition of clues which show evidence of crime and guilt; the correct formula for giving descriptions and also the organization and the safeguarding of evidence are emphasized.

Partly because of changed economic and social conditions, and partly because of new forms of wrongdoing evolved by the inventive genius of the twentieth century malefactor, the pattern of each crime and the procedure of each type of criminal must be given fresh consideration. Therefore, careful study is made of the different criminal types and the factors underlying the geographical distribution of professional criminals, gangsters, gunmen and racketeers, together with the nature and technique of their organization. There are helpful presentations of fundamental principles underlying human behavior, and also the conduct disorders which give rise to crime. Emphasis is placed on the unification of police and detective work. Attached to the School is a laboratory equipped with modern devices used in the art of detection. Advanced and capable students make a study of chemical analysis, identification of handwriting and documents, ballistics and microscopic examinations and their relation to the detection of offenders.

THE SCHOOL OF HORSEMANSHIP

The aims of the course of instruction are: to standardize the methods of horsemanship and the etiquette of the mounted service; to increase the effi-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ciency and the usefulness of both man and horse ; to perfect the rider's knowledge of the capacity, care and limitations of the horse ; to familiarize the student with the proper fit and adjustment of riding equipment ; and to train applicants to acquire proficiency before assignment to duty.

The course extends over a period of ninety days for applicants for admission to the mounted service, and over a period of fifteen days for the existing personnel of the mounted service. Records of the proficiency attained are kept.

THE MOTOR TRANSPORT SCHOOL

The course of instruction gives to members of the Force assigned to this branch of police work basic information regarding the construction and the operation of motor vehicles ; laboratory and shop experience to aid them in efficiently caring for and maintaining departmental equipment ; and practical demonstrations and road tests in the driving and handling of motorcycles, automobiles and motor trucks.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR RECRUITS

Four courses of instruction are given. Course One includes discipline, deportment, civics, rules and regulations, elements of various crimes, crime prevention, modus-operandi of criminals, ordinances, code of criminal procedure, arrest, summonses, court procedure and evidence, assemblages, parades, strikes, fires, accident and aided cases, patrol, observation, inter-departmental and extra-departmental coöperation reports, forms and records. One hundred and forty-eight hours of instruction are given.

Course Two deals with physical instruction. It consists of setting-up exercises, gymnastics, swimming, posture and military drills, boxing, wrestling, calisthenics, jiu-jitsu, rough and tumble fighting and games. The course covers a period of twelve weeks of one hundred and thirty hours.

Course Three is a course in firearms. The instruction includes the construction, care and use of pistols and revolvers, aiming, firing and shooting for class qualification. Eighteen hours are devoted to this phase of instruction.

Course Four includes physical education, hygiene and first aid. Ten hours of instruction are given in physiology, anatomy, hygiene and sanitation, first aid and personal hygiene.

THE SCHOOL FOR PATROLWOMEN AND POLICEWOMEN

The course of instruction for patrolwomen and policewomen approximates that which is given to patrolmen. Emphasis is laid on protective patrol work ; inter-departmental and extra-departmental relations ; interviewing ; investigating complaints having to do with women and children, including lost, run-away and missing persons ; preventive protective work ; adolescent problem

ANNUAL REPORT OF

girls; cases of domestic difficulty and immorality; shop-lifting and store larcenies; drug addicts; juvenile delinquencies and offenses; crime prevention, psychology; professional ethics.

This course also deals with the organization and administration of different elements of the Police Department; rules, regulations, procedure, and criminal law; the supervision and attendance of women held in custody; mechanics first aid, physical education and hygiene.

THE SCHOOL OF TRAFFIC AND STREET SAFETY

The aims of the course of instruction are: to impart to the student the fundamentals of the engineering phases of the regulation and control of vehicular and pedestrian traffic; to standardize physical and mechanical posture, signs, signals and symbols; to analyze, gather and collate, quickly and accurately, the elements involved in accidents; to develop tact, initiative and civility; and to give the student the required knowledge of the Criminal Law, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Law of Evidence; to give instruction in physical education and hygiene and the mechanics of first aid.

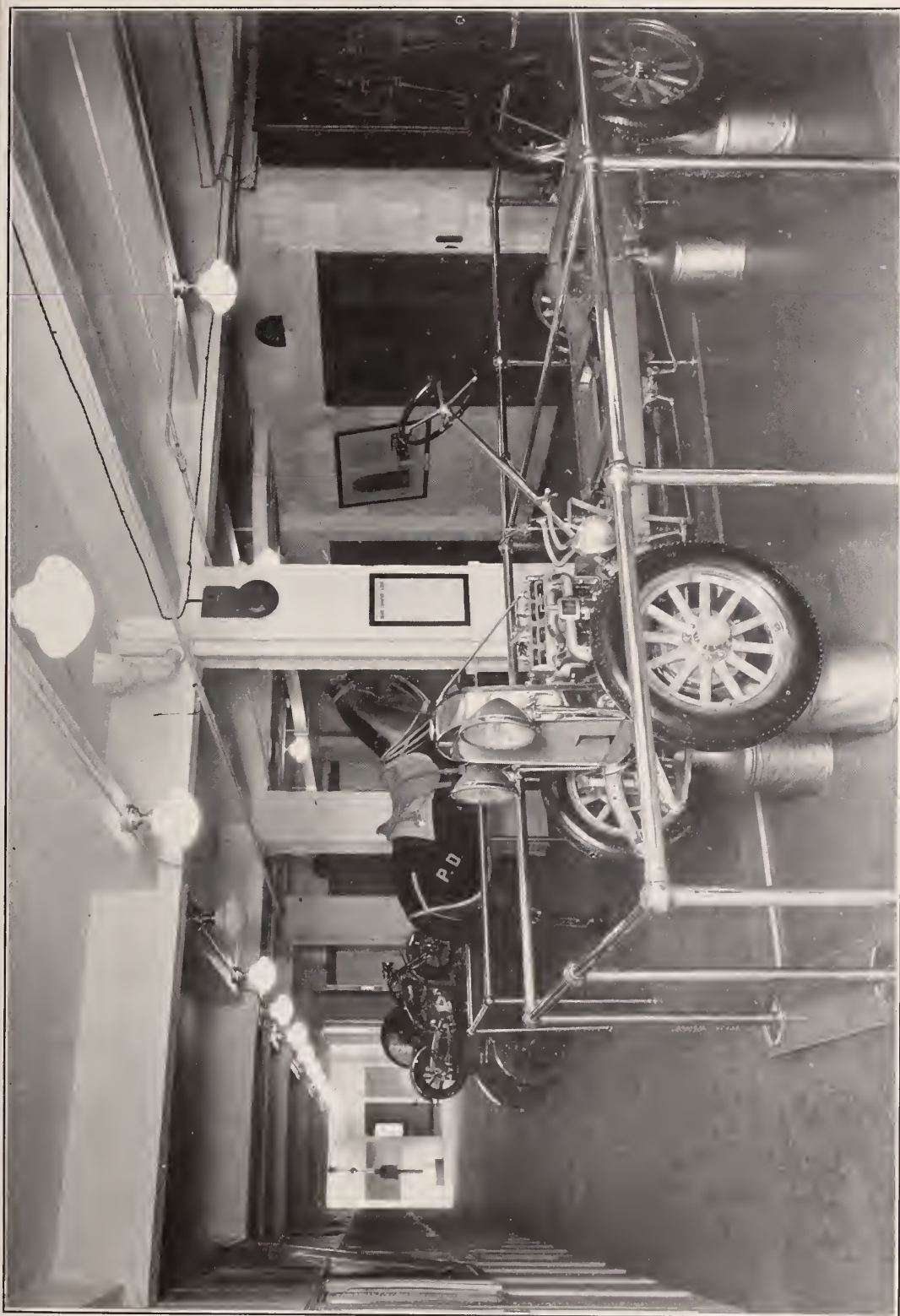
THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

This school aims to develop instructors by giving to properly qualified members of the Force courses in teaching methods under the supervision of the Dean and the Advisory Board. These courses will be supplemented by class attendance in the School of Education of the College of the City of New York, where teaching methods are specially emphasized. Methods of instruction will include lectures, demonstrations, quizzes and discussions.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR OFFICERS

The ultimate object of all police training is to fit police officers to render effective police service. To successfully police a city like New York requires capable police leads and efficient field units. Therefore, preparation in the Officers' Training School is basically concerned with the development of leaders and with the development of the field force unit. The outstanding characteristics of the American people are intelligence, initiative, self-reliance and tenacity of purpose. Accepting these as fundamental, training is based on the principle that these characteristics must be developed and moulded in individuals and the various units so that they will be responsive to the lawful direction of a superior. These objectives imply training based on intelligence and understanding, which should secure an alert, intelligent conformity instead of a lifeless, unintelligent compliance.

The course of instruction aims to develop between local commanders, lieutenants and sergeants and the public, as well as between the elements of the Police Department of the City of New York, a better understanding



MOTOR TRANSPORT SCHOOL

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

of problems and relations; to increase the morale of the Police Force; to develop initiative, resourcefulness and leadership; and to fit superior officers to understand the economic administration of their units as well as their efficient conduct in service.

THE SPECIALIZED TRAINING SCHOOL

In this school are given courses of instruction in subjects connected with the administrative and executive functions of the Department.

Course One deals with Police Emergency Service. Members of the Force are trained for service in strikes, riots, fires, collapses of buildings, streets, and pavements and various other catastrophes incident to large cities. Included also are gas attacks on criminal gangs. The service is a trying and hazardous one, requiring initiative, zeal and assiduity. The instruction includes physical education, first aid, skill and agility drills, the use of chemical and tear gases, the construction, care and use of firearms, automotive equipment and other paraphernalia necessary for an effective emergency service. The instruction also covers the rules and regulations and procedure of the Department, the laws and rules of evidence applicable to the problems that may have to be confronted. Actual field work affords opportunity for practices in the application of the principles and methods taught.

One hundred and ninety-two hours of instruction are given during an assignment of thirty days.

Course Two is for candidates for and members of the Department engaged in clerical work, including stenography, typewriting, telephone operating, correspondence, filing records, reports, statistics and office routine. The aims are precision, correctness, dispatch, unification of system and economical administration.

The course covers a period of thirty days. One hundred and seventy-two hours of instruction are scheduled.

SCHOOL OF AVIATION

The aim of the School of Aviation is to inculcate in members of the Force assigned to the Air Service Division a thorough knowledge of the principles and mechanics of the engine and aeroplane and of the art of avigation. The Aerial Policemen, however, are charged with responsibilities which hitherto have never been faced by police officers. They have a two-fold responsibility:

- a. To safeguard from all dangers from the air, the law abiding citizen, whether he is flying or using the streets of the City.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

- b. To protect the citizens' property, whether it be in the form of an airship or a home.

Members of the Air Service Division, in order to perform efficiently their new duties :

- a. Shall familiarize themselves with flying regulations adopted by the United States Department of Commerce, by the State of New York, and by the City of New York.
- b. Shall maintain constant watch for the reckless or incompetent flyer who violates these laws.
- c. Shall coöperate fully with all other units of the Police Department in carrying out their specific duties.

The nature of the aviation work makes imperative the strictest discipline for members assigned thereto. This discipline is effective from the date of the student's assignment to the School of Aviation.

Students assigned to the School of Aviation for Pilot Training must be young men under thirty years of age, vigorous and healthy, and must possess, to an unusual degree, intelligence, alertness, aptitude, decisiveness, resourcefulness, retentiveness and coördination.

Students assigned as Engine and Aeroplane Mechanics are required to pass a trade test in order to acquire their certificate of proficiency for permanent assignment.

Training in Flying will consist of two courses, namely: Ground School Work and Flight Instruction and Training.

SCHOOL OF PISTOL INSTRUCTION

While the policeman is essentially a peace officer, experience has shown the necessity of providing him with certain equipment including billy, night-stick, handcuffs and especially a revolver. The modernized methods of crime embracing holdups at the point of pistols and get-aways of criminals in automobiles have brought the pistol into great prominence as a means of control and self-protection. The aim of the Course is to train all members of the Force so that they will be able to use their revolvers effectively under all lawful emergencies.

COLLEGE LABORATORY

Police technique has borrowed its methods from many sciences but principally from biology, chemistry and physics. Under biology falls the fingerprint system, certain examinations of blood and of hair and even identification of disguised and imitated handwriting if the same is to be regarded as the automatic expression of biological processes of mind and body. Under chemistry falls such matters as the examination of stains, dust, poisons, counterfeit



MOTOR TRANSPORT SCHOOL

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

coins and notes. Under physics are included all sorts of measurements and methods of comparisons, and physical aids such as spectrography, photometry, luminescence analysis, etc. In police investigations it is often necessary to work with very small quantities of material. Here spectroscopic analysis and other refined physical methods offer the possibility of determining the character of very small quantities. Police laboratories are becoming increasingly important in criminal investigations and identification. It is proposed to install the following apparatus in the College Laboratory:

1. A microphotographic apparatus with complete optical equipment and a special optical arrangement for the illumination of objects by means of oblique light, as in the examination of intersecting ink lines or in the photography of bullets.
2. A miscroscope, equipped with dry objectives, magnifying from 800 to 900 times.
3. A comparison microscope, an apparatus consisting of two objectives from which the light is cast through a series of prisms to a common eye-piece. The instrument is used in the identification of bullets and cartridges and gives exceedingly rapid and accurate results.
4. A spectrophotometer or a Zeiss stufenphotometer, for the determination of the absolute shade of color in the examination of ink, stamps, etc. This apparatus is indispensable in many investigations, primarily because it permits the construction of accurate filters in the photographic process when it is necessary to distinguish between or to remove colors.
5. An ultra-violet ray lamp for so-called luminescence analysis in filtered ultra-violet light. This is a quartz lamp from the light of which all visible rays are removed by means of a special filter, through which only ultra-violet rays pass. Different articles show a fluorescence in different colors under exposure to ultra-violet rays. The lamp is an excellent and speedy operating aid in the examination of counterfeit bills and the bringing forth of otherwise invisible spots in woven material, etc. It is furthermore useful in certain photographic processes.
6. A spectrograph for the photography of both the visible and ultra-violet spectrum. This apparatus is of great value in the analysis of dust and powder stains and in certain examination of objects of art.
7. A Polarizer. This to be inserted when needed in the microscope. This apparatus is of great help in the examination of hairs, fibres, textile material, etc.
8. A reproduction camera for plates.
9. A magnifying apparatus with a condenser, magnifying negatives up to thirteen by eighteen.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

10. A complete set of filters.
11. A chemical balance.
12. Chemical glass, such as test tubes, retorts, microfiltration apparatus, etc.
13. Various chemicals, such as reagents for ink testing, filters, etc.
14. A thick, welded steel pipe for use in the firing of trial bullets.

Criminals always take advantage of the latest developments in science. For this reason, the police who are perpetually fighting to protect society, should have a greater incentive than the criminal to keep in step with the development of science and to apply such knowledge to the prevention and the detection of crime.

PROGRESS TO DATE

Within the short space of four months a well equipped and efficient educational institution has been brought into existence. This would be no mean accomplishment even in an educational system organized to promote such service, and it is an extraordinary accomplishment for a Police Department. Only those with considerable experience in educational administration can appreciate the many problems that had to be solved, and the fine coöperation that was necessary in order to carry the intricate plans to successful completion. The creation of this unique institution of learning within the Police Department could be attained only through the coöperation of your Honor, and by the support of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen. Invaluable also was the assistance rendered by the Advisory Board, the Chief Inspector and other high ranking officers of the Department. The splendid response of the Officers selected as instructors and the appreciative attitude of the men under instruction have contributed greatly to the success of the College.

The aim has been to plan and to put into operation a curriculum that will raise police service to higher levels of efficiency. Not only must the problems of crime prevention, the detection and the apprehension of criminals be presented as carefully organized data, but such knowledge must be colored by modern scientific concepts and methods. Police practice based largely on rule-of-thumb knowledge and trial-and-error methods will not avail to enable us to "outsmart" the criminal world and to perform effectively the numerous other functions that are now delegated to the Department.

While it is probably too early to attempt to prove the value of the instruction by means of accident and crime statistics, there is not the slightest doubt as evidenced by the attitude of the students as well as the improved morale of the members of the Force, that the instruction has done much to increase their knowledge, their efficiency and their enthusiasm in the performance of their

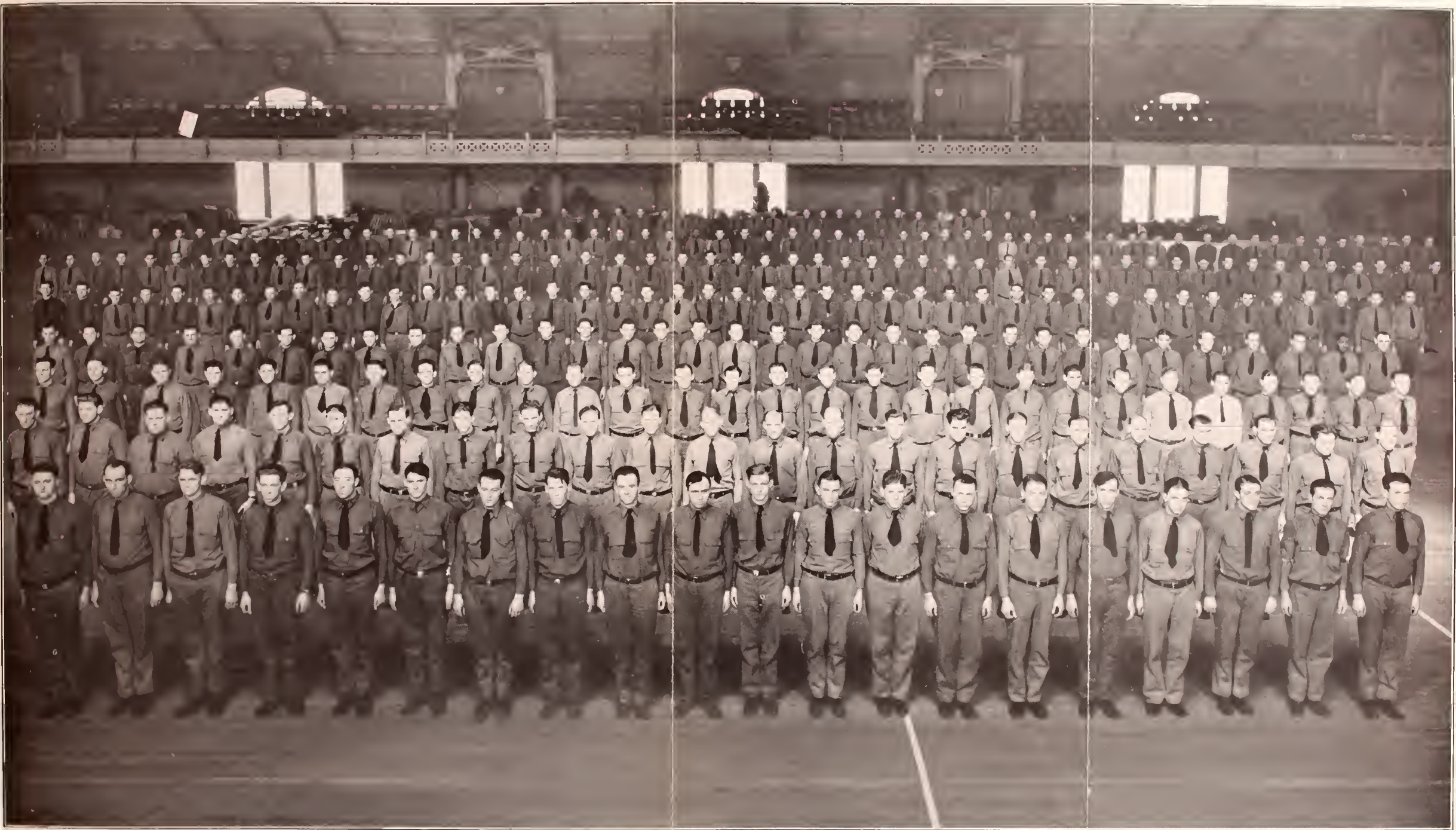


RIFLE DRILL—POLICE RECRUITS





CORRIDOR—RECRUITS' TRAINING SCHOOL



PROBATIONARY PATROLMEN APPOINTED DECEMBER 31, 1929

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

daily duties. They realize that a great educational opportunity has been afforded them to learn through the skillful exposition of their superior officers, the technique of police work that ordinarily would be acquired only after many years of arduous toil in the costly school of experience.

At present the courses of the College are confined largely to special groups, such as Squad Commanders, Officers in training, Third Grade Detectives, those in Motor Transport, Traffic, Aviation, Mounted Service and the Recruits, but it is planned to extend the curriculum to reach all the other branches of the Force, especially the patrolman. It is most desirable to give special attention to those in the uniformed ranks whose ability and ambitions lead them to seek advancement within the Department. This extension of service, however, will require time and careful development. Indeed the chief difficulties encountered to date have been due to the extensive and the rapid growth of the College, which has outgrown its physical equipment and teaching staff. In the near future we hope to secure through the coöperation of either of the College of the City of New York or the Board of Education, the full time services of at least two supervisors who will train the instructors and supervise the instruction, thereby aiding the Commanding Officer in the pedagogical phases of his work.

Additional needs at the present moment are the enlargement of the clerical staff, additional modernized office equipment, additional furniture equipment, and above all, a fully equipped professional library.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU

A few years ago, of seven persons awaiting execution in the death house in Sing Sing Prison, five were boys under twenty-one years of age. Statistics on adolescent delinquency furnish indisputable evidence that criminals are recruited from the ranks of childhood. The rollicking, mischievous boy of today, uncontrolled and out of hand, becomes the hardened offender of tomorrow. In their efforts to prevent crime, therefore, the police have no more fruitful field of work than is presented by the youth of our city.

In this connection it is recognized at the outset that the path of the police is beset with difficulty. The policeman seems to the growing boy to be his traditional and inveterate enemy. He must repress everything that a red-blooded boy instinctively wants to do, such as build bonfires, play ball in the streets, climb trees in the park, and throw snowballs at teams and pedestrians.

Normal boys must be continuously active—if, because of the cramped conditions of city life, bonfires and snowballing have to be forbidden, play substitutes must be provided. In providing positive opportunities for recreation and the employment of leisure time, the police must take a leading part.

Obviously the establishment of constructive relationships between the boy and the police will require the close coöperation of the crime prevention officers with representatives of other organizations and governmental departments such as the attendance bureau, children's societies, probation departments, charitable agencies, settlements, boys' clubs, big brothers, churches, etc.

Police work cannot be isolated from the facilities offered by the welfare agencies of the community concerned with social problems. It cannot be divorced from all the organized influences that are working for better conditions in city life, especially boy life. Indeed, unless the police are in a position to invoke the coöperation of schools, clinics, churches, and other public and private institutions, as well as appropriate social agencies in order to supplement repression and, if possible, to supplant it with education and diversion, they cannot effectively handle the task which society has given them. Only officers interested and trained in social service have been assigned to this bureau. With representatives of this character, the Police Department should presently be able to stimulate and guide the efforts of other community agencies to deal aggressively with untoward community conditions of youth by linking up their mutual activities into effective coöperation.

It is impossible in a short report even to outline all the steps that can be taken in dealing with the problem of crime. The development and extension of the work of women police, for example, is a factor of supreme significance.



AWARDS FOR VALOR—POLICE PARADE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The possibilities of their work with women and girls along preventive lines, as well as with the conditions which affect women and girls, are almost immeasurable. Similarly, the great field of psychiatry lies open for useful development in solving the question of handling the mental defective, so that he may not continue to add his substantial contribution to the total volume of crime. Then, too, the intimate, sympathetic relationship between the police machinery and the parole and probation systems are problems that are coming rapidly to the fore in society's attack on crime. In all these matters the police have an important part to play. The police must fight for everything that promises a reduction of crime. Society's great task with reference to criminals is to protect itself.

Ultimately the emphasis of all police work will be centered on the prevention of crime. The familiar phases of their work will always be essential. A millennium is not anticipated, but no longer will the departments be contented to expend all their energy in sweeping back the continuous overflow of disorder without regard to its cause or causes. With New York City leading the way, it is possible, indeed, that as this new technique develops it will be made to constitute a separate division of police departments in all parts of the country; a bureau of crime prevention—as distinct and important a division of activity as the detective bureau or the uniformed force—heading up under its direction all the conscious forces of the Department that are working to diminish the supply of criminals. Heretofore whatever work police departments have done in this direction has been scattered through a series of squads or bureaus, each maintaining no conscious or organic relationship to the other.

The Crime Prevention Bureau gives shape to the police work of the future; it will be not merely a conventional system of patrol or a systematized procedure for making arrests—valuable as these activities are—but an unceasing fight, in coöperation with all the active reconstructive forces of society, both to prevent criminals from committing crime and to stop the recruiting of criminals.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

The great public need for crime preventive work made necessary the organization of a Crime Prevention Bureau within the Police Department. His Honor the Mayor and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York appropriated \$100,000 for salaries of trained social workers to form the nucleus of the Crime Prevention Bureau, and also provided in the 1930 Budget for the appointment of eight hundred additional officers to the Police Department. This additional force made possible the appointment of a number of selected officers as Crime Prevention Officers.

The work of the Welfare Units of the Police Department has been reorganized along practical, modern social work lines. The new organization is known as the CRIME PREVENTION BUREAU OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Its objective is the prevention of crime.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The new officers assigned to this Bureau are known as Crime Prevention Officers. The Women's Division of the Police Department is an integral part of the Crime Prevention Bureau and the women officers assigned therein are likewise known as Crime Prevention Officers.

The men and women Crime Prevention Officers have been relieved from all other duties and detailed exclusively to the work of Crime Prevention. However, some women officers have to be assigned to law enforcement work.

DIRECTOR OF BUREAU

The work of the Crime Prevention Bureau of the Police Department is in charge of a Deputy Police Commissioner, who is well qualified as a social service executive.

The Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of this Bureau has as executive assistants two Chiefs of Bureau; one supervises the work of the men officers and the other is in charge of the work of the women officers. These Bureau Chiefs are well-trained persons of good personality and vocational aptitude for their work. One Chief of Bureau is a man and the other a woman.

Budgetary appropriations have made possible the creation of these positions and, in regard to the Chiefs of Bureau, the Municipal Civil Service Commission has been consulted and requested that if competitive Civil Service Examinations are held for these jobs, to insure that requirements shall be of such a character as to make certain the appointment of competent individuals.

Merit and fitness alone is the basis of appointment of the three officials described herein.

It is the responsibility of the Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Crime Prevention Bureau to promote an esprit de corps and a spirit of solidarity among the Crime Prevention Officers. He is required to clearly define and chart their work, draft rules and regulations for their guidance, and hold conferences currently with them and with the coöperating public and private agencies of the city.

CHIEFS OF BUREAU

The Chiefs of Bureau aid the Deputy Commissioner in the general direction of the work of the Crime Prevention Bureau. Subject to the direction of the Deputy Commissioner they supervise the work and are responsible for the proper performance of duties of all Crime Prevention Officers and other employees assigned to their supervision.

The Chiefs of Bureau are required to keep informed concerning the service and conduct of Crime Prevention Officers. They hold conferences with their

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

officers at least weekly and promote uniform and effective crime preventive work throughout the various precincts. They study the needs of the Bureau and from time to time make such recommendations to the Deputy Commissioner as will tend to improve the service.

PERSONNEL OF BUREAU

There are assigned to the Crime Prevention Bureau men and women who are active, alert, well-trained and socially-minded police officers. Much of the success of the work of the Bureau depends upon the selection of the right type of officers. They must be in sympathy with the purposes of the Bureau, and realize that the training and molding of the character of boys will very materially assist good government in the years to come.

The officers attached to the Women's Division of the Police Department are assigned to duty under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Crime Prevention Bureau. In addition thereto, at the outset, a number of young patrolmen, possessed of good qualifications of mind and heart, have been detailed to this Bureau.

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

Coöperation has been effected with the various schools of social work and the various social agencies, to provide a thorough course of training in the fundamentals of case work and community organization for the officers assigned to the Crime Prevention Bureau.

It was not necessary to assign immediately to field duty all of the officers detailed to the Crime Prevention Bureau. A small group of already well qualified officers has been so assigned, while the larger number was required to take an intensive course of training intended to fit them for the general work of the Bureau, and for the treatment of special problems therein.

ORGANIZATION OF FIELD WORK

The work of the Crime Prevention Bureau has not yet been put into general city-wide operation. It was started with a Deputy Commissioner and two capable Bureau Chiefs. It was organized at the top and the work later expanded and intensified.

At the beginning of the work of the Bureau a few precincts were selected, preferably those in the congested centers of the city and where there are present a large number of cases of juvenile and adolescent delinquency.

At least two men officers and one woman officer were assigned to the precincts selected. The officers were directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner, reporting to the Bureau Chiefs, and in proper relationship to the precinct where assigned, so that the complaints requiring investigation or other action may be at once referred to them by the precinct commander.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

It is the duty of the Deputy Commissioner to bring about a proper degree of understanding and coöperation between the captains of the precincts and the lieutenants in charge and the Crime Prevention Officers.

The officers and patrolmen in the various precincts were instructed to assist the Crime Prevention Officers in all possible ways so that these individuals will have at their service at all times the larger resources of the Police Department.

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE AND RECORDS

The Crime Prevention Officers have desks in the precincts to which they are assigned and also stenographic assistance. They are not burdened with record keeping or clerical duties at the expense of field activity.

The records maintained are established on a case work basis, including an alphabetical card index and a numerical folder system.

Each precinct has complete records of neighborhood cases, and in addition a *Central Bureau of Records* of all cases based on duplicate precinct records is maintained at Police Headquarters in the office of the Deputy Police Commissioner in charge of the Bureau. When a person has a previous or a concurrent record in another precinct, such record is combined in one case history. These records are kept active until there is a final disposition of the case, either by appropriate court action or until a sufficiently long period of supervision indicates to the Crime Prevention Officer that no further trouble is to be anticipated from the individual.

The system of records maintained by the Crime Prevention Bureau affords an opportunity for studies concerning the nature and causes of crime in the city, plans for its prevention, evaluation of the work of social agencies, and, in addition, there will be developed a basis of facts which may suggest methods for a better organization of the Crime Prevention Bureau.

METHODS AND PROCEDURE

The work of the Crime Prevention Officer is similar in many respects to that of the trained social worker in other fields. It is his duty to register with the Social Service Exchange every problem that comes to his attention so that he may have the benefit of the knowledge and experience of all the agencies that have ever known the individual or his family. The unit of work and interest includes the family and not merely the individual.

Crime Prevention Officers maintain reciprocal relations with the social agencies of the community and especially of the locality in an effort to surround their charges with every helpful influence. In general, Crime Prevention Officers

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

do not undertake services for families or individuals which existing agencies are equipped to furnish; rather they serve as social engineers directing their clients to the social resources of the neighborhood or wherever else best available.

Crime Prevention Officers investigate each case very carefully before any action is taken or recommendation is made for its treatment. A system of case supervision is established and maintained by home visitation and counsel, conferences with social agencies, pastors, school authorities, employers and other interested individuals.

The Crime Prevention Officer has not only the duty of keeping in touch with each case, but of keeping in touch with it constructively; that is, of thinking out and planning for each individual a course of treatment intended to bring him into good habits and favorable conditions of life.

The Crime Prevention Officer is the coördinating officer of the locality, bringing together and uniting all of the social resources of the neighborhood under effective leadership for better direction of their activities in the interests of his clients.

SCOPE OF WORK

It is the duty of each Crime Prevention Officer to become acquainted with the social problems and the social agencies of the precinct to which he is detailed. He is required to secure contact with needed agencies through the Welfare Council and other means for the dissemination of information. He must have an intimate knowledge of neighborhood conditions and he should know the business men, the representatives of public and private agencies, and all of the forces for good or for evil in the precinct. Most of all, he should know the people of the district and to those who are in need of his services he should be guide, philosopher and friend.

Crime Prevention Officers take a leading part in the community program of preventive and protective work. They must be alert to discover problem boys and girls, and individuals and conditions contributing to delinquency. They work in close coöperation with the church, schools and parents, and they lend their official support to the work of the social agencies in their precinct and are affiliated with their activities.

Supervising poolrooms, public dance halls and beach resorts, adjusting family difficulties, obtaining jobs for minors and others, bringing together the boys and girls and the neighborhood recreational resources, giving talks to pupils in the schools, and to groups of teachers and to parents, are among the activities to which Crime Prevention Officers give their attention. They are required to have knowledge of the laws affecting children and minors,

ANNUAL REPORT OF

particularly the Wayward Minor's Act, and they must coöperate actively with attendance officers, probation officers, parole officers and other city officials working in their precinct. Every effort is made to handle problems by social methods, and recourse to court action is had only as a last resort.

Essentially, they bring to the improvement of conditions in the neighborhood and to the service of the people living therein, the skill and constructive friendship of the social worker, made more potent and effective by the authority of the law.

INFORMING THE PUBLIC

It is the duty of the Deputy Commissioner, the Chiefs of Bureau and the Crime Prevention Officers to bring about a better informed and more appreciative public opinion concerning the work of the Crime Prevention Bureau.

Opportunities are accepted to address community organizations to explain the workings of the Bureau and its underlying purposes. Publicity of the right sort aids the work of the Bureau and brings to its service a larger interested citizenry.

Such activities increase the usefulness of the Crime Prevention Bureau and cause to be brought to its attention more of the social problems of the city wherein it could render helpful service.

Annual reports and occasional bulletins recounting the activities and findings of the Crime Prevention Bureau will familiarize the public with its work and attract that greater community support so necessary to real accomplishment in the fields of crime prevention, social work, legislation and improvement of police and legal procedure.

EXTENSION OF WORK

Ultimately the work of the Crime Prevention Bureau will be extended to every precinct in the five Boroughs of Greater New York. As more trained officers are available, as plans develop for the better organization of the work, as demonstrations in the selected precincts crystallize procedure and indicate definite results, there will come into being a larger organization of the work of this Bureau.

In the extension of the work of the Bureau, the Deputy Police Commissioner and the Bureau Chiefs will have the opportunity to bring to the attention of all members of the Police Department the need and the value of lending their support and service to the work of the Crime Prevention Bureau and to the reduction of delinquency in the City of New York.



THROUGH AT CONEY ISLAND

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

CONCLUSION

This arm of the law will fulfill a protective, no less than a repressive, function and the policeman, who is a past master in the art of preventing physical catastrophes by controlling the traffic on the highways of our city, will be no less competent in the task of holding out a guiding hand to young travelers along the difficult path of life.

Crime Prevention Officers should be able to bring about a better feeling between the youthful gangs in the streets and the police. Perhaps the most interesting and immediate effect of the inauguration of a Crime Prevention Bureau will be the new relationship which will be engendered between boys in the difficult after-school years of adolescence, and the members of the Police Department.

The establishment of a Crime Prevention Bureau in the Police Department of the City of New York does not contemplate that the officers assigned to this Bureau will in any way duplicate or interfere with the work that is being done by child welfare organizations, the Children's Court and its probation staff, and the social forces of the city which are concerned with the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

The main objectives of the Crime Prevention Bureau are to supplement the work of existent public and private agencies in the field of crime prevention, and to lend official support to strengthen and extend the activities of these associations. It is the duty of the Crime Prevention Officers to link up families and boys and girls in need of social care with those social organizations in the community which are equipped to render them constructive aid and guidance.

The Crime Prevention Bureau in its development should be another arm of strength and service to the social agencies that are working for the upbuilding of the youth of our city.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

AIR SERVICE DIVISION

The Air Service Division, charged with the duty of protecting the lives and property of New York's citizens from all dangers from the air, was established on September 26, 1929. A series of flying accidents during the summer months made immediately necessary the establishment of such a unit within the Police Department as a safeguard against the reckless and incompetent flier, a by-product of modern civilization.

The purpose of the Air Service Division is, in general, the same as that of the other units of the Police Department. The duties of the aerial policeman are primarily the same as those of other members of the Force, namely, to

- a. Preserve the peace.
- b. Protect life and property.
- c. Prevent crime.
- d. Enforce all laws and ordinances.
- e. Detect and arrest all violators of the law.

In addition to these general duties the men of the Air Service Division are specially charged with enforcing the federal, state and local regulations governing air traffic and with suppressing the reckless or incompetent flier. This will be done in most cases by obtaining the identification marks of the offending flier's plane, tracing its pilot, and then proceeding against him both in our own courts and through the United States Department of Commerce.

When the offence is flagrant, the police flier will, by means of police flags, signal to the offender that he is under arrest and must land immediately at the nearest landing field. A code of flag signals which will be given nationwide publicity is now being prepared for use by the police air force.

The Air Service Division also coöperates with the other units of the Department, particularly the Detective and Marine Divisions. The great value of an airplane patrol in watching our harbor waters is too obvious to require emphasizing.

An incident which took place on October 5th forcefully demonstrated the value of the Air Service Division in coöperating with the Detective Division in connection with the apprehension for homicide of one Capt. William G. Baker on board the tug "Harry S. Keeler" in Long Island Sound. The fugitive was pursued and overtaken in the Cape Cod Canal by a number of officers of this Department in an aeroplane, and brought back to this city for investigation and prosecution.

The training of the first group of police pilots was begun at the Roosevelt Aviation School, Mineola, Long Island, on October 24th. This group consisted



AVIATION UNIT

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

of seven men, all of whom had considerable flying experience. A short time later another group of five men were sent to Curtiss-Wright Flying School at Valley Stream, Long Island.

Simultaneously with the training of the first group of pilots there were placed in training at the Roosevelt Aviation Mechanics School, 119 West 57th Street, New York, twenty-five other patrolmen. Twelve of these are preparing to become engine mechanics while the others will be qualified as airplane mechanics. Eventually a sufficient number of mechanics, field men and fliers for the air service of this Department will be available.

The members of the Department assigned to this service have all shown a keen interest in the work of the Air Service Division. There were more than 1,000 applications for transfer to this Division when it was first organized. Before either pilots or mechanics are permanently assigned to this unit they must display unusual proficiency, conforming in general to the highest tests required by the Department of Commerce for the most skilled men in these classes.

The problem of providing equipment for the Air Service Division has received equal consideration with the problem of personnel. The Police Reserve Officers of the Police Department, by a resolution adopted October 31st, commended the Police Commissioner for organizing a Police Air Force and turned over to him \$43,989, the balance in the Police Reserve Equipment Fund, for the purchase of police airplanes. Mr. Rodman Wanamaker, 2d, also donated \$20,000 for this same purpose.

A temporary police base was established on December 21, 1929, at North Beach, Long Island. Eventually the headquarters of the Police Air Service will be probably located at the City Airport, Barren Island, New York.

A Loening Commuter Amphibian four-passenger plane and a three-passenger Savoia-Marchetti Amphibian plane were purchased by this Department, christened P. D. 1-A and P. D. 2-A respectively, and placed in service December 21, 1929.

In the plans for the establishment of the Air Service Division every facility was provided to afford to the entire Force the best possible education in aeronautics. Every man in the air service must be capable of giving competent court testimony in cases involving low flying or airplane accidents.

Expert aviators and authorities on aeronautics lecture to the men on subjects relating to practical aviation. The topics include aerial law and identification of planes, meteorology as it affects safe flying over New York City, the classes of pilots' licenses and the authority conferred on the holder of each class, and the collecting of evidence in cases of airplane accidents.

A proposed municipal ordinance regulating flying over New York City has been drafted and presented to the municipal assembly for enactment. The provisions of this proposed ordinance may be summarized as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF

1. Only transport pilots or limited commercial pilots may operate aircraft over the City of New York.
2. Only aircraft licensed by the Secretary of Commerce and rated as to airworthiness may be operated over the City of New York.
3. Private or student pilots may not operate any aircraft over the City of New York, whether they are accompanied by instructors or not, except over flying fields where licensed aviation schools are conducted.
4. All aircraft must be operated over the City of New York at a minimum altitude of 4,000 feet.
5. No aircraft may be operated over any open air assembly of persons in the City of New York.
6. No stunt or acrobatic flying will be permitted over the City of New York.
7. Nothing shall be thrown or dropped from any aircraft over the City of New York.
8. No unnecessary smoke shall be emitted from any aircraft over the City of New York.
9. No horn, siren or noise-making device may be used on any aircraft over the City of New York, except distress signals.
10. No advertising device shall be used on any aircraft over the City of New York.
11. No lights shall be permitted except such flying lights provided for by the Air Commerce Regulations.
12. No parachute jumping shall be permitted over the City of New York except over regular airports and landing fields.
13. Punishment by fine of \$500 or one year in prison for violation of regulations.

An attempt is made in this report to outline briefly the necessity for the Police Air Force. The difficulties which beset the pioneer in any field can be fully realized. It is only asked that the public give to this new project the same assistance and coöperation which it has accorded the Police Commissioner in all of his endeavors to establish and maintain the New York Police Department as the finest one in the entire world.



FATAL AIRPLANE ACCIDENT, CONEY ISLAND BEACH, SEPTEMBER 7, 1929

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

CHIEF ENGINEER

The position of Chief Engineer was established in this Department. He has supervision of:

- a. Building and Repair Bureau.
- b. The Telegraph Bureau, including telephone service, telephone typewriter service, wireless and radio, and personnel
- c. Precinct flashlights and signal box system.
- d. Extension, installation and maintenance of electrical service of the Department.
- e. Extension and maintenance of Traffic Signals.
- f. Manufacture and repair of Traffic Signals, signs, handirons and markers.

It was formerly necessary to request the services of engineers of other city departments in order to carry out projects of a technical nature, such as the extension of traffic signal lights, flashlights and other such work.

The administrative work of the Engineering Division is carried on by a Chief Engineer and an Assistant Engineer with two Clerks and a Typist. The Traffic Engineering Bureau has been formed with a nucleus of two Assistant Engineers and a Draughtsman assigned to traffic signal installation of all types. This group will be augmented as soon as the proper type of men are available and can be appointed. In order to cope with the present demands for the installation of traffic signal equipment, about eight men will be required.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING BUREAU

Experiments with "progressive" and "coördinated" systems are being made. One "coördinated" system, which is operating in Brooklyn, has proven successful and others of a similar type are under construction. The chief difficulties in laying out systems of this character for congested Manhattan are the 250-foot blocks, which multiplies the allowances that have to be made for cross traffic and the heavy volume of local traffic which tends to fill in the interval between the "platoons" which the progressive systems create.

This branch of police service has become so extensive and technical that it became necessary to establish within the Department an Engineering Division to make scientific studies of the various traffic systems now in operation, experiment with timing, submit plans, reports and recommendations to the Police Commissioner, and to install and extend approved systems.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING

CENTRAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The outstanding Engineering feature relative to traffic control was the placing in operation of a Central Traffic Control Station for the Borough of Manhattan. On March 8, 1929, the Central Traffic Control Station, located in

ANNUAL REPORT OF

the 14th Precinct, 138 West 30th Street, Borough of Manhattan, was placed in operation. This station is connected through a cable system installed underground to all of the signals in the Borough of Manhattan except those along Riverside Drive and those of the First Avenue, York Avenue and Tenth Avenue systems. About 300 miles of wire are used to interconnect these units with the station. Cables are now being extended to connect the First Avenue, York Avenue and Tenth Avenue systems to the station and, as additional signals are installed, they also will be controlled from this point.

The Central Control Station has not had a shut-down or a failure of any of the controlling motors since they were placed in operation last March. This is an exceptional record, since the motors run 24 hours per day. While the signals operate only part of the day, the motors must be kept in operation so that each motor controlling its individual avenue will be kept in synchronism with the motors of the other avenues when the signals are placed in operation each day. This method of operation has proven a great advantage over the old system of manual control in that it eliminates all of the personal equation and guarantees the full dark period between signals and proper length of red and green signals.

Studies of various timing schemes have been tried in conjunction with the Traffic Division, with a view of improving the traffic conditions on the cross-town streets. The successful handling of traffic in the theatrical zone depends to a large extent on the ease of changing from a three-minute cycle to a two-minute cycle, and vice versa, made possible only through the Central Control Station.

TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL SYSTEMS

One of our greatest problems today in New York is the extension of the traffic control system. Practically every main artery in Manhattan below 135th Street has been provided with signals. A few small avenues remain to be equipped and a number of signals will need to be installed at points between present signals. The absence of a signal at every intersection on main parallel arteries prohibits the trial of coördinated systems and has led to the practice of motorists stopping beyond the avenue house line and thereby blocking the cross walks. During the coming year efforts will be made to lessen this practice by providing additional signals.

With lights now in operation or nearing completion, signal control has been provided at over 4,000 intersections where it would be impossible to otherwise control them due to the excessive cost of this service.

If these intersections had to be covered by traffic patrolmen, 8,000 officers would be required at an annual cost of \$20,000,000.



TRAFFIC CONTROL LIGHTS—BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

A striking example of the progress made along the lines of group control is the fact that less than four years ago New York could only boast of 50 traffic towers and 25 signals on iron posts, requiring in all about 120 men to operate switches. This method of control cost the City \$300,000 annually in salaries to police officers. At the present time, with over 2,500 signals installed, only 19 controls are in service, requiring an expenditure of less than \$100,000. When reduced to the cost of control per unit, the 1929 cost is about \$38, against a charge of \$4,000 in 1925.

During the year 1929, 21 traffic control signal systems and additions to three existing systems were completed.

Following is a list of systems installed and additional signals added to existing systems during this period:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

First Avenue, Houston to 23d Streets, placed in operation January 25th.
Third Avenue, Houston to 125th Streets, placed in operation June 20th.
Fifth Avenue, 60th to 135th Streets, placed in operation May 14th.
Eighth Avenue, 14th to 58th Streets, placed in operation August 6th.
Columbus and Ninth Avenues, 14th to 110th Streets, placed in operation October 28th.
Madison Avenue, 60th Street to 135th Street, placed in operation March 14th.
Lenox Avenue, 110th Street to 135th Street, placed in operation June 4th.
University Place, Waverly Place to 14th Street, placed in operation November 1st.
Seventh Avenue, 110th Street to 148th Street, placed in operation November 12th.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Southern Boulevard, 180th to 182d Streets, placed in operation October 1st.
Third Avenue, East 139th to East 143d Streets, placed in operation November 1st.
Willis Avenue, East 134th to East 142d Streets, placed in operation November 1st.
Webster Avenue, from 165th Street to Tremont Avenue.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Liberty Avenue, Euclid to Forbell Avenues, placed in operation March 14th.
Pitkin Avenue, Howard to Junius Streets, placed in operation June 10th.
Ocean Avenue, Woodruff Avenue and Kings Highway to Emmons Avenue, placed in operation September 27th.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Sixth Avenue, St. Marks Place to 23d Street, placed in operation July 29th.
Throop Avenue, Lorimer to Decatur Streets, placed in operation October 22d.

Bushwick Avenue, Highland Boulevard to Harmon Street, placed in operation October 22d.

Eastern Parkway, New York Avenue to Stone Avenue, placed in operation November 15th.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Northern Boulevard, 79th Street to Astoria Avenue, placed in operation January 25th.

101st Avenue, 76th Street to Sutphin Boulevard, placed in operation May 14th.

Hillside Avenue, 138th, 169th, 209th and 215th Streets, placed in operation August 15th.

Jerome Avenue, Liverpool to 146th Streets, placed in operation August 15th.

In addition to the above, work is nearing completion on the following systems:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Central Park West, 62d to 110th Streets.

Second Avenue, 14th to 125th Streets.

Schiff Parkway, Christie to Norfolk Streets.

Lafayette and Kenmare Streets.

Park Avenue, 40th to 42d Streets.

Upper Park Avenue, 97th to 110th Streets.

Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, 72d to 73d Streets.

Broadway, 170th to 181st Streets.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Southern Boulevard Elevated, Westchester Avenue to 174th Street.

Third Avenue Elevated, East 146th to East 161st Streets.

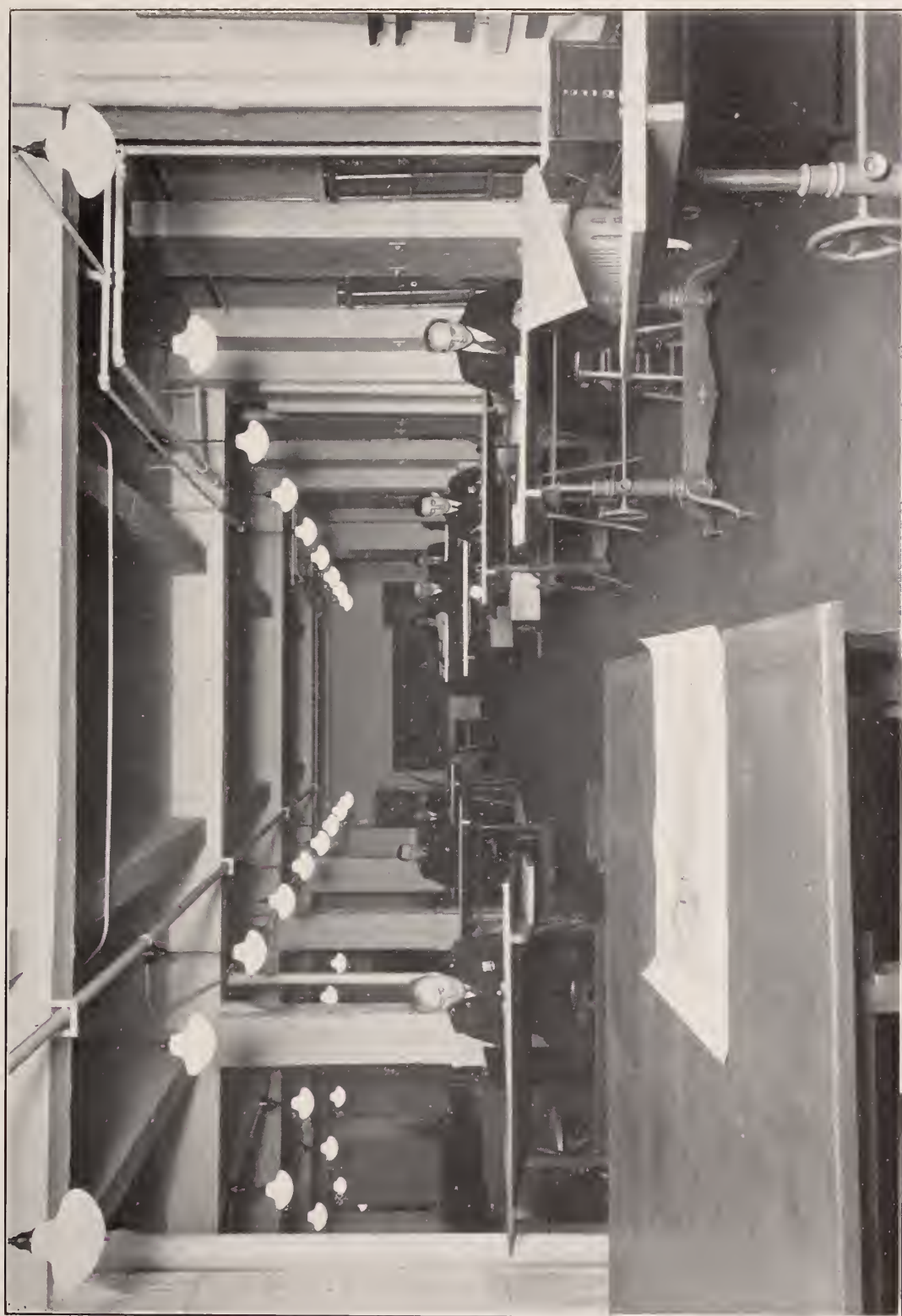
149th Street, Park to Union Avenues.

Third Avenue, East 139th to 143d Streets.

Jerome Avenue, East 165th to East 199th Streets.

Webster Avenue, Tremont to East 188th Streets.

Willis Avenue, East 134th to East 142d Streets.



DRAFTING ROOM, BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

65th Street, Sixth Avenue to Dahill Road.

Prospect Avenue, Third to Greenwood Avenues.

Coney Island Avenue, Caton to Ocean View Avenues.

Fourth Avenue, 16th to 17th Streets.

Flatbush Avenue, Beverly Road.

Flatbush Avenue Extension, Concord Street to DeKalb Avenue.

Bedford Avenue, Lenox Road to Rodney Street.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Polk Avenue, 73d to 108th Streets.

Skillman Avenue, Roosevelt Avenue to Diagonal Street.

Northern Boulevard, Main Street to Old House Landing Road, Little Neck.

Roosevelt Avenue, 49th to 114th Streets.

Plans are in course of preparation for systems along the following streets and avenues:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Morningside Avenue, 113th to 126th Streets.

Manhattan Avenue, 100th to 125th Streets.

St. Nicholas Avenue, 112th to 168th Streets.

Eighth Avenue Elevated, 110th to 155th Streets.

Fifth Avenue, Waverly Place to 60th Street.

Hudson Street, Canal to 14th Streets.

Edgecombe Avenue, 136th to 145th Streets.

Bradhurst Avenue, 143d to 155th Streets.

Convent Avenue, 125th to 152d Streets.

Amsterdam Avenue, 125th to 181st Streets.

St. Nicholas Avenue, 168th to 181st Streets.

Audubon Avenue, 165th to 181st Streets.

First Avenue, 10 additional lights.

Centre Street, Worth to Spring Streets.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 161st Street to Mosholu Parkway.

Jerome Avenue Elevated, 170th Street to Bainbridge Avenue.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Clinton Street, Fulton Street to Hamilton Avenue.
Henry Street, Fulton Street to Hamilton Avenue.
Atlantic Avenue, Hicks Street to Eastern Parkway.
Kings Highway, Blake Avenue to Ocean Parkway.
Bedford Avenue, 13 lights to replace towers.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS

Jamaica Avenue, Elderts Lane to 188th Street.
Myrtle Avenue, Cooper to Cypress Avenues.
Fresh Pond Road, Myrtle to Metropolitan Avenues.
Roosevelt Boulevard, Union to Murray Streets.
Central Avenue, Pansy to 73d Streets.
Queens Plaza.
Queens Boulevard, 33d to 48th Streets.

ISOLATED TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS

This form of signal is used mainly in the outlying sections of the City where the traffic is not heavy all along a highway but only at certain crossings. Its advantage lies not only in controlling the vehicular traffic at such intersection but it breaks up the flow of traffic along the highway for a distance of about one-quarter of a mile in all directions from the intersection, thereby permitting breaks between the groups of vehicles, allowing safe passage for pedestrians.

These signals have become very necessary and the demand for them is springing up all through the residential districts.

During the year 63 traffic signals of this type have been installed.

On December 31, 1929, the number of isolated signals in service or under construction was as follows:

In Service	Under Construction	Plans in Course of Preparation
89	30	254

ILLUMINATED ARROWS

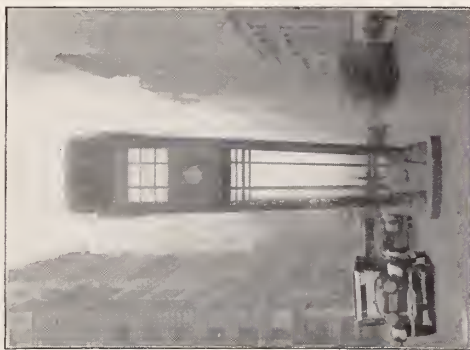
With the development of the one-way traffic street, particularly in sections where the arrangement of the streets is irregular, the illuminated arrow became essential for night driving. Experiments have been carried out using contrasting colors on the inside and outside of the arrow by the introduction of ruby



THE FIRST TRAFFIC TOWER
1919



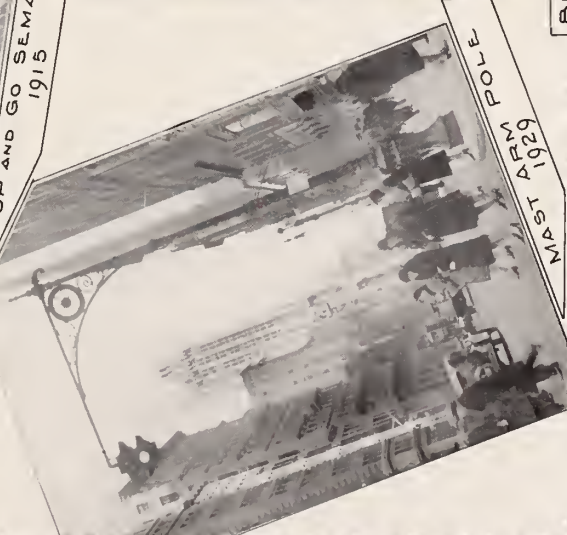
STOP AND GO SEMAPHORE
1915



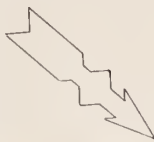
BRONZE TRAFFIC TOWER
1921



NEW TRAFFIC LIGHT
PROPOSED
FOR 5TH AVE



FM POLE
MAY 1929



THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

colored bulbs within the arrow to contrast with the rays of white light from the street light falling on the outside surface of the arrow. These tests have improved the efficiency of the unit. Another feature recently adopted was the painting with white paint of the poles on which signals are mounted. This attracts attention to the signals and, in the case of winding roads as in the parks, the poles act as markers for the road edges, thereby lessening the number of accidents and danger to signals and posts.

During the year 128 illuminated arrows have been installed.

On December 31st, 1929, the number of illuminated arrows in service or under construction was as follows:

In Service	Under Construction	Plans in Course of Preparation
239	75	45

WARNING SIGNALS

Warning signals are units placed at the foot of dead end streets terminating in canals or wharfs, where the only protection afforded a few years ago was a 12-inch string piece. In other cases they are used at dangerous turns in the road, or where there is danger of a driver leaving the road and plunging through railing over a sharp decline or onto railway tracks.

On December 31st, 1929, the number of warning signals in service or under construction was as follows:

In Service	Under Construction	Plans in Course of Preparation
341	22	175

TESTS OF MISCELLANEOUS TRAFFIC EQUIPMENT

During the year numerous traffic control devices were tested so that the Bureau would be cognizant of any improvements that it might be found desirable to adopt. Some of the equipment tested is as follows:

1. Automatic and manually operated illuminated signals for the rear of cars to show the direction that the driver intends going.
2. Illuminated license plates.
3. Illuminated semaphores for closed cars.
4. Mirrors of convex glass at street intersections to permit drivers to see down cross streets.
5. Various types of lenses, reflectors, timers and relays for use in the traffic signals.
6. Highway markers and electric flash lanterns.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

A new type recording device has been purchased and installed in a Ford car for making traffic time tests both before and after signal systems are installed. This instrument records on a chart automatically the time-speed curve of the automobile. It shows the maximum speeds attained, the average miles per hour, every stop or slowing down due to traffic jams, etc.

REMOVAL OF TRAFFIC TOWERS

During the year seven traffic towers were removed from Fifth Avenue, Manhattan; three from Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn; one at Fourth Avenue and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; one at the Brooklyn approach to Manhattan Bridge, and the one at Kenmare Street and Lafayette Street, Manhattan, and the one at Park Avenue and 40th Street, Manhattan, were replaced with more modern equipment.

TRAFFIC SIGNAL MAINTENANCE

During the past two years the traffic signal maintenance force has remained the same, in so far as personnel and automobile equipment are concerned. In the same period the number of signals have increased about 250%, and have spread out to include signals in the five boroughs. Foreseeing the need of properly maintaining the signal equipment now in use and under construction, representing an investment by the City of over one and one-quarter million dollars, I have had provided in the Budget for 1930 funds for the purchase of three additional light tower trucks to supplement the two larger trucks now in service.

One of these will be assigned to lower Manhattan and Richmond, the second to upper Manhattan and The Bronx, while the third will serve Queens. The two larger trucks will cover central Manhattan and Brooklyn, respectively.

The maintenance crews are ready to respond to all calls for replacement of traffic signal bulbs, fuses, adjustment of timing mechanisms, and other miscellaneous repairs at all hours that the systems are in service, which is at present from 7 A. M. to 3 A. M. daily.

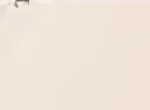
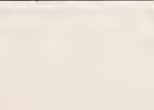
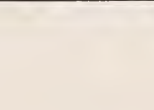
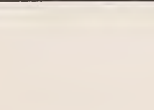
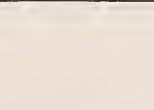
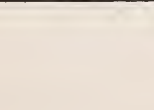
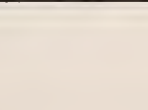
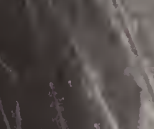
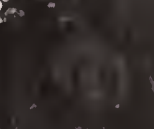
In addition to the routine maintenance of the equipment, these crews also replace all signals and cables where posts are set to new curb lines due to street widening improvements.

During the year the posts along Park Avenue from 72d Street to 86th Street; Fifth Avenue from 110th Street to 116th Street; Fifth Avenue and 8th Street, and Broadway and 8th Street, Borough of Manhattan, and along Flatbush Avenue from Maple Street to Cortelyou Road in the Borough of Brooklyn, were relocated.



FISH TIRES

CAPROL



THEATRE ZONE, TIMES SQUARE, LOOKING NORTH FROM FORTY-FIFTH STREET, AT THE BEGINNING OF THE THEATRE RUSH

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

STANCHION AND TRAFFIC SIGNAL REPAIR SHOP

This unit consists of a group of 43 men under a Sergeant, whose duty it is to maintain and install all existing stanchions, signs, directional arrows and similar traffic equipment throughout the City and, in addition, paint white lines and wordings on the pavement after proper approval. At the present time ten (10) small trucks are required to carry on this work.

During the year 1929 the manufacture of new signs by this shop force increased about 20%. This work will continue to increase at even a higher rate as traffic conditions become more complicated.

During 1929 eight of the above force with four of the trucks and four paint machines installed 736,310 feet of white lines or wordings, as compared with 383,235 feet in 1928, or an increase of 90%. The present shop facilities and space are inadequate and it would be desirable to extend the shop so that the machine work could be properly performed at this place and provide for carrying a larger stock of signs, stanchions, etc.

A new type of Car Stop-Safety Zone was adopted during the year which has proven to be very beneficial, but which will require the manufacture of a large amount of additional equipment in that an "Isle of Safety" is established at the side of car rails and automobiles are allowed to pass on either side of the "Isle of Safety." By adopting the new type, an added lane is provided for traffic. It requires, however, five stanchions with heavy concrete bases as against two stanchions required for the old type zones.

Another activity of the shop which will shortly be increased is the manufacture of directional signs. Demands are being made upon us from many sources for directional signs, consisting of 18-inch diameter discs with arrows and locations stenciled on them. Rather than start a haphazard installation of these signs, a survey is being made with a view of first establishing the points of interest or locations which it is desirable to cover and then selecting the proper locations for the signs to direct the traffic to these specific points. As an example: 46 signs will be required to properly direct traffic to the Manhattan approach of the Queensboro Bridge.

THEATRICAL ZONE "NO PARKING" SIGNS

With all the publicity given to the traffic regulations for the Theatrical Zone, the offenders in many cases complained that they did not see any signs prohibiting parking. Therefore, prior to the 1929-1930 theatrical season, a survey was made and 80 additional signs were installed. They have been placed on practically all of the lighting posts within the theatrical district.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE-CENTRAL PARK ZONE

In order that there would be no confusion when the new one-way regulations were placed in effect on Central Park West and in Central Park, over four hundred additional signs of various types were installed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

TRAFFIC EQUIPMENT

The following is a summary of the new traffic equipment (stanchions and directional arrows), placed in the Boroughs of the City during the year 1929:

Nature of Equipment	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	Total
Car Stop Safety Zone Stanchions -	42	14	24	1	-	81
Detour Stanchions - - -	27	11	23	9	-	70
Directional Stanchions - - -	3	2	8	22	2	37
“ Signs - - -	4	-	1	8	-	13
Dangerous Crossing Stanchions -	1	15	1	9	-	26
“ “ Signs - - -	2	57	9	19	-	87
Dangerous Hill Stanchions - - -	-	-	1	-	-	1
“ “ Signs - - -	3	2	-	-	-	5
Dangerous Curve Stanchions - -	2	1	-	-	-	3
“ “ Signs - - -	-	7	-	7	8	22
Hospital Quiet Stanchions - - -	15	-	4	-	-	19
“ “ Signs - - -	9	-	1	-	-	10
Keep Right Stanchions - - -	40	38	24	18	1	121
“ “ Signs - - -	13	2	3	1	-	19
No Parking Stanchions - - -	505	51	287	58	14	915
“ “ Signs - - -	249	17	234	220	-	720
No Commercial Traffic Stanchions -	4	2	-	-	-	6
“ “ “ Signs - - -	-	7	-	9	-	16
No Left Turn Stanchions - - -	7	-	2	4	-	13
“ “ “ Signs - - -	4	-	-	-	-	4
One-Way Stanchions - - -	3	8	34	-	-	45
“ “ Signs - - -	160	67	1617	171	4	2019
School Street Stanchions - - -	10	11	28	5	-	54
“ “ “ Signs - - -	3	-	-	-	-	3
Special Stanchions - - -	18	2	3	8	4	35
“ “ Signs - - -	-	14	11	4	-	29
Dead End Street Stanchions - - -	-	1	19	9	-	29
Hack Stand Stanchions - - -	162	7	28	7	-	204
Keep Left Stanchions - - -	20	1	-	-	-	21
Lamp Stanchions - - -	42	71	27	20	-	160
No Cross Traffic Stanchions - - -	1	4	5	-	-	10
Parking Space Stanchions - - -	-	-	-	4	-	4
Play Street Stanchions - - -	14	6	20	6	2	48
Semaphore Stanchions - - -	1	-	-	-	1	2
Concrete Base Stanchions - - -	1109	287	305	124	9	1834
Miscellaneous Stanchions - - -	302	80	304	62	12	760
	2775	785	3023	805	57	7445

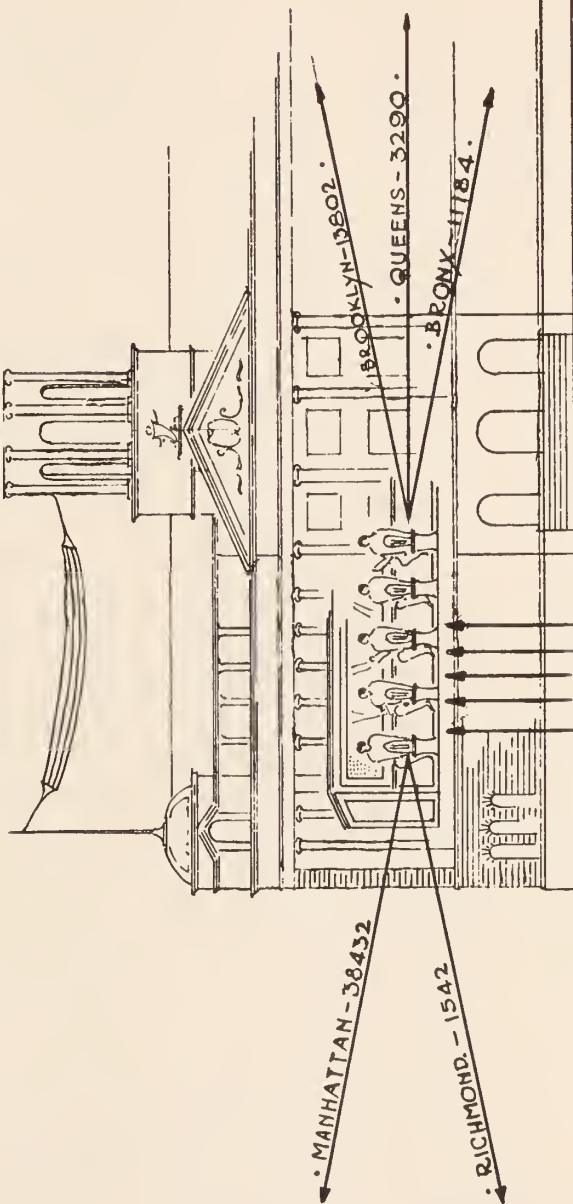
The total number of stanchions and signs of all kinds now in position on the streets and highways of this City in comparison with 1928 and 1929 is as follows:

BOROUGH	1929 NUMBER	1928 NUMBER	PERCENTAGE INCREASE
Manhattan - - -	24,641	21,631	12%
Bronx - - -	4,563	3,803	17%
Brooklyn - - -	9,868	6,940	42%
Queens - - -	3,672	2,978	22%
Richmond - - -	623	570	7%
All Boroughs - - -	43,367	35,922	20%

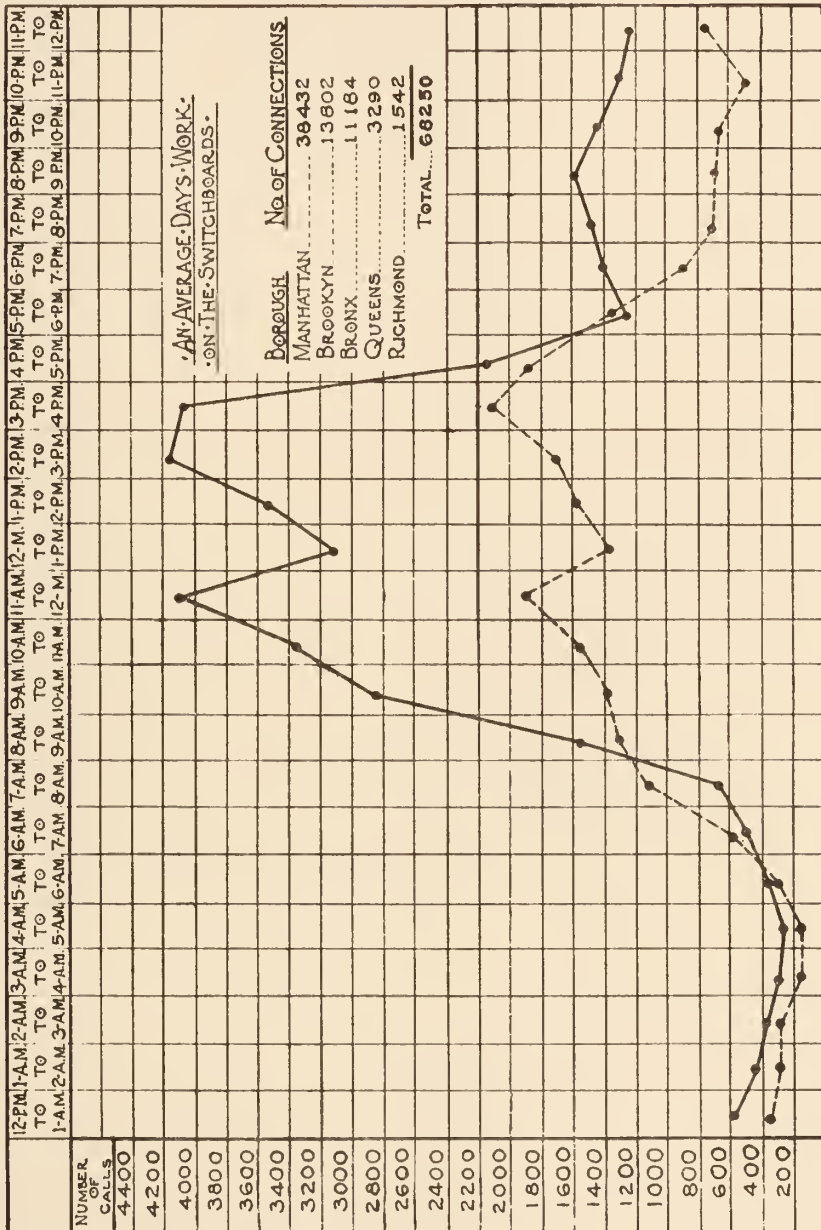


NOON-DAY TRAFFIC IN THE GARMENT CENTER, SEVENTH AVENUE, LOOKING SOUTH FROM THIRTY-SIXTH STREET





• DAILY • TELEPHONE • CALLS •
• TO • AND • FROM • POLICE • HEADQUARTERS •



THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PAINTED LINES VERSUS ROAD MARKERS

Numerous tests were made with road markers and cost data obtained covering the relative cost of the two types over a period of five years which is considered the useful life of the best markers.

Two things must be taken into consideration: Relative cost and visibility. Nothing is more visible than a white line on a dark pavement such as most of ours are in New York, and the cost of painting compares favorably with the road marker. The disadvantage of the white painted line in congested areas such as Times Square, Pennsylvania, and Grand Central zones, Columbus Circle, etc., is that traffic is disturbed too frequently by the need of replacing the painted lines. Either a paint that will stand up under heavy traffic must be developed or a marker having proper visibility at night must be adopted for such locations.

BUREAU OF TELEGRAPH

The Bureau of Telegraph comprises five (5) units, one located in each Borough Headquarters, at which there is a switchboard with extension lines to the various Precinct Station Houses within their respective Boroughs. Each Precinct Station House has a small switchboard to which are connected in addition to the necessary telephone extensions all of the telephone signal boxes and flash signal boxes within the respective Precincts. The Borough Headquarters are all connected by trunk lines with the main switchboard at Manhattan Headquarters, thereby maintaining a complete system of inter-communication.

ORGANIZATION

The Bureau personnel consists of a Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, 10 Lieutenants (Acting Captains), 3 Sergeants, 24 Telephone Type-writer Operators, 1 Draughtsman, 3 Clerks, 98 Switchboard Operators, 4 Radio Operators and a construction force of 19 men.

SWITCHBOARD EQUIPMENT

MANHATTAN—

Telephone Switchboard	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 position
Turret Monitor Switchboard	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 position
Sub-Switchboard, Police Commissioner's Office							
Sub-Switchboard, Second Deputy Commissioner's Office							

BROOKLYN—

Telephone Switchboard	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 position
Turret Monitor Switchboard	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 position

QUEENS—

Telephone Switchboard	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 position
Turret Monitor Switchboard	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 position

THE BRONX—

Telephone Switchboard	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 position
Turret Monitor Switchboard	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 position

RICHMOND—

Telephone Switchboard	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 position
-----------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	------------

ANNUAL REPORT OF

During October the increased number of calls, due to the acquisition of the Annex Building, made it necessary to install a switchboard in the Annex Building or add a position to the switchboard in the Headquarters Building. The latter scheme was recommended and approved due to its providing greater flexibility of operation and making it possible to utilize the added force to better advantage in case of emergencies arising.

TIE LINES

Manhattan to Brooklyn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 Tie Lines
Manhattan to The Bronx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 Tie Lines
Manhattan to Queens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 Tie Lines
Manhattan to Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 Tie Line
Brooklyn to Queens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 Tie Lines
<hr/>								
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 Tie Lines

There are 197 trunk lines connecting the various five telegraph units with public exchanges, as follows:

Manhattan	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
Brooklyn	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
The Bronx	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Queens	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

PATROL SIGNAL BOXES

During the year the number of Patrol Signal Boxes were increased, due to the splitting up of posts and the establishment of new precinct stations.

The number in service is as follows:

			1929	1928
Manhattan (including 173 flash signal boxes)	-	-	548	535
Brooklyn (including 29 flash signal boxes)	-	-	644	622
Queens (including 2 flash signal boxes)	-	-	302	270
The Bronx	-	-	274	261
Richmond	-	-	83	80
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			1851	1768

Of the above, 240 of the signal boxes are located in police booths.

Seven of the booths are located within the Theatrical Traffic Zone and are connected by direct wires to a master station at 45th Street and Broadway. Five of the booths are within the Central Park-Columbus Circle Zones, connected with the master station at Columbus Circle by direct wires. These booths are used by the Traffic Division in reporting to the Sergeant in each master booth hourly reports of traffic conditions in the vicinity of each of the booths. Both of these telephone installations were established during the present year.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TELEPHONE TYPEWRITERS

The following shows the number of machines in operation at the close of 1929 as compared with 1928:

						SENDER AND RECEIVERS	
						1929	1928
						1929	1928
Manhattan	-	-	-	-	-	47	42
Brooklyn	-	-	-	-	-	35	33
The Bronx	-	-	-	-	-	11	10
Queens	-	-	-	-	-	13	10
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
TOTAL						109	98

RADIO TELEGRAPH

During the month of August a new Radio sending and receiving set was installed. It is of modern design and supplants the old type spark-transmitter which was in service since 1916. It operates on the interrupted continuous wave principle and does away with the interference found so objectionable to radio broadcast listeners. It has all of the latest features, both electrical and mechanical, and has been found to give consistent, reliable service up to 500 miles under normal conditions.

During the fall a series of tests have been carried on with different types of receivers and antennas with a view to improving the reception of broadcast material while patrolling in an automobile. The tests indicate that it is entirely feasible to eliminate the spark interference due to the ignition and generator commutation of the patrol car, but so far the elimination of the ignition interference of adjacent cars has not been solved, nor has the interference due to trolley or third rail currents been completely overcome. Another source of trouble was found in the absorption due to the masses of steel in the skyscrapers and bridges while travelling in their vicinity.

A test car was equipped and a large amount of valuable data was collected showing the location of such dead spots. I believe that improvements will be possible that will eliminate these defects. Tests will be continued with newer apparatus, as it is brought out, so that the Department will be in a position to adopt this added means for coping with crime when the tests prove satisfactory.

COMPLAINT CLERK—TELEGRAPH BUREAU

A much-needed reform in the matter of receiving and transmitting complaints over the telephone at the Telegraph Bureau has been instituted. It was formerly the practice, when complainants telephoned the Telegraph Bureau, not

ANNUAL REPORT OF

to accept the complaint, but to inform the complainant to call up the precinct or office concerned. Very often, intentionally or erroneously, they were referred to the wrong precinct or office, resulting in annoyance. Many persons were discouraged from reporting legitimate complaints through this lax method of conducting business, and the Department was deprived of a great deal of valuable police information.

A competent telephone operator has been assigned to receive and transmit to the unit affected complaints received over the telephone.

BUREAU OF BUILDINGS

During the year provisions were made for the leasing, construction and reconstruction of buildings to meet the needs of the Department.

Plans were prepared for the erection of the new 32d Precinct Station House on premises Nos. 242 to 252 West 135th Street, Borough of Manhattan; premises Nos. 242, 244 and 252 West 135th Street to be acquired so as to provide the additional frontage required for the new station house. The City owns premises Nos. 246, 248 and 250 West 135th Street.

Contract was awarded for the erection of a new station house to establish a new precinct at the southeasterly corner of Ryer Avenue and East 181st Street, Borough of The Bronx.

Site obtained for the establishment of a new station house at the northwesterly corner of Revere and Barkley Avenues, Borough of The Bronx.

Site obtained for the establishment of a new station house on the easterly side of 101st Street, two hundred and fifty feet north of Liberty Avenue, Borough of Queens.

Premises southwest corner 214th Place and Elsie Place, Bayside, Borough of Queens, leased for a period of three years. 111th Precinct was established at these premises on November 1st, 1929.

School building at 222d Street and 92d Avenue, Creedmoor, Borough of Queens, reconstructed as station house for the new 105th Precinct was officially opened as the 105th Precinct on December 31, 1929.

Contract executed for the erection of new station house at Rockaway Beach Boulevard and Beach 94th Street, Rockaway Beach, Borough of Queens, for the 100th Precinct, and which will be ready for occupancy before January 1, 1930.

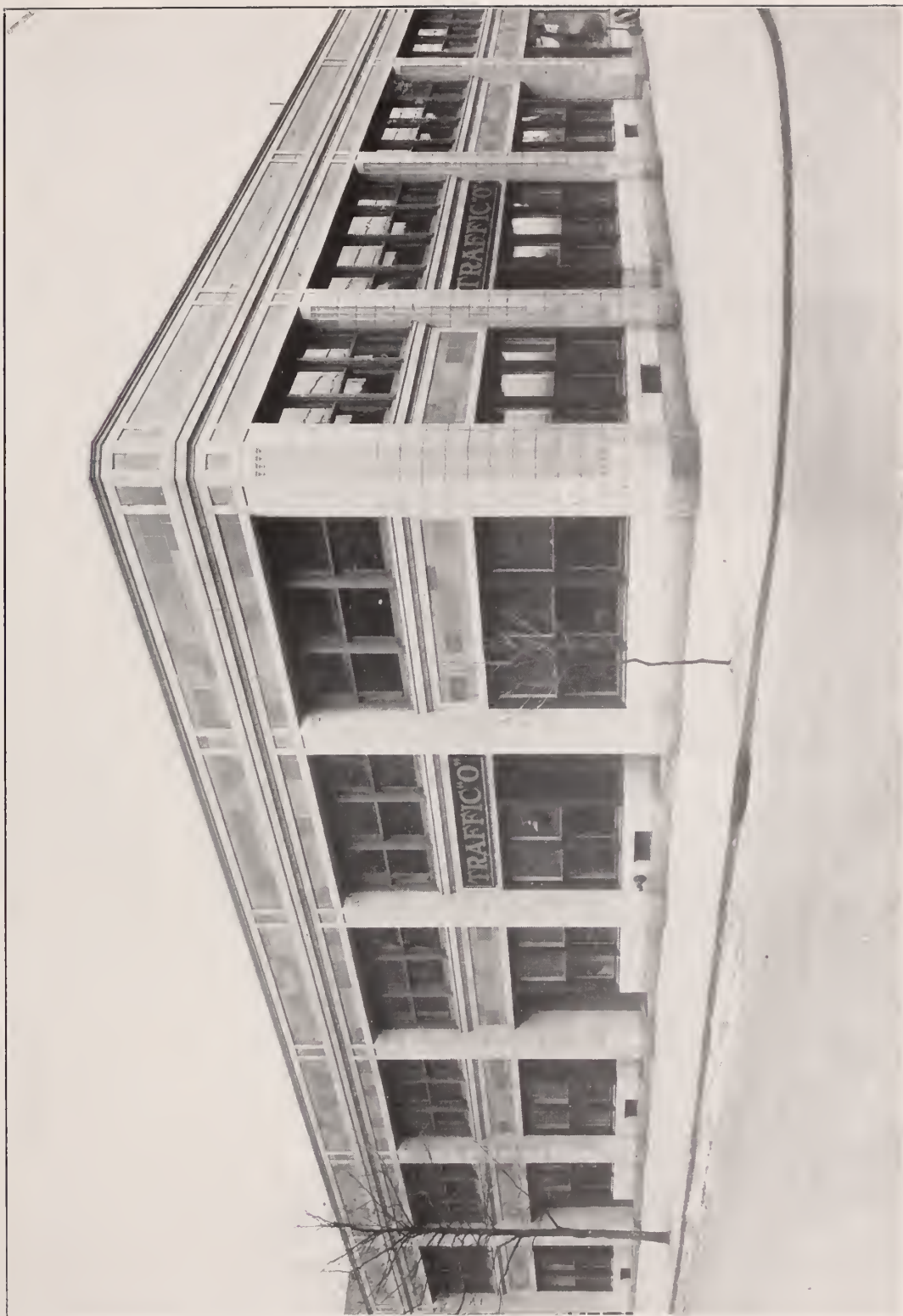
101st Precinct was established in new station house at Mott Avenue and Mott Place, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, on March 5, 1929.



OFFICIAL OPENING OF 111TH PRECINCT



NEW 11TH PRECINCT STATION-HOUSE, BAYSIDE, LONG ISLAND



TYPE OF NEW TRAFFIC PRECINCT
NEW TRAFFIC "O" STATION AT ROOSEVELT AVENUE AND 88TH STREET, JACKSON HEIGHTS, QUEENS

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Contracts have been awarded for general repairs and improvements to the following precinct station houses:

3d	}	Total cost - - - - -	\$84,012.00
9th			
19th			
34th			
71st			
83d			
92d			
105th			
123d			
Police Headquarters			
Repairs to Police Department Launch - - - - -			3,900.00
Building Twelve Special Police Booths- - - - -			3,500.00
Seven Lieutenants' Working Desks for Traffic Precincts			
"B," "D," "F," "H," "J," "M" and "O" - - - - -			5,970.00

Repairs have been made under open market contracts to the following Department buildings from January 1 to December 31, 1929, at a cost of \$97,780.60.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 23d, 24th, 27th, 28th, 34th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 47th, 48th, 50th, 52d, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 83d, 84th, 85th, 88th, 90th, 92d, 94th, 100th, 102d, 103d, 105th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 114th, 120th, 122d, 123d, Traffic A, Traffic B, Traffic C, Traffic D, Traffic E, Traffic F, Traffic H, Traffic J, Traffic K, Traffic M, Traffic O, Police Headquarters, 205 Mulberry Street, Building and Repair Bureau.

Advertised contracts were awarded for general repairs and improvements to the following precinct station houses during 1928:

12th - - - - -	}	- - -	\$34,819.00
18th - - - - -			
39th - - - - -			
64th - - - - -			
Police Booths - - - - -			
Heating Plant Pier Foot East 25th Street			

Repairs were made under open market contracts to Department Buildings from January 1 to December 31, 1928, at a cost of \$120,976.42.

1st, 2d, 2-A, 3d, 3-A, 4th, 5th, 5-A, 6th, 7th, 7-A, 8th, 8-A, 9th, 9-A, 10th, 10-A, 11th, 12th, 13th, 13-A, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 32-A, 34th, 35th, 37th, 37-A, 37-B, 38th, 39th, 41st, 42d, 42-A, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 48-A, 49th, 49-A, 50th, 51st, 51-A, 52d, 53d, 54th, 56th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 64th, 65th, 66th, 68th, 70th, 71st, Traffic A, Traffic B, Traffic D, Traffic F, Traffic G, Police Headquarters, Motorcycle Squad No. 2, Storehouse, 205 Mulberry Street, 130 Sheriff Street, Building and Repair Bureau.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

On August 1, 1929, the Loft Candy Factory Building, Broome Street, Cleveland Place and Kenmare Street, New York, was leased by the Department as a Headquarters Annex. The Building is ideally situated with respect to the Headquarters Building lying directly to the north. Immediate steps were taken to rearrange the factory so that it would meet the needs of the Department. The remodeling work was carried on mainly by mechanics of this Bureau.

As the transformation of the old factory into a modern office building developed, the various scattered activities of the Department were brought together under one common roof. First the Engineering Division took up its quarters on the seventh floor, closely followed by the Detective Division on the Eighth Floor. Then in rapid succession came the Printing Bureau, The School for Recruits from their quarters in the Grand Central Palace, and the newly formed Police College. Then came the Property Clerk, and the Storehouse from its quarters at the old station house, 24 MacDougal Street, and the Record Bureau, which formerly occupied the old precinct station house at 130 Sheriff Street. The Automobile Bureau moved in next from its quarters at 205 Mulberry Street and finally the Equipment Bureau, which occupies part of the ground floor. The Emergency Crew formerly located at Old Slip was provided with suitable quarters on the Kenmare Street side of the building.

The remodeled building includes a modern Cafeteria on the eighth floor, with accommodations for seating 300 patrons, a lounge room, and exercising space is provided adjacent to the Cafeteria.

The garage has been equipped with all the necessary facilities for properly carrying on its work. New lighting fixtures have been installed through the building, new elevator cars and hatchway doors have been provided, and automatic pumping equipment installed for the water supply. Thirty class rooms together with Library, Motion Picture Auditorium and Board Room were created for the Police College. The entire interior of the building was painted and the exterior was cleaned by sand blast. On December 21, 1929, the transformed building was officially opened, although it was being used all of the time that the remodeling work was in progress.



POLICE CAFETERIA



OFFICIAL OPENING OF POLICE CAFETERIA



THE LOUNGE—POLICE COLLEGE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAFFIC DIVISION

Traffic regulation on New York City's 5,043 miles of streets is one of the most important functions of the Police Department. It is a task calling for the most detailed study, careful planning and skillful direction.

Many factors contribute to the complexities of the problem of moving traffic smoothly and safely in this city. The enormous population; the great automobile registration; the physical barriers which divide and surround the city; the concentration of population and activities in various districts of the city; the height of the buildings and the over-demand upon street facilities planned before the automobile was even dreamed of, are among them.

The resident population of New York City is 6,064,484. This number is increased, it is estimated, by some 2,000,000 persons whose homes are in the suburban districts, but who come here daily for business, education or recreation.

The automobile registration of the Metropolitan area represents more than 1,000,000 motor vehicles, of which 700,000 are registered in the city proper. Since 1912, the first year that the automobile registration of the city was separately recorded, the registration has increased 2,000 per cent. At hundreds of crossings more motor cars pass daily than there were in the entire city in 1912, and nearly three times that number cross the Queensboro Bridge every twenty-four hours.

The separation of different parts of the city from each other by bays, rivers and creeks further aggravates the problem. To reach Manhattan, the center of the city's activities, vehicular traffic from the other boroughs and the suburban districts in Long Island, Westchester County and New Jersey, has to cross ferries or bridges, taxed to their capacity as a result of the remarkable increase in motor car travel that has occurred within the last decade.

The day-time population of the city is largely concentrated in one small section of Manhattan, south of Central Park. New York's great shopping district, its theatre zone, its garment and fur manufacturing and wholesale districts, its steamship and railroad shipping districts, its financial center and other business districts are in this relatively small part of the city.

The concentration of traffic is intensified by the staggering height of new buildings that are constantly being erected. These structures bring thousands of additional vehicles and pedestrians into sections already overcrowded. Ten

ANNUAL REPORT OF

buildings alone in the Grand Central Zone will, when all are completed, have a total business population of 65,100 persons in addition to those visiting the business concerns in these buildings.

The street facilities were, for the most part, laid out before the advent of the automobile. Changes in the physical structure of the city to meet present conditions can be brought about only by engineering projects requiring the acquisition of valuable property and the expenditure of huge sums for construction work.

While the city planners are trying to lay out a new traffic pattern for the city to keep pace with the ever increasing demands, the Police Department is confronted with the task of moving traffic with the present over-taxed facilities by improved methods of traffic control.

TRAFFIC SURVEYS

Street traffic conditions in any locality require the most careful study and analysis if the measures taken to relieve them are to be effective. Suggestions, even plans, for the relief of traffic are too often based on superficial knowledge of the facts. Important factors are frequently entirely ignored.

Traffic surveys are an important means of obtaining and collating the facts on which sound conclusions may be based. The weakness of many surveys, however, is that they apply only to conditions at a given time. New problems are constantly arising and new conditions have to be met. These new conditions are often results of methods applied after a first survey.

The effective survey, where traffic conditions are as ramified as they are in New York, is a continuing, progressive survey. It must be made by those who are constantly in touch with conditions and who are familiar with every factor involved.

The extent to which the Police Department goes in the collection of data on which to base its plans for traffic regulation and control is not generally realized. Comprehensive studies are made before the adoption of both general regulations, or special regulations affecting limited areas or localities. A mass of information, relating to the volume, flow and other characteristics of traffic, on the more important thoroughfares is gathered periodically, and this data is the basis of the Department's action.

ZONE PLAN OF TRAFFIC REGULATION

The creation of traffic zones, each covering a center of traffic concentration with its own distinct conditions, has been initiated as the most effective method of attacking the problems arising in the various congested areas.



COMMANDING OFFICERS, TRAFFIC DIVISION



THE WORLD'S BUSIEST ROADWAY, QUEENSBORO BRIDGE, WHERE NEARLY 90,000 CARS PASS DAILY

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The adoption of regulations to relieve conditions in these districts is preceded by a thorough survey which takes into account all of the factors involved, such as street plan, volume of vehicular and pedestrian traffic, classes of vehicles, hourly variation of traffic, principal activities of the district, etc. The plans formulated are based upon the data gathered in these surveys after a thorough discussion of the problem from every possible angle.

Two major zones have already been established—the Theatre Zone and the Columbus Circle-Central Park Zone. Studies of other zones are in progress, including the Grand Central Zone, the Pennsylvania Station Zone, the Garment and Fur Center Zone in Manhattan, as well as zones in other boroughs.

THEATRE ZONE REGULATIONS

A year's experience with the new traffic regulations in the Theatre Zone of Manhattan has demonstrated the effectiveness of the plan from every view-point. Vehicular traffic has been speeded up, control of pedestrians has been successfully maintained, the fire hazard in the district has been reduced to a minimum, and street accidents in the zone have been almost eliminated.

The regulations, which became effective on January 21st, 1929, have met with universal public acclaim. Adverse criticism, expressed in a few scattered instances immediately after the initiation of the plan, was eliminated by minor modifications.

Time tests taken in the zone disclose that trips to theatres can be made in from one-third to one-sixth of the time required before the new regulations became effective.

Street accidents in the zone have greatly decreased during 1929 as compared with the previous year.

Theatre-goers, both pedestrians and motorists, have enthusiastically expressed their approval of the regulations.

Reports from the Fire Department have shown that the facilitation of the movement of apparatus within the district has offset the factors that in the past created a dangerous fire hazard.

The Theatre Zone has 97 major amusement places. These include 70 legitimate theatres, 22 motion picture theatres, and 5 other places of amusement. Among the latter is Madison Square Garden with a seating capacity of about 25,000, and the Hotel Astor, where as many as 7,500 attend functions in its ballrooms and banquet halls during a single evening.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

These amusement places, all concentrated within a few blocks, have a total capacity of 200,865, about twice the number attending the biggest football games. Hotels and restaurants bring thousands of others into the same district nightly. This vast crowd assembles within a comparatively few minutes and leaves within a similar period.

The concentration of theatres on some of the blocks adds to the difficulty of moving traffic. On one block of 42d Street there are eleven theatres. On 45th Street, a much narrower thoroughfare, there are eleven theatres within two blocks.

Staggering of Theatre Hours

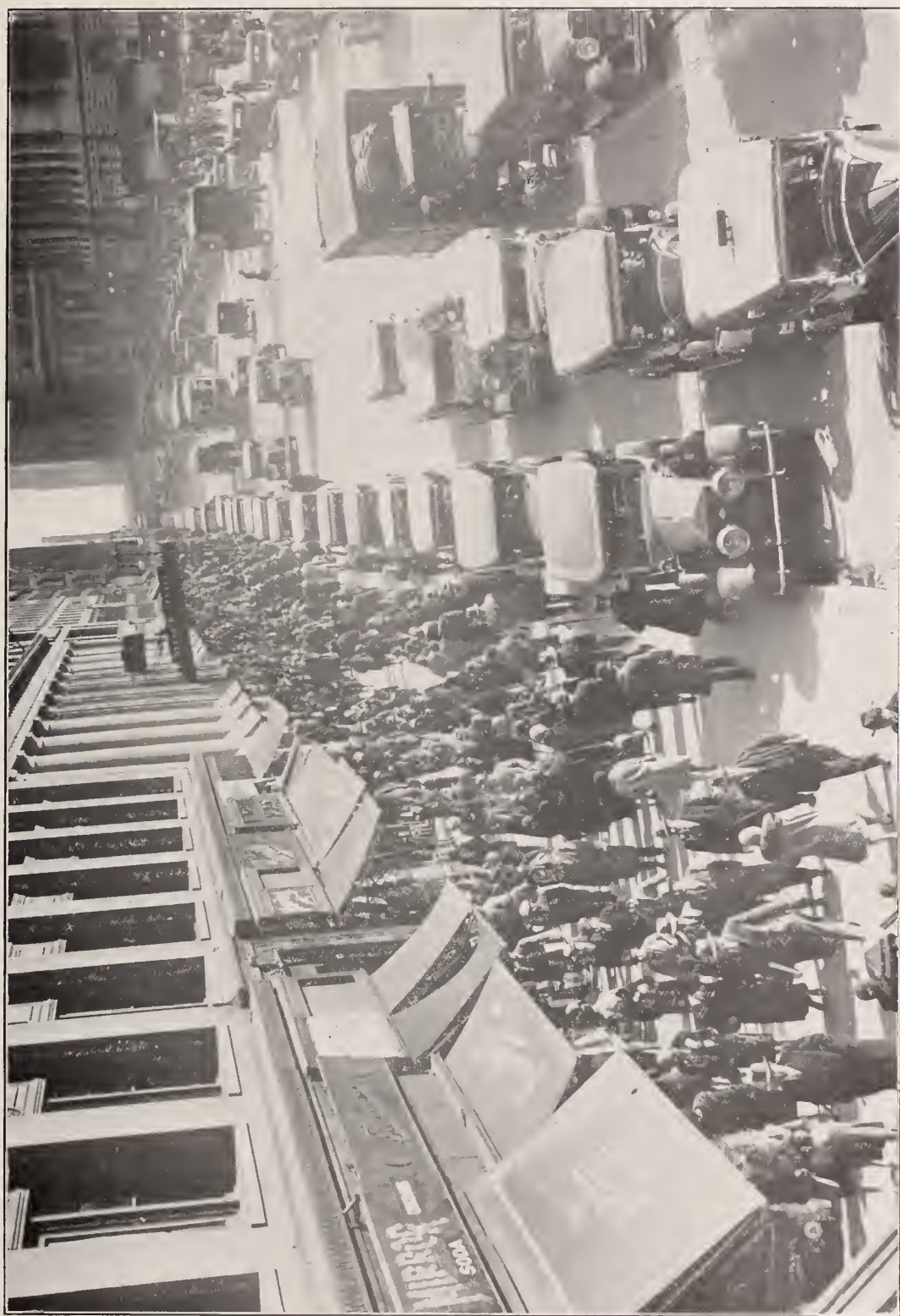
The assembling of all of the theatregoers at practically the same hour was one of the principal causes of congestion. So a plan was proposed to "stagger" the theatre crowds by having the performances start at different times. Several plans for "staggering" were studied.

Representatives of the theatre managers who attended a conference called by the Police Commissioner agreed to coöperate by having their curtains rise at different hours. A simple and effective basis of grouping the different theatres was to divide them between those showing legitimate dramas and those at which musical productions were playing. Motion picture theatres were not included in the plan, as their performances did not start at the same time as other theatres and also because of the fact that their shows were continuous, resulting in "staggering" the arrival of their patrons.

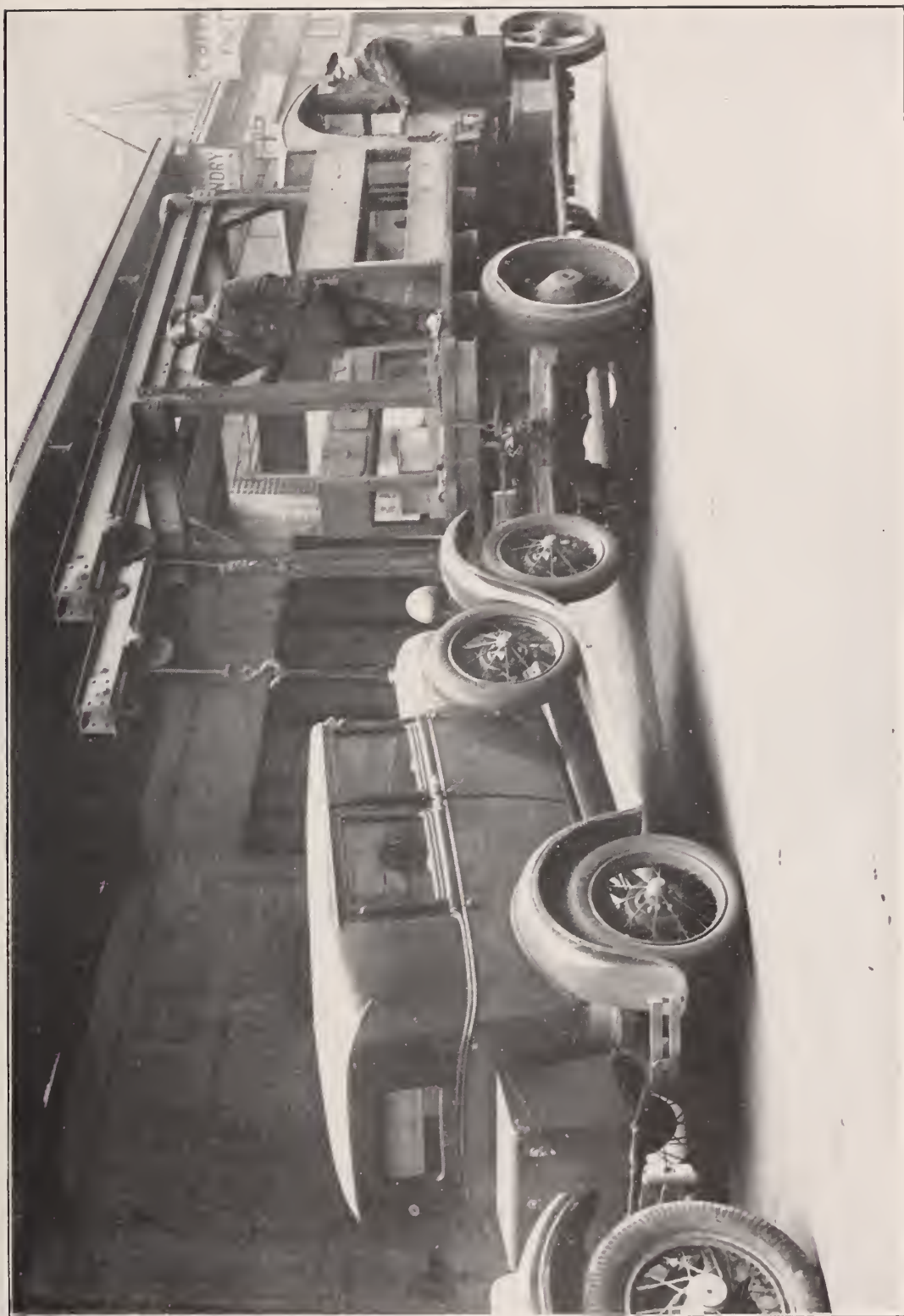
The acceptance of the "stagger" plan simplified the task of the police by dividing the crowds into two groups. The peak of the inbound rush was spread over a period from 8.15 to 9 o'clock, while the outbound rush was spread over a period from 10.50 to 11.20 o'clock. The division of the starting hour between legitimate dramas and musical performances provided an easy formula for the public to fix in its mind and there has been an entire absence of confusion in this respect.

Regulations Adopted

The other elements of the plan were first, the elimination of all turns in the district between Forty-second Street and Fiftieth Street, inclusive, from Sixth Avenue to Eighth Avenue, inclusive, between 8 P. M. and 9 P. M.; second, the prohibition of all parking from 7.45 P. M. to 9 P. M.; third, the barring of commercial traffic from 7.45 P. M. to 9 P. M., except local commercial vehicles with a permit from the Police Department; fourth, control of pedestrians at intersections; fifth, limitation of cruising taxicabs during the inbound rush, and, sixth, revision of the traffic light timing schedules so as to provide shorter cycles.



PARKING ON FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTAN



TOW CARS REMOVING PARKED VEHICLE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Elimination of Turns

Turns were one of the chief causes of congestion in the Theatre Zone. They were a constant source of annoyance and danger to the heavy streams of pedestrian traffic which they were forced to cross. Under the new plan the public was quickly educated to approach theatres on west-bound streets from Fifth Avenue, and theatres on east-bound streets from Ninth Avenue, and then to go straight through those streets to their destinations. Theatres on two-way streets or avenues are approached on the side of the street on which they are located, so as to avoid turning. For example, those wishing to attend theatres on the west side of Broadway approach them from the north, and those wishing to attend theatres on the east side of Broadway approach from the south.

The no-turn rule has been one of the most successful features of the Theatre Zone plan. It relieved congestion at every intersection by eliminating the blocking of traffic caused by cars waiting for an opportunity to turn. At the same time, by removing the danger to pedestrians, it made possible successful pedestrian control.

In some cases the routes required to reach a theatre increased the distance over which a vehicle had to travel. The detours were considerably more than offset by the fact that traffic is kept moving at a good rate of speed.

Parking

Parking was one of the most troublesome phases of the problem in the Theatre Zone before the present regulations were adopted. The concentration of parked cars in the area not only seriously impeded traffic but created a serious fire hazard. In starting the no-parking period at 8 o'clock it was the purpose of the Police Department to allow those who came into the district in private cars sufficient time to dine, if they wished, so long as they removed their cars before the streets became crowded with the theatre rush. The difficulty in enforcing such a regulation was that cars would get into the district before 8 o'clock, where they were parked and frequently locked, and the police would have great difficulty in finding the owner, who might be in one of the restaurants or amusement places.

Accordingly a plan was adopted whereby cars left in the streets during the prohibited hours were considered abandoned vehicles and were removed by tow cars of the Street Cleaning Department. The cars so removed are taken to the nearest police station where the owners must go to claim them. This procedure has virtually doubled the capacity of the over-burdened streets in the area.

The barring of commercial traffic from the zone was another important factor in the success of the plan. Through-commercial traffic has been entirely eliminated and local trucking during the congested hours has been reduced to a minimum by a judicious issuance of emergency permits.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Pedestrian Control

The feature of the plan which, probably, aroused the greatest skepticism before the regulations became operative—has been successful from the start. With the preventing of turns the public has been most willing to wait until the traffic lights give them the right of way. It has made for the acceleration of traffic and the safety of motorists and pedestrians alike. Furthermore it has greatly improved sidewalk traffic conditions.

Taxicabs

Experience has shown that the taxicab situation has been relieved rather than aggravated, as some persons anticipated, by the new regulations. Empty taxis are not allowed in the zone between 8 and 9 P. M. A cab that has entered the zone and discharged passengers, may pick up other fares, however, so there are plenty of empty cabs available. To eliminate the possibility of a lack of taxis at some points on the fringes of the zone during this hour, stands have been established outside of the zone and empty cabs are dispatched to any place within the district on telephone call. The fact that these calls have decreased to one or two a night is an indication that the public suffers no inconvenience as a result of the regulations.

At the close of the theatres empty taxis are allowed within the zone. Complaints that the occasional shortage of cars at this hour is due to the regulations are therefore not well-founded. There are not sufficient taxicabs in New York City to meet the demands for them on rainy nights at the theatre closing hour. The demand on such occasions, however, is not sufficient to justify an increase in the number of taxis.

So far as the taxicab industry itself is concerned, their representatives have expressed "100 per cent approval" of the new regulations. The cabs are able to make more trips into the zone than formerly and therefore their profits are increased.

Timing of Traffic Lights

Revision of the traffic light timing schedule to fit into the general scheme has been found to be an important part of the plan. Shorter cycles were necessary to reduce the waits to which pedestrians were subject. Another advantage of the short cycle is that by releasing a smaller volume of cross street traffic at a time, opportunity is given for the receipt and discharge of passengers at the theatre doors before the streets become clogged with stopping vehicles.

Careful studies of the effects of the timing schedules have been made and the timing has been modified to meet varying conditions. The master control station is in constant touch with supervising officers throughout the district, so that the timing may instantly be changed in the event of congestion at any point.



PEDESTRIAN CONTROL IN THE THEATRE ZONE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SPECIAL TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

Fall—Winter—Spring

The Theatre Zone regulations are as follows :

Right turns, left turns, and complete turns by vehicles are prohibited on the following thoroughfares in the Borough of Manhattan between the hours of 8 P. M. and 9.00 P. M., and between the hours of 10.30 P. M. and 11.30 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

From 42d to 50th Street, inclusive, on the following named Avenues :
7th Avenue and Broadway.

From 7th Avenue to Broadway, inclusive, on the following named Streets :
42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th and 50th Streets.

Commercial vehicles are prohibited from using the following thoroughfares between the hours of 7.45 P. M. and 9.00 P. M., and between the hours of 10.30 P. M. and 11.30 P. M. daily except Sundays.

From 39th to 52d Streets, inclusive, on the following named Avenues :
6th Avenue, 7th Avenue, Broadway and 8th Avenue.

From 6th to 8th Avenues, inclusive, on the following named Streets :
39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st and 52d Streets.

Parking of vehicles is prohibited at the following locations in the Borough of Manhattan between the hours of 7.45 P. M. and 9.00 P. M., and between the hours of 10.30 P. M. and 11.30 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

From 39th to 52d Street, inclusive, on the following named Avenues :
6th Avenue, 7th Avenue, Broadway and 8th Avenue and 9th Avenue.

From 6th to 8th Avenues, inclusive, on the following named Streets :
39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st and 52d Streets.

Summer Regulations

On May 20, 1929,* the regulations were modified to read as follows :

Right turns, left turns, and complete turns for vehicles are prohibited on the following thoroughfares in the Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 8.00 P. M. and 9.00 P. M., and between the hours of 10.30 P. M. and 11.30 P. M. daily, except Sundays, effective June 10th, 1929.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

From center line of 42d to the north building line of 50th Streets, inclusive, on the following named avenues:

7th Avenue and Broadway.

From 7th Avenue to Broadway, inclusive, on the following named streets:

42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th and 50 Streets.

Commercial vehicles are prohibited from using the following thoroughfares between the hours of 7.45 P. M. and 9.00 P. M., and between the hours of 10.30 P. M. and 11.30 P. M., except Sundays.

From center line of 42d to the north building line of 52d Streets, inclusive, on the following named avenues:

From 6th Avenue to 8th Avenue, including 7th Avenue and Broadway.

From 6th Avenue to 8th Avenue, inclusive, on the following named streets:

42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st and 52d Streets.

Parking of vehicles is prohibited at the following locations in the Borough of Manhattan, between the hours of 7.45 P. M. and 9.00 P. M., and between the hours of 10.30 P. M. and 11.30 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

From 42d to 52d Streets, inclusive, on the following named avenues:

6th Avenue, 7th Avenue, Broadway and 8th Avenue.

From 6th to 8th Avenues, inclusive, on the following named streets:

42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st and 52d Streets.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE-CENTRAL PARK ZONE

New regulations for the control of traffic in the Columbus Circle-Central Park Zone became effective 3 P. M. November 29th, 1929. Popular approval of these new regulations from the standpoint of facilitating traffic has been voiced from every side and a comparison of the accident records for the first month's operation of the plan indicates its soundness from the standpoint of safety.

In Central Park accidents involving injuries were reduced from 18 in November, the month previous to the adoption of the new regulations, to 2 in December—a decrease of 90 per cent. In Columbus Circle, 6 persons were injured in November as compared with 2 in December.

The specific aims of the plan, as outlined at the time of its adoption, have been fulfilled in every particular.



COLUMBUS CIRCLE—TRAFFIC MOVEMENT UNDER THE OLD "ROTARY" TRAFFIC PLAN, SHOWING CONFLICTS IN TRAFFIC MOVEMENT

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Specific Aims of Plan

The plan was designed to bring about the following specific improvements in traffic conditions:

a. The minimizing of traffic hazards in Central Park, due chiefly to two-way traffic on the winding and narrow roadways. During the first ten months of 1929, 338 collisions of vehicles, sufficiently serious to be the subject of police report, occurred in Central Park. During this period 8 persons were killed and 249 persons injured in vehicular accidents in the park. The one-way travel eliminates the risk of head-on collisions, reduces the source of danger to pedestrians to one direction, permits vehicles to overtake others in safety, and does away with the turns which have snarled traffic at the roadway forks in the park.

b. Reduction of the congestion in Columbus Circle by the use of Central Park West to carry traffic away from the Circle instead of into it.

c. Increased facilities for north bound traffic through the designation of Central Park West as a north bound artery. The heaviest congestion in this zone is during the uptown rush in the evening, when Central Park West has been south bound.

d. Elimination of twelve points of crossing of vehicular traffic in Columbus Circle, which existed under the "rotary" traffic plan. The vehicular traffic flow in the Circle is reduced to straight movements with no opposing currents, and to right turns, which do not interfere with vehicular traffic. The street cars, because of the inflexibility of their movement, cannot be routed so as to avoid interference with traffic, but their operation is much simplified.

e. Increased safety for Columbus Circle pedestrian traffic by simplification of the traffic movements.

f. Relief of Fifth Avenue congestion by diverting south-bound traffic from the park at Seventh and Sixth Avenues.

g. The by-passing of congested points, by the establishment of traffic routes from and to all points within and in the vicinity of the zone.

Description of Zone

The Columbus Circle-Central Park Zone is that section of Manhattan which lies between 57th and 110th Streets, inclusive, and Fifth Avenue and Broadway, inclusive.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The principal parts of the zone are :

CENTRAL PARK, the driveways and crosswalks of which carry, in addition to local vehicular and pedestrian traffic visiting the park for recreational purposes, a considerable volume of through vehicular traffic, both north and south and east and west. These roadways, which were laid out for slow moving horse-drawn traffic, before the advent of the automobile, are narrow and winding. At thirty-two points the drives converge, a condition which, with two way traffic, led to a multiplicity of turns across traffic in all directions.

COLUMBUS CIRCLE—The traffic problem at this point is probably more complex than at any point in the city. Eight streets intersect at the Circle. These streets, with their widths, are :

Broadway (south)	60 feet
Broadway (north)	103 feet
59th Street (east)	67 feet
59th Street (west)	33 feet
Eighth Avenue	60 feet
Central Park West	63 feet
First Park Entrance	40 feet
Second Park Entrance	45 feet

Three street railways with two tracks each, crossing at this point, add to the confusion. Under the old plan of so-called "rotary" traffic in the Circle, the street cars crossed the rotary traffic lanes at twelve different points. More than 60,000 vehicles and 2,000 street cars use the Circle daily.

The outside radius of the Circle is 178 feet, and the width of the Circle roadway is 138 feet.

FIFTH AVENUE—The traffic entering and emerging from Central Park created serious congestion on Fifth Avenue from 57th Street to 60th Street, inclusive, which was reflected in a general retarding of traffic on Fifth Avenue for many blocks south.

CENTRAL PARK WEST—This thoroughfare has recently been widened and is an excellent artery for through traffic. Before the new regulations became effective it was a one-way street, south bound, emptying into Columbus Circle and carrying traffic into the point of congestion.

BROADWAY—The diagonal course of Broadway through this zone makes it an important factor in the traffic situation. North of Columbus Circle it is a 103-foot street with center park plots dividing north and south traffic, as compared with a 60-foot street immediately south of the Circle.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

New Traffic Regulations

Under the new plan traffic on the streets and roadways comprising this zone is directed as follows:

FIFTH AVENUE—NORTH and SOUTH bound—Two-way.

EAST DRIVE, CENTRAL PARK—NORTH bound—One-way.

WEST DRIVE, CENTRAL PARK—SOUTH bound—One-way.

CENTRAL PARK WEST—NORTH bound—One-way.

BROADWAY—NORTH and SOUTH bound—Two-way.

COLUMBUS AVENUE—NORTH and SOUTH bound—Two-way.

North Cross Drive, Central Park—One-way, WEST bound.

South Cross Drive, Central Park—Two-way, EAST and WEST bound.

Transverse Roads across Central Park (with grade separations)—Two-way, EAST and WEST bound.

Interior Roadways, Central Park—According to attached plan.

Entrances, Central Park—

Fifth Avenue and 60th Street

Fifth Avenue and 72d Street

Fifth Avenue and 79th Street

Fifth Avenue and 90th Street

Fifth Avenue and 96th Street

Fifth Avenue and 102d Street

Lenox Avenue and 110th Street

Seventh Avenue and 110th Street

Eighth Avenue and 110th Street

Central Park West and 100th Street

Central Park West and 96th Street

Central Park West and 90th Street

Central Park West and 85th Street

Central Park West and 77th Street

Central Park West and 72d Street

Central Park West and 66th Street

Columbus Circle (two entrances)

Seventh Avenue and 59th Street

Sixth Avenue and 59th Street

Exits, Central Park—

Fifth Avenue and 72d Street

Fifth Avenue and 90th Street

Fifth Avenue and 96th Street

Fifth Avenue and 102d Street

Lenox Avenue and 110th Street

Seventh Avenue and 110th Street

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Central Park West and 106th Street
Central Park West and 100th Street
Central Park West and 96th Street
Central Park West and 90th Street
Central Park West and 81st Street
Central Park West and 72d Street
Central Park West and 66th Street
Seventh Avenue and 59th Street
Sixth Avenue and 59th Street

Columbus Circle—"Rotary" traffic was eliminated and traffic moved directly across the circle with left turns prohibited but right turns permitted.

Routing of Traffic

Under the new plan as outlined, traffic routes were provided from and to every point within and in the vicinity of the COLUMBUS CIRCLE-CENTRAL PARK ZONE.

For this purpose Manhattan was divided into sections and the routes from and to all sections were indicated.

ROUTES THROUGH COLUMBUS CIRCLE—CENTRAL PARK ZONE

From and to All Sections of Manhattan

SECTIONS DEFINED

SECTION A—The area north of 110th Street and west of and including Eighth Avenue.

SECTION B—The area north of 110th Street, east of and excluding Eighth Avenue.

SECTION C—The area west of Central Park, between 59th Street and 110th Street, inclusive.

SECTION D—The area east of Central Park, between 59th Street and 110th Street, inclusive.

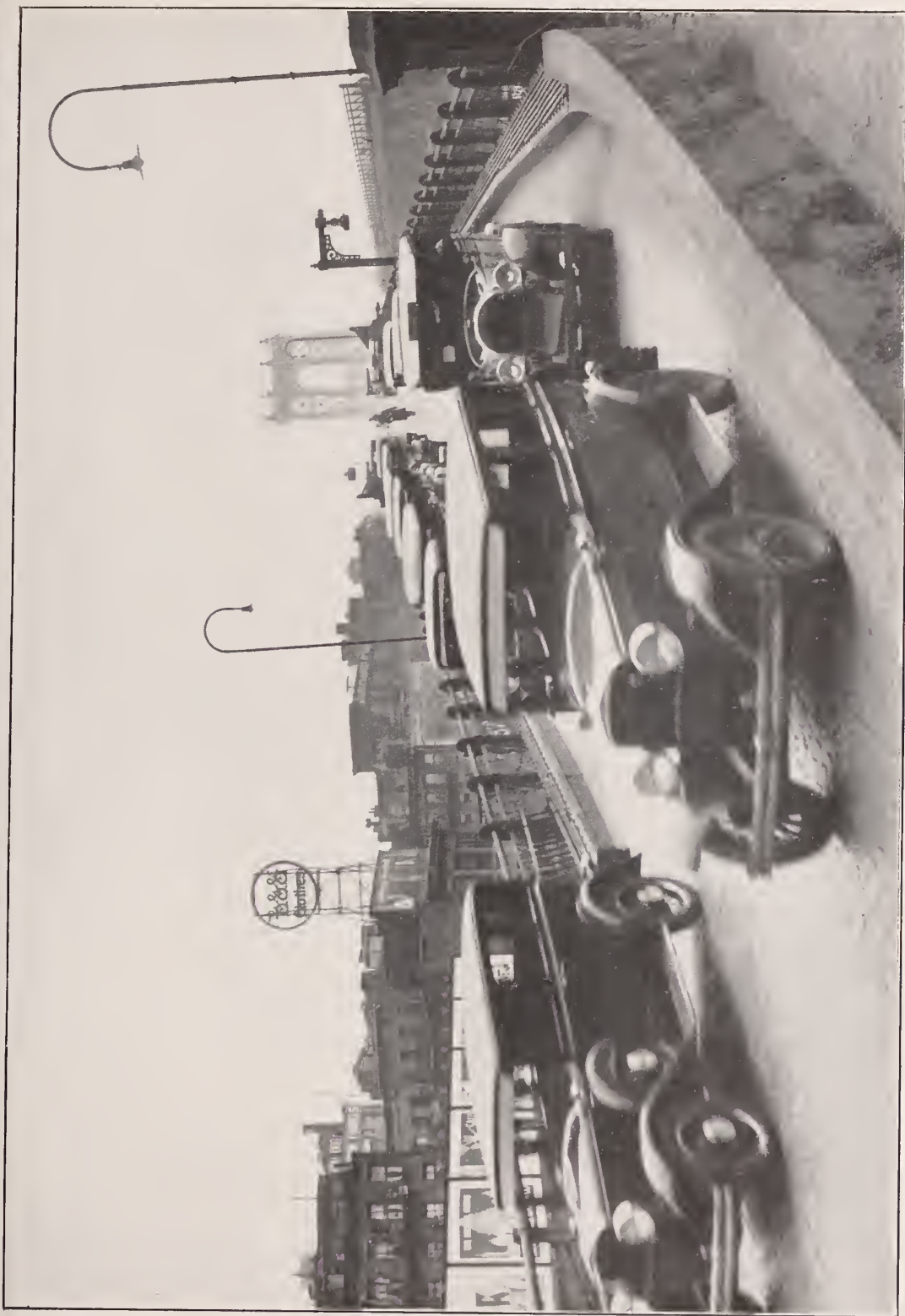
SECTION E—The area south of 59th Street and west of and excluding Seventh Avenue.

SECTION F—The area south of 59th Street between and including Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

SECTION G—The area south of 59th Street and east of and including Fifth Avenue.



PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC, FIFTH AVENUE AND FORTY-SECOND STREET



ONE-WAY TRAFFIC, UPPER ROADWAY, MANHATTAN BRIDGE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Routes

From SECTION A to

SECTION B

Route: Crosstown streets north of and including 110th Street.

SECTION C

Route: Broadway, West End-Eleventh Avenues, Amsterdam Avenue, Columbus Avenue.

SECTION D

Route: To transverse roads across Central Park, entering at 66th Street, 81st Street, 86th Street or 97th Street, all at Central Park West,

OR

Enter park at 72d Street and Central Park West, cross road in park, south around Mall and north on East Drive to exit, 72d Street and Fifth Avenue.

SECTION E

Route: Same as to Section C and continue on avenues mentioned and also Eighth Avenue.

SECTION F

Route: West Drive, Central Park (one-way, south bound), leaving park at Seventh Avenue and Sixth Avenue, 59th Street.

SECTION G

Route: Same as to Section F, continuing east south of park.

From SECTION B to

SECTION A

Route: Crosstown streets north of and including 59th Street.

SECTION C

Route: West Drive, Central Park (one-way, south bound), entering at Lenox, Seventh or Eighth Avenues, 110th Street, and leaving park at 106th Street, 100th Street, 96th Street, 90th Street, 81st Street, 72d Street or 66th Street.

SECTION D

Route: Fifth Avenue and avenues to east.

SECTION E

Route: Same as to Section C and south on avenues west of Central Park West.

SECTION F

Route: West Drive, Central Park (one-way, south bound), leaving park at Seventh Avenue and Sixth Avenue, 59th Street.

SECTION G

Route: Same as to Section F and east south of park.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

From SECTION C to

1. SECTION A

Route: Central Park West and avenues west of it.

2. SECTION B

Route: Central Park West and avenues west of it, turning east north of 110th Street, inclusive.

3. SECTION D

Route: Transverse roads across Central Park, entering at 66th Street, 81st Street, 86th Street or 97th Street.

4. SECTION E

Route: Broadway, West End-Eleventh Avenues, Amsterdam Avenue, Columbus Avenue.

5. SECTION F

Route: West Drive, Central Park (one-way, south bound), entering park at 110th Street, 100th Street, 96th Street, 90th Street, 85th Street, 77th Street or 72d Street and Central Park West and leaving park at Seventh Avenue or Sixth Avenue.

6. SECTION G

Route: Same as to Section F, turning east on streets south of 59th Street, inclusive.

From SECTION D to

1. SECTION A

Route: East Drive, Central Park (one-way, north bound), entering at 60th Street, 72d Street, 90th Street, 96th Street or 106th Street and Fifth Avenue, and leaving park at Lenox or Seventh Avenues, at 10th Street.

2. SECTION B

Route: Fifth Avenue and avenues east of it.

3. SECTION C

Route: Transverse roads across Central Park entering at Fifth Avenue and 65th Street, 79th Street, 85th Street or 97th Street,

OR

East Drive, Central Park (one-way, north bound), to west bound cross road in park opposite 73d Street, leaving park at 72d Street and Central Park West,

OR

East Drive, Central Park (one-way, north bound), to west bound cross road in park opposite 104th Street, leaving park at 100th Street and Central Park West.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

4. SECTION E

Route: Fifth Avenue and avenues east of it and west on streets south of 59th Street, inclusive.

5. SECTION F

Route: Same as to Section E.

6. SECTION G

Route: Fifth Avenue and avenues east of it.

From SECTION E to

1. SECTION A

Route: Central Park West (one-way, north bound), and avenues west of it.

2. SECTION B

Route: Central Park West (one-way, north bound), and avenues west of it, turning east on streets north of and including 110th Street.

3. SECTION C

Route: Central Park West (one-way, north bound), and avenues west of it.

4. SECTION D

Route: Central Park West, and transverse roads across park, entering at Central Park West and 66th Street, 81st Street, 86th Street and 97th Street,

OR

Cross streets to Fifth Avenue and north.

5. SECTIONS F AND G

Route: East on cross streets south of 59th Street, inclusive.

From SECTION F to

1. SECTION A

Route: Cross streets to west, south of 59th Street, and north on Central Park West (one-way, north bound), and avenues west of it.

2. SECTION B

Route: East Drive, Central Park (one-way, north bound), entering park at 59th Street and Seventh Avenue or Sixth Avenue.

3. SECTION C

Route: Same as to Section A.

4. SECTION D

Route: Same as to Section B, leaving park at 72d Street, 90th Street, 96th Street or 102d Street.

5. SECTION E

Route: Cross streets to west.

6. SECTION G

Route: Cross streets to east.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

From SECTION G to

1. SECTION A

Route: East Drive, Central Park (one-way, north bound, entering at Fifth Avenue and 60th Street and leaving park at Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

2. SECTION B

Route: Same as to Section A,

OR

Fifth Avenue and avenues east of it.

3. SECTION C

Route: Cross streets to west and north on Central Park West (one-way, north bound), and avenues west of it,

OR

East Drive, Central Park (one-way, north bound), entering at 60th Street and Fifth Avenue to west bound cross road in park opposite 73d Street, leaving the park at 72d Street and Central Park West,

OR

East Drive, Central Park (one-way, north bound), to west bound cross road in park opposite 104th Street, leaving park at 100th Street and Central Park West.

4. SECTION D

Route: Fifth Avenue and Avenues east of it.

5. SECTION E

Route: Cross streets to west.

6. SECTION F

Route: Cross streets to west.

Traffic Control Signals

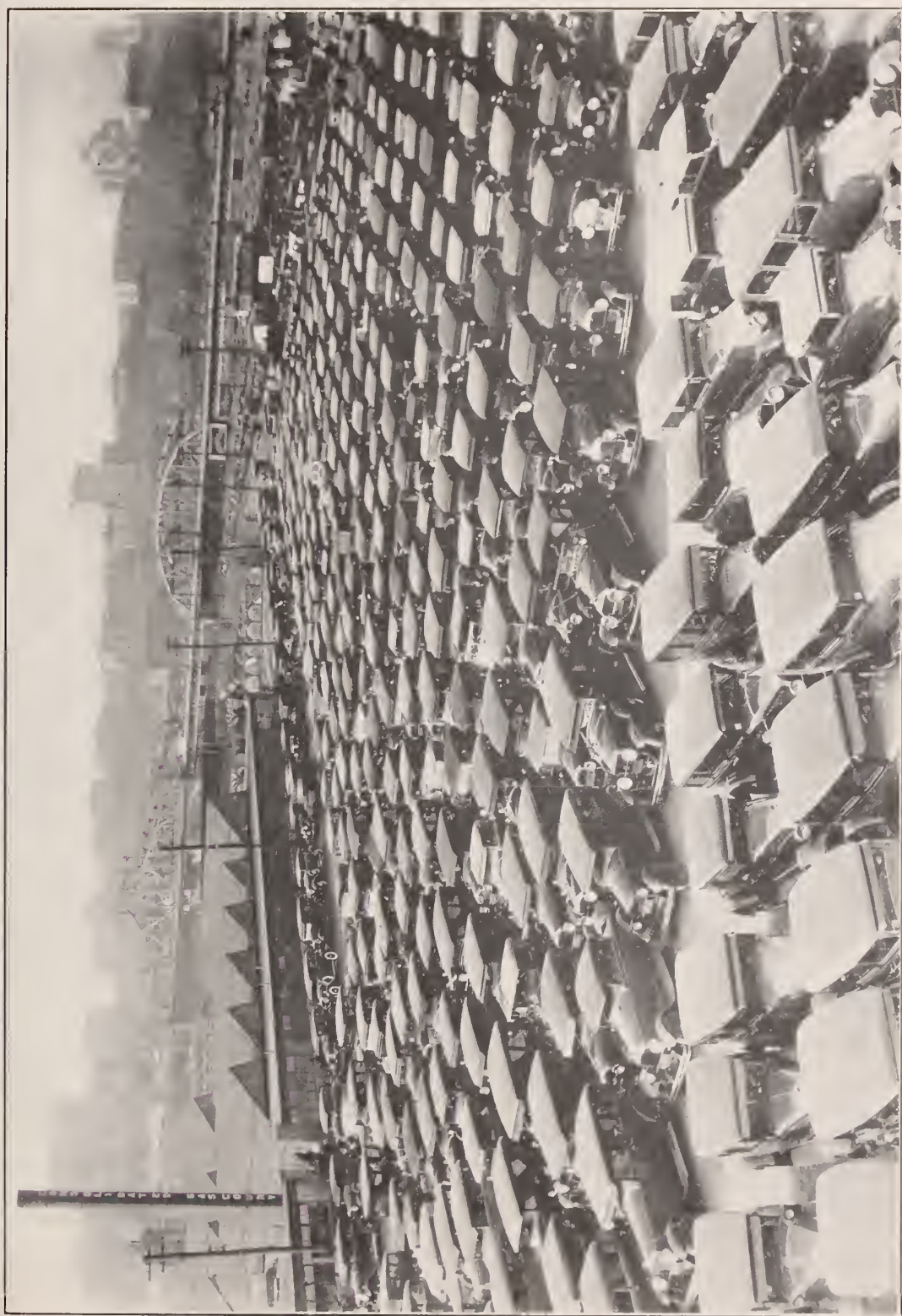
To control effectively the traffic movement within this zone, the installation of traffic light signal systems, as follows, was expedited:

a. CENTRAL PARK WEST—"progressive" system, now in course of construction.

b. BROADWAY—34th Street to 72d Street, a new signal system, now under contract.

c. COLUMBUS CIRCLE—a special system, based on studies of the traffic flow under the new plan.

d. CENTRAL PARK—traffic lights at cross walks to enable pedestrian visitors to the park to cross more safely. This system will be of the "progressive" type, so as to permit uninterrupted vehicular travel in the park and to regulate speed automatically.



PORTION OF AUTOMOBILES PARKED DAILY AT THE YANKEE STADIUM DURING THE BASEBALL AND FOOTBALL SEASONS

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Traffic Signs and Arrows

To carry out the plan the following traffic equipment has been installed :

- a.* Illuminated one-way arrows in Central Park and Central Park West.
- b.* Metal one-way arrows at frequent intervals in Central Park and Central Park West.
- c.* Directional signs at park entrances and roadway intersections.
- d.* Painted lines at two-way park entrances.
- e.* Painted lines to designate traffic lanes in Columbus Circle.
- f.* Special semaphores in Columbus Circle.
- g.* Safety zone signs in Central Park West.

PARKING

Early in the year measures to check the chronic parking that had resulted in so much interruption to traffic in the congested sections of the city were taken. For this purpose special squads were organized within the Department.

An extensive parking survey was first made. This survey covered in a general way all of the congested sections of the city. In the more concentrated areas of Manhattan below 59th Street, and the downtown section of Brooklyn, volumes of data relating to parking were gathered.

These data included the number of cars parked on each block, the length of their stay, classification of the vehicle as between pleasure cars, motor trucks, horse-drawn trucks and taxicabs, and the sections of the city or elsewhere from which the cars were registered. It was shown as a result of this survey that much of the delay and inconvenience to traffic were the result of the ignoring of the time limit imposed upon parkers in the congested sections. Many of the drivers kept their cars parked for two, three, four, and even up to eight hours.

On April 3d, 1929, a parking squad was assigned in Manhattan. For the first few days warning cards were issued, calling the attention of the driver to the fact that his car was parked in violation of the regulations, that such violations were one of the most important contributing factors to delays and money loss due to traffic congestion, and that vehicles left in the street in violation of the regulations would be removed by tow cars of the Street Cleaning Department. On May 16th, 1929, similar squads were assigned to Brooklyn.

Although the warning cards resulted in the coöperation of a majority of the drivers in relieving the conditions that existed, it was found necessary to employ the tow cars to remove cars of those who continued to violate the law. This method has been most effective in checking the indiscriminate and inconsiderate parking in the areas affected.

The tow cars were assigned to the nearest police stations in the area and the cars were removed to those stations. The owner was compelled to go to the

ANNUAL REPORT OF

police station, prove his ownership, and then pay a towing charge of \$10 imposed by the Street Cleaning Department. This charge, designed to cover the cost of the towing operations, also served as an effective penalty.

In the period during which the special parking squads have operated 5,552 cars have been seized, 7,613 summonses have been served, and 33,514 warning cards have been issued. The activities of these squads has also resulted in the recovery of 26 stolen cars.

CREATION OF NEW TRAFFIC DISTRICTS AND PRECINCTS

The establishment, on August 1st, 1929, of two additional Traffic Districts, with an Inspector or Deputy Inspector in charge of a Borough, and nine additional Traffic Precincts, resulted in a marked improvement in the distribution of the Force and supervision by Commanding Officers. This plan gave the City four Traffic Districts and sixteen Traffic Precincts, as compared with two Traffic Districts and seven Traffic Precincts.

The reorganization has made it possible for Commanding Officers to be present daily when the traffic men are turning out for duty. Under these conditions the Commanding Officers are able, personally, to instruct the members of their commands with respect to their duties, a practice which was impossible under the old conditions. Moreover, by reducing the size of the precincts the Traffic Captains are able regularly to cover the areas for which they are held responsible frequently and to keep in touch with traffic conditions.

The old commands were entirely too large from the standpoint of the personnel assigned to the various precincts. One Traffic Precinct, for example, had 564 men assigned to it. The largest precinct under the reorganization, excepting the special detail assigned to the Theatre Zone, has 293 men.

Traffic conditions in Richmond are under the supervision of the Deputy Chief Inspector in command of that Borough, who is in daily touch with local conditions there.

In considering present boundaries, the factors that were taken into consideration were: First, equalizing proposed precincts from the standpoint of personnel; second, division of the territory so as to keep intact within one precinct areas having a distinct traffic problem, such, for example, as the Theatre Zone, Holland Tunnel, lower Manhattan East River Bridges, etc., and, third, the transportation facilities available from the proposed precinct headquarters to the various posts within the precinct, so that the men could get to their posts as quickly as possible.

District and Precinct Boundaries

The divisions of the new Traffic Districts and Precincts are as follows:

1st District, Traffic, at 138 West 30th Street, Manhattan, comprises Traffic Precincts A, B, C, D, E and F.



CENTRAL CONTROL ROOM—WEST THIRTIETH STREET STATION

RIGHT—SECTION OF CONTROL APPARATUS SHOWING THE VARIOUS BOXES HOUSING AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT FOR EACH AVENUE
LEFT—CONTROL MAP WITH TRAFFIC SIGNAL SYSTEMS OUTLINED IN MINIATURE. THESE SYSTEMS FLASH SIMULTANEOUSLY
WITH THE SIGNALS ON THE STREETS REPRESENTED

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

2d District, Traffic, at 1086 Simpson Street, Bronx, comprises Traffic Precincts G and H.

3d District, Traffic, at 67 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, comprises Traffic Precincts I, J, K, L and M.

4th District, Traffic, at 37-70-89th Street, Jackson Heights, Queens, comprises Traffic Precincts N, O and P.

Traffic Precinct "A," at 16-20 Ericsson Place, Manhattan, comprises the roadways of all public thoroughfares, from south curb line of Battery Place to west building line of Broadway, to north building line of 20th Street, to North River, to place of beginning.

Traffic Precinct "B," at 321 East 5th Street, Manhattan, comprises the roadways of all public thoroughfares, from north building line of 20th Street, from west building line of Broadway, to East River, to place of beginning, including Battery Park.

Traffic Precinct "C," at 138 West 30th Street, Manhattan, comprises the roadways of all public thoroughfares, from north building line of 20th Street to north building line of 38th Street, from the East River to the North River.

Traffic Precinct "D," at 115 West 45th Street, Manhattan, comprises the roadways of all public thoroughfares, from north building line of 38th Street to north building line of 52d Street, from the East River to the North River.

Traffic Precinct "E," at 150 West 68th Street, Manhattan, comprises the roadways of all public thoroughfares, from north building line of 52d Street to the Harlem River and from east building line of Eighth Avenue and Central Park West to Hudson River.

Traffic Precinct "F," at 153 East 67th Street, Manhattan, comprises the roadways of all public thoroughfares, from north building line of 52d Street to the Harlem River, and from east building line of Eighth Avenue and Central Park West to East River.

Traffic Precinct "G," at 1086 Simpson Street, Bronx, comprises the roadways of all public thoroughfares, from north building line of 149th Street to east building line of Mott Avenue and Grand Concourse, to north building line of 169th Street, to west building line of Boston Road, to north building line of Tremont Avenue, to east bank of Bronx River, to north building line of 180th Street, to west building line of Morris Park Avenue, to west building line of White Plains Road, to north building line of Bronx and Pelham Parkway, to west side of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. tracks, to east bank of Hutchinson River, to park line of Pelham Bay Park West, to Westchester County Line, to Long Island Sound, to East River, to Harlem River, to place of beginning.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Traffic Precinct "H," at 3016 Webster Avenue, Bronx, comprises the roadways of all public thoroughfares, from north building line of 149th Street to east building line of Mott Avenue and Grand Concourse, to north building line of 169th Street, to west building line of Boston Road, to north building line of Tremont Avenue, to east bank of Bronx River, to north building line of 180th Street, to west building line of Morris Park Avenue, to west building line of White Plains Road, to north building line of Bronx and Pelham Parkway, to west side of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. tracks, to east bank of Hutchinson River, to park line of Pelham Bay Park West, to Westchester County Line, to Hudson River, to Harlem Ship Canal, to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, to Harlem River, to place of beginning.

Traffic Precinct "I," at 67 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, comprises the roadways of all public thoroughfares, from west wall of U. S. Navy Yard to east side of Navy Street, to east side of Rockwell Place, to south side of Fulton Street, to east side of Vanderbilt Avenue, to east side of Plaza Street, to Flatbush Avenue, to park wall on Prospect Park West, so Bartel Square, to park wall of Prospect Park Southwest, to north side of Seeley Street, to west side of Gravesend Avenue, to north side of Fort Hamilton Parkway, to west side of New Utrecht Avenue, to north side of 61st Street, to west side of 13th Avenue, to south side of 86th Street, to west side of 14th Avenue, to south side of Cropsey Avenue, to west side of Bay Eighth Street, to Gravesend Bay, to Upper Bay, to Buttermilk Channel, to East River, to place of beginning.

Traffic Precinct "J," at 154 Lawrence Avenue, Brooklyn, comprises the roadways of all public thoroughfares, from west side of Bay 8th Street, to south side of Cropsey Avenue, to west side of 14th Avenue, to south side of 86th Street, to west side of 13th Avenue, to north side of 61st Street, to west side of New Utrecht Avenue, to north side of Fort Hamilton Parkway, to west side of Gravesend Avenue, to north side of Seeley Street, to park wall of Prospect Park Southwest, to Bartel Square, to park wall of Prospect Park West, to Flatbush Avenue, to east side of Plaza Street, to east side of Vanderbilt Avenue, to south side of Fulton Street, to east side of Ralph Avenue, to east side of East 98th Street, to north side of Linden Boulevard, to west side of Kings Highway, to south side of Glenwood Road, to south side of Pardegat Avenue South, to south side of Pardegat Basin, to Jamaica Bay, to Rockaway Inlet, to Atlantic Ocean, to Gravesend Bay, to place of beginning.

Traffic Precinct "K," at 148 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, comprises the roadways of all public thoroughfares, from west wall of U. S. Navy Yard, to east side of Navy Street, to east side of Rockwell Place, to south side of Fulton Street, to east side of Ralph Avenue, to east side of East 98th Street, to north side of Linden Boulevard, to west side of Kings Highway, to south side of Glenwood Road, to south side of Pardegat Avenue South, to south side of Pardegat Basin, to Jamaica Bay, to Queens Borough Line, to East River, to place of beginning.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Traffic Precinct "L," at 179 Washington Street, Brooklyn—Brooklyn and Manhattan Bridges.

Traffic Precinct "M," at 118-120 Clinton Street, Manhattan—Williamsburgh Bridge.

Traffic Precinct "N," at north side of 59th Street, west of First Avenue, Manhattan—Queens Borough Bridge.

Traffic Precinct "O," at 37-69-88th Street, Jackson Heights, Queens, comprises the roadways of all public thoroughfares from south building line of Nassau Boulevard and West Alley Road, west building line of Springfield Boulevard, south building line of Black Stump Road (73d Avenue), west building line of Fresh Meadow Road, south building line of Union Turnpike, north building line of Metropolitan Avenue, to Brooklyn Borough Line, to East River, to Long Island Sound, to Nassau County Line, to place of beginning.

Traffic Precinct "P," at 91st Avenue and 168th Street, Jamaica, Queens, comprises the roadways of all public thoroughfares, from north building line of Metropolitan Avenue, south building line of Union Turnpike, west building line of Fresh Meadow Road, south building line of Black Stump Road (73d Avenue), west building line of Springfield Boulevard, south building line of Nassau Boulevard and West Alley Road, to Nassau County Line, to Atlantic Ocean, to Brooklyn Borough Line, to place of beginning.

NUMBER OF POSTS IN EACH PRECINCT

PRECINCT				FOOT POSTS	MOUNTED POSTS	BICYCLE POSTS	TOTAL
Traffic Precinct A	-	-	-	200	31	—	231
Traffic Precinct B	-	-	-	226	9	—	235
Traffic Precinct C	-	-	-	199	34	—	233
Traffic Precinct D	-	-	-	180	34	—	214
Traffic Precinct E	-	-	-	153	10	—	163
Traffic Precinct F	-	-	-	163	15	—	178
Traffic Precinct G	-	-	-	112	—	—	112
Traffic Precinct H	-	-	-	124	—	—	124
Traffic Precinct I	-	-	-	116	37	4	157
Traffic Precinct J	-	-	-	96	19	6	121
Traffic Precinct K	-	-	-	112	26	2	140
Traffic Precinct L	-	-	-	31	—	—	31
Traffic Precinct M	-	-	-	13	—	—	13
Traffic Precinct N	-	-	-	15	—	—	15
Traffic Precinct O	-	-	-	87	20	—	107
Traffic Precinct P	-	-	-	103	23	—	126
TOTALS	-	-	-	1930	258	12	2200

RECAPITULATION

Total Number of Posts December 31, 1928	-	-	-	2165
Total Number of Posts December 31, 1929	-	-	-	2200
Net Increase in Posts During Year 1929	-	-	-	35

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SPECIAL TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

In addition to a large number of general traffic regulations or regulations affecting important zones, special regulations affecting local areas have been put into effect at a number of points in all boroughs. During the year, 823 such regulations were adopted.

Each of these local regulations was preceded by surveys by the local traffic officials covering all of the phases of the traffic conditions at the various points. Included among the regulations are one-way streets, parking restrictions, no commercial traffic, school streets, left turns prohibited, etc.

These local regulations were frequently adopted after meetings with local delegations representing civic organizations, local property owners, parents' associations, hospital staffs and similar bodies.

Among the important special regulations made during the year was the establishment of a one way street on West End Avenue during the evening rush hours. This regulation became effective January 7th, 1929. The advantages of the new rule were that it provided an artery for north bound traffic exclusively from 4 P. M. to 7 P. M. when by far the greater proportion of traffic is north bound and that it eliminated the crossing of north bound traffic turning left into Riverside Drive at 72d Street and points north by the traffic which formerly proceeded south on West End Avenue.

Another important special regulation affected the Upper Roadway of the Manhattan Bridge. This roadway had formerly been Manhattan bound from 7 P. M. to 12 noon the following day and Brooklyn bound from 12 noon to 7 P. M. Traffic counts disclosed that the Manhattan bound traffic continued heavier in volume than the Brooklyn bound traffic until 4 P. M. This roadway is now Manhattan bound from 7 P. M. to 4 P. M. the following day and Brooklyn bound from 4 P. M. to 7 P. M. This regulation became effective May 4th, 1929.

Special regulations were also adopted for the ramp on Park Avenue from 40th to 46th Streets through the New York Central Railroad Building. The establishment of lanes on the ramp on September 21, 1929, has facilitated traffic at this point.

The establishment of bus lines at the Hudson River ferries on July 3, 1929 resulted in a marked improvement in conditions at the ferries. This regulation eliminated the necessity for buses following the long ferry lines with numerous turns which were awkward, slow and dangerous not only for buses but for other vehicles in the line. It also permitted the placing of the buses in the widest and safest section of the ferries.



SUPERVISORY TRAFFIC BOOTH, CENTRAL PARK. FOUR OF THESE BOOTHS, INTERCONNECTED BY TELEPHONE WITH THE HEADQUARTERS BOOTH IN COLUMBUS CIRCLE, WERE ERECTED IN CENTRAL PARK TO FACILITATE THE CO-ORDINATION OF THE NEW TRAFFIC PLAN.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The special regulations, classified, are shown in the following table :

NEW REGULATIONS

AMENDMENTS TO TRAFFIC REGULATIONS, YEAR 1929

Regulation	BOROUGHES					Total
	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	
No Parking - - - -	108	22	108	170	10	418
Car Stop Safety Zone - - -	25	—	4	—	—	29
Commercial Vehicles Prohib. - - -	26	2	—	—	—	28
Keep to the Right - - - -	17	—	2	—	1	20
School Street - - - -	7	15	6	—	—	28
Metal Markings in Pavement - - -	1	—	—	—	—	1
No Through Traffic - - - -	2	—	—	—	—	2
Play Streets - - - -	12	6	1	—	2	21
Left Turns Prohibited - - - -	25	—	—	—	—	25
Hack Stands Created - - - -	6	12	29	—	—	47
Hospital Streets - - - -	—	—	4	—	—	4
One Way Streets - - - -	37	15	90	25	—	167
New Safety Zones Created - - -	—	17	7	—	—	24
Changing hours of Traffic, Upper						
Roadway of Manhattan Bridge -	—	—	1	—	—	1
Line-up for Vehicles, Theatre Zone-	1	—	—	—	—	1
Restricting Horse Drawn Vehicles,						
Brooklyn Bridge, during re-						
stricted hours - - - -	—	—	2	—	—	2
Restricted Street — No Commercial						
Traffic - - - -	—	—	—	3	—	3
Far Side Car Stop - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bus Stand - - - -	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS - - - -	267	89	254	200	13	823

PERSONNEL

The maintenance of an adequate traffic force and the effective employment of that force are among the most important measures for traffic relief in any city. Despite the extension and development of the traffic lights, the traffic officer is an essential part of the machinery which must be provided for traffic regulation.

The effective traffic force in New York City is proportionately higher than for other American cities of more than 1,000,000 population, as well as for smaller cities. In comparing the New York force with other cities population is the commonly accepted basis, the standard adopted by the foremost traffic authorities, being the number of traffic men per 10,000 of population. According to the latest available figures of the Engineering Committee of the National Safety Council, the total effective force of cities above 1,000,000 population, based on the rate for 10,000 population, is as follows:

New York City - - - -	5.45
Chicago - - - -	5.
Philadelphia - - - -	4.7
Los Angeles - - - -	4.
Detroit - - - -	3.9

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Including officers and men, the New York City force equals 5.8 per 10,000 of population.

It is obvious that many factors other than the size of the force must be considered in determining the effectiveness of traffic control. One, for example, is the number of automatic traffic control signals, a subject which is discussed in detail under another heading. The extent of the area of mechanical traffic signals in New York City increases materially the effectiveness of its control facilities.

The present total force of the Traffic Division is as follows:

TOTAL FORCE—1929										
Commands	Dep. Chief			Dep.			Lts.	Sgts.	Ptl.	Total 1929
	Insp.	Insp.	Insp.	Insp.	Capt.	Capt.				
17th Division	-	-	-	1	—	1	3	5	64	74
1st Dist. Traffic	-	-	-	—	1	—	4	1	19	26
2d Dist. Traffic	-	-	-	—	—	1	2	2	4	9
3d Dist. Traffic	-	-	-	—	1	—	4	1	6	13
4th Dist. Traffic	-	-	-	—	1	—	3	1	3	8
Traffic Precinct A	-	-	—	—	—	1	4	7	229	241
Traffic Precinct B	-	-	—	—	—	1	3	7	247	258
Traffic Precinct C	-	-	—	—	—	1	4	8	255	268
Traffic Precinct D	-	-	—	—	—	1	4	10	277	292
Traffic Precinct E	-	-	—	—	—	—	4	7	187	198
Traffic Precinct F	-	-	—	—	—	1	2	7	223	233
Traffic Precinct G	-	-	—	—	—	1	2	4	83	90
Traffic Precinct H	-	-	—	—	—	—	4	4	90	98
Traffic Precinct I	-	-	—	—	—	1	3	7	154	165
Traffic Precinct J	-	-	—	—	—	—	3	5	137	145
Traffic Precinct K	-	-	—	—	—	—	4	5	127	136
Traffic Precinct L	-	-	—	—	—	1	2	9	73	85
Traffic Precinct M	-	-	—	—	—	1	2	5	24	32
Traffic Precinct N	-	-	—	—	—	1	3	6	38	48
Traffic Precinct O	-	-	—	—	—	1	2	6	88	97
Traffic Precinct P	-	-	—	—	—	1	2	6	133	142
<hr/>										
TOTAL FORCE, December 1, 1929	-	1	3	2	14	64	113	2461	2658	

REVISION OF TRAFFIC LIGHT TIMINGS

Progress during the year in the extension by the Police Department of the traffic control light signal systems and the improvement of the Central Control Station made possible the inauguration of more flexible and better coördinated timing schedules for the operation of traffic lights.

Exhaustive surveys were made of the operation of the lights in different sections of the city. These surveys included traffic counts, time tests and the collection of considerable other data.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Before the revision of the timings the lights throughout the city were operated as a general rule on the following schedule :

Main thoroughfare	-	-	-	-	-	1 minute 55 seconds
Cross streets	-	-	-	-	-	55 seconds
Two intervals of change	-	-	-	-	-	5 seconds each

This timing provides a cycle of three (3) minutes, that is the total time from the beginning of the green or red light to the beginning of the next green or red light.

Numerous experiments were made with both longer and shorter time schedules ranging from 4 to 1½ minutes. There are those who hold that a longer cycle is more desirable, but the objection to their plan is that waiting traffic piles up to too great a degree, and both motorists and pedestrians are subjected to unduly long waits. The shorter cycle, on the other hand, was found to provide insufficient time for moving the dense traffic in congested areas. The extreme short cycle did not give sufficient time for children and elderly persons to cross the street on foot.

To provide different traffic signal timings for different sections of the same thoroughfares transitions from one schedule to another must be planned at different points on such thoroughfare. The transition from one time cycle to another involves varied relations between colors of the lights at one crossing and the adjoining ones.

As a first step in the revision of the timing schedules a shorter cycle was put into effect throughout Manhattan after 8 p. m. when the density of traffic decreases to a point where this is possible. The traffic studies had shown that conditions differ greatly during the different hours of the day and that timing schedules could be based to a great extent upon the hourly needs.

One of the features of the traffic plan for the "Theatre Zone" was the short time cycle during the theatre rush hours. This cycle was reduced from 3 minutes to 2 minutes, with an increased ratio for East and West traffic because of the fact that the greater number of vehicles approached the theatres from the East or West and proceeded crosstown.

On October 29th, 1929, a new schedule of traffic light operation was put into effect. Before this date the lights, as a general rule, were operated from 8 A. M. until 12 midnight. The new schedule provided for their operation from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. so as to give traffic control during the early morning rush hour and from 12 midnight until 3 A. M. The lights throughout the city are therefore operated twenty hours daily.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

From 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 8 P. M. to 3 A. M. and on Sundays and Holidays, the 2 minute cycle is in effect as follows:

Main thoroughfare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85 seconds
Cross streets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 seconds
Two intervals of change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 seconds each

Under this plan advantage is taken of the fact that from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 8 P. M. to 3 A. M. both North and South and East and West traffic is more scattered.

The volume of cross traffic is very small during these hours and the 25 second period has been found sufficient to clear the block. At the same time the cross traffic, instead of having opportunities to cross the light controlled avenue every 3 minutes, or 20 times an hour, may now cross every 2 minutes, or 30 times an hour. This benefit to the crosstown traffic is possible without affecting the traffic on the main arteries adversely. In fact the main arteries have 71 per cent of the total time to move in, instead of 63 per cent as under the 3 minute time cycle.

Time tests following the initiation of this plan have shown a remarkable speeding up of traffic and the avoidance of longer waits, which under the longer cycle were so irritating to both motorists and pedestrians.

Plans for a further improvement of the traffic timing by the staggering of the crosstown lights are also well advanced. The installation of additional equipment, work on which has been started, will permit of the carrying out of these plans within a few weeks.

With the completion of traffic signal systems now under construction, Manhattan will have a net work of traffic signals which will provide control not only along the principal avenues but along the cross streets.

Each corner of 34th Street, for example, is covered by a traffic light. Thirty-fourth Street, as is true with respect to other cross streets, has a system of its own, made up of units of the 1st Avenue, 2d Avenue, 3d Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Park Avenue, Madison Avenue, 5th Avenue, 6th Avenue, 7th Avenue, 8th Avenue, 9th Avenue and 10th Avenue systems.

It is obvious that a change in timing on any of the avenues with respect to the other avenues affects the movement on the cross streets. Timing the avenue systems so that their signals flash simultaneously will provide for the cross streets a "synchronized" system. Contrary to the popular impression, the synchronizing of all the avenues so that the light signals of one of them will change at the same time as those on another, is not always an advantage. In fact, it may be a decided disadvantage. For example, the red lights on 7th and 6th Avenues flash on and off at the same time, clearing the way for crosstown traffic. A car running from 7th to 6th Avenues consumes all of the time allotted for crosstown traffic in that block. It arrives at 6th Avenue just in time to be shut off and must wait the full period allowed for avenue traffic.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The plan for which the new equipment is being installed makes possible the "staggering" of the operation of the avenue systems with respect to each other. Thus, a cross-town "progressive" system will be possible.

The so-called progressive traffic signal system, first put in operation on Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, is rapidly being extended to additional thoroughfares. The chief obstacles to its effective operation in Manhattan are the short blocks on the avenues, the density of traffic and the large number of turns. These factors will not preclude a thorough trial of the "progressive" plan. The new lights to be installed on 5th Avenue are of a type which will make such a trial possible.

CENTRAL CONTROL STATION FOR MANHATTAN TRAFFIC SIGNALS

A Central Control Station for the operation of the traffic light signal systems in Manhattan, was placed in operation on March 8th, 1929. From this Station in the headquarters of the First (Manhattan) Traffic District, "Stop and Go" lights throughout Manhattan, except Riverside Drive, are controlled.

Traffic on 242 miles of streets, with 2,061 intersections, is controlled from this Station.

The centralized control permits of either "synchronized" or "coördinated" timing over the entire area. Every one of the signals may be operated at the same instant, if desired, or, if it is found advisable to operate different avenues on different schedules, or to have them change on a "wave" system from avenue to avenue, this plan can be readily followed.

Under the old system there were eighteen control points for the traffic lights. These points were scattered from Canal Street to Eighty-Sixth Street, making impossible any accurately synchronized or coördinated operation. The abandoning of these scattered control posts released for other duty thirty-six men formerly assigned to operate the lights by turning handles in the towers or at the boxes on the traffic light poles.

The automatic feature of the system eliminates all manual control unless such control is deemed advisable in an emergency. Motor equipment turns all of the lights on and off without the turning of a handle or the pressing of a button. One mechanic composes the entire force that is required to operate the central control station, and he is kept on duty largely as a precautionary measure.

In case of trouble in any one of the automatic control motors, a spare motor can be quickly substituted. Although the possibility of any general break-down of the control apparatus is very remote, manual control can immediately be put into effect.

The automatic control permits of great flexibility in operation—considerably more than the old system under which the patrolmen controlling the lights

ANNUAL REPORT OF

were compelled to follow a fixed schedule. Each traffic light system has its own system of control motors and the effects of the timing schedules have been closely watched by field observers who report to the central station the need for any variations in timing.

The connection of all of the systems with one point for control has enabled traffic officials to be assigned as observers at that point to make extensive studies and experiments in timing.

To aid the observers at the central station to visualize the operation of the traffic lights on all of the avenues, a large control map was installed. This map shows the principal streets of Manhattan, with the traffic light systems outlined by miniature green and red lights, which are turned on and off by the automatic controls at exactly the same times as the lights out on the streets which they represent. The control map is a system in itself, with hundreds of tiny cables supplying the interconnections.

INSTRUCTION OF THE TRAFFIC FORCE

The Traffic and Street Safety School, for members of the Traffic Division, was started on October 30th, 1929, as a branch of the Police College.

Every traffic officer is receiving instruction in this school as to the methods of traffic control and his duties with respect to them. Uniformity in regulating traffic and giving signals, explanation of the Traffic Regulations, safety and courtesy, are among the subjects that are stressed.

The plan of operation of the traffic lights and the simpler features of their mechanism are other subjects in which the traffic men are receiving instruction. Explanations by members of the Department whose duties require them to have detailed technical knowledge in these subjects, enable the traffic men to work in better coördination with the traffic light schedules and to make minor adjustments if the lights are not operating properly.

Courtesy to the public under all conditions is a special subject, and instruction in this important phase of the traffic officer's duties is repeated at every session of the school. Military deportment is taught by other instructors. Safety, both of the public and of the officer himself while he is directing traffic at a busy crossing, is another important subject.

Four Captains, five Lieutenants and one Sergeant—each one chosen for his knowledge of a particular branch of traffic work and for his ability to impart that knowledge to others, comprise the staff of instructors. Members of the Advisory Board of the Police College—men who have a wide reputation in the field of education—have given the traffic school teachers instruction in teaching methods.



ONE-WAY REGULATION, CENTRAL PARK—WEST DRIVE, LOOKING NORTH

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Among the subjects covered at the school are the following :

- Traffic Regulations and Vehicle and Traffic Law ;
- Regulation of Traffic by Light Signals and Patrolmen ;
- Operation of Vehicles ;
- Traffic Control by Officers ;
- Construction, Equipment and Loading of Vehicles ;
- Traffic Signs and Signals ;
- Posture ;
- Safety of Self and Pedestrians ;
- Prevention of Accidents ;
- Mechanism of Traffic Lights ;
- Courtesy ;
- Department.

The instruction thus far given in the school, although so recently started, has already been reflected in a marked improvement in the efficiency of the traffic force.

SURVEY OF STREET OBSTRUCTIONS

A continuing survey of street conditions, initiated early in the year, with particular respect to street openings and street obstructions, has resulted in eliminating many of the delays due to street work of this character.

The city streets are not only arteries for the movement of traffic. They also carry beneath their surface the pipes, conduits and wires which bring modern convenience such as sewers, water, gas, electricity, telephones and steam to buildings. The more the city grows, the more roadway space is decreased at frequent intervals by the digging up of streets to furnish connections to new buildings, and the storage of building materials. The improvement of the highways by repaving also causes delays, throwing additional traffic upon streets already over-burdened.

Experience has shown that much of the congestion and delay due to the temporary closing of one or more traffic lanes can be avoided by constant investigation of street conditions. To accomplish this a special squad has been formed. Detailed reports are received by the Traffic Division of all street work which might affect traffic. The members of the squad are instructed to give special attention to the use of more roadway space than is called for by the permit ; the storage of rubbish within the area ; operations beyond the time limit prescribed in the permit ; work during hours not provided for in the permit. Conferences are also being held with the municipal authorities having jurisdiction over street construction permits for the purpose of discussing in advance the possible effects of the work upon traffic conditions. This enables the police in many cases to minimize the congestion due to the narrowing of streets by special traffic regulations ; to make a check of all locations so as to prevent interruption to traffic on adjoining thoroughfares at the same time, and to recommend that in certain cases the permit be subject to certain restrictions, such as night work.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

REVISION OF TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

One of the most important tasks of the traffic officials during 1929 was a thorough revision of the traffic regulations. The new regulations were issued effective as of October 1, 1929.

The revision of the regulations involved the revocation or amendment of old regulations which did not meet present day traffic conditions, and the adoption of many new regulations covering conditions not provided for in the old regulations. The new regulations also include many of the special traffic rules affecting the more important zones, such as the Theatre Zone and Coney Island.

The amended regulations were printed in pamphlet form and have been distributed to police precincts so that drivers may obtain copies for their guidance.

WARNING LETTERS AND CARDS

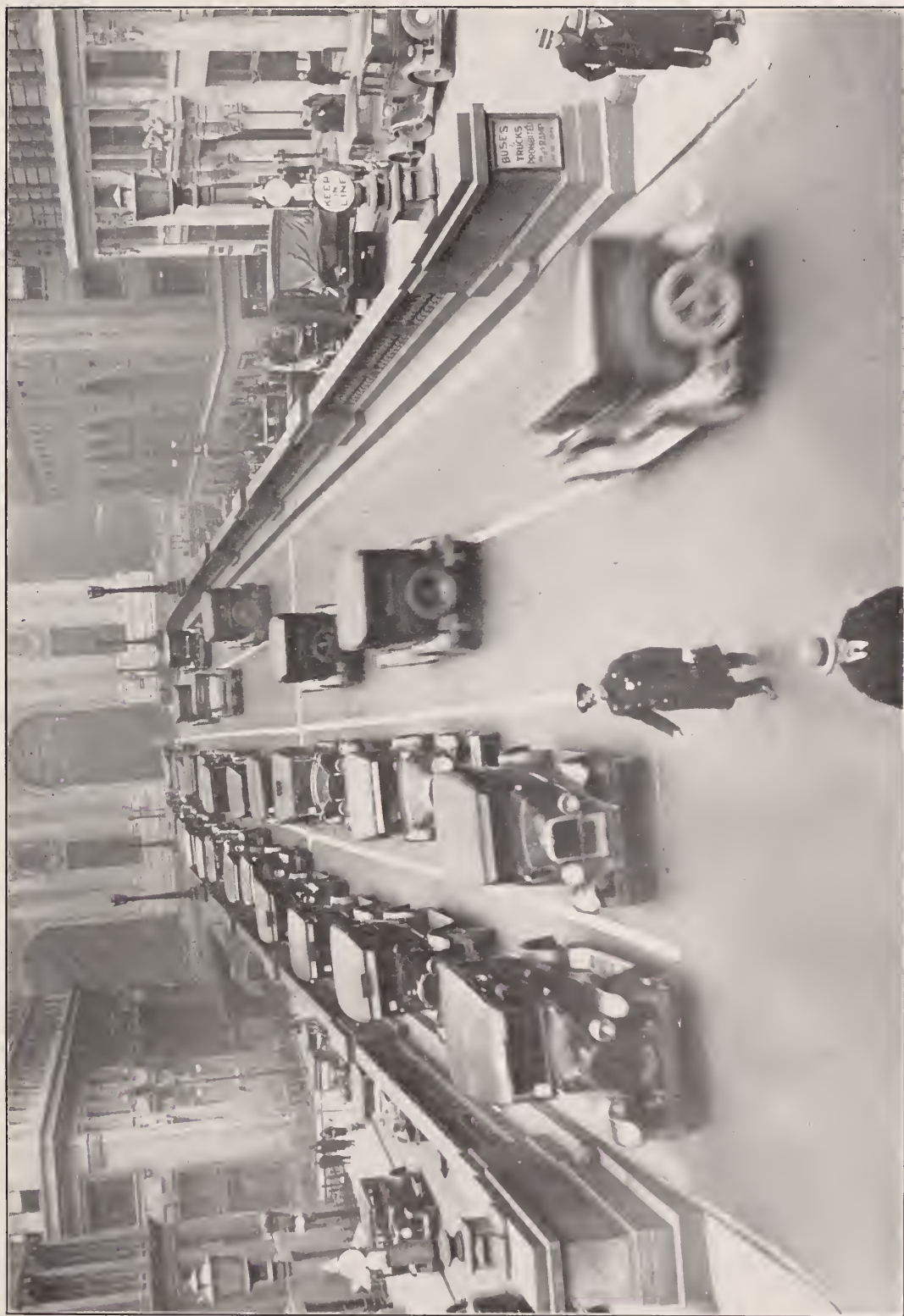
In addition to summonses served for traffic violations, 48,980 Warning Letters and Cards were issued by the Police Department to drivers guilty of minor or unintentional infractions of the traffic regulations.

The offender was informed of the offense, date and place, and his coöperation with the police in enforcing the regulations was requested. He was warned that a repetition of the offense would lead to a summons.

Classified according to violations these warnings were as follows:

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS IN COMPLIANCE WITH REGULATION 181 YEAR 1929

NATURE OF VIOLATIONS REPORTED	TOTAL NUMBER REPORTED AND NOTICES SENT OUT Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, Incl.
Speeding - - - - -	2,859
Reckless Driving - - - - -	274
Violation of the 8-Foot Law - - - - -	225
Passing to Left of Trolley - - - - -	253
Not Keeping to the Right - - - - -	557
Driving Through Safety Zone - - - - -	287
Driving Through Play Street - - - - -	324
Driving Through Restricted Street - - - - -	169
One-Way Street - - - - -	178
Failing to Stop on Signal - - - - -	1,427
Passing Vehicle on Right - - - - -	121
Improper Turn - - - - -	496
Failing to Signal - - - - -	809
Smoking Automobile - - - - -	107
Dazzling Headlights - - - - -	504
No Lights - - - - -	809
One Front Light - - - - -	1,279
No Rear Light - - - - -	1,862
No Mirror - - - - -	107
Using Cut-Out - - - - -	111
Dirty License Plates - - - - -	825
Improper License Plates - - - - -	110
Swinging License Plates - - - - -	363
Obstructed License Plates - - - - -	667
Parking - - - - -	33,565
Obstructing Crosswalk - - - - -	107
Failing to Give Pedestrian Right of Way - - - - -	139
Unnecessary Noise - - - - -	107
Driving Through School Fire Drill - - - - -	105
Mutilated License Plates - - - - -	120
Failing to Slow Down at Crossing - - - - -	111
Detour Sign Violation - - - - -	3
TOTAL, Year 1929 - - - - -	48,980



LANED TRAFFIC, PARK AVENUE VIADUCT, SOUTH OF GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

A few excerpts from letters received in reply to the warning letters are given below. These quotations indicate the response the police have met from the public by this method of dealing with traffic violations.

From the Manager of a typewriter manufacturing concern:

"We assure you of our hearty coöperation in having our chauffeurs comply with all rules and regulations, and trust it will not be necessary for you to again have to bring violations to our attention."

From an individual:

"I was not conscious of passing a red signal and would not do so intentionally as I try to extend to others the same courtesies that I hope to receive from them. Knowledge of this instance will cause me to increase my efforts to comply strictly with traffic rules and to do my part to promote public safety."

From the Superintendent of a large public service corporation:

"Our chauffeurs are constantly being instructed and cautioned about safety and carefulness, and we are sorry indeed to learn that one of them has failed to exercise due care. However, immediate investigation will be made and the chauffeur at fault in this case will be reprimanded."

From an individual:

"The Police Department is to be congratulated on this method of calling motor violations to the attention of drivers of automobiles, and the officers reporting the violations should be commended for their vigilance. I am confident that this method will go a long way toward reducing the traffic violations in the city."

From a wholesale grocery concern:

"I read this letter to my chauffeurs. They seemed very much pleased with the tone of the letter and promised to use all possible care in complying with all traffic laws."

From the manager of a large delivery corporation:

"I have personally taken this matter before all of our drivers and have instructed them to be more careful in driving; also a warning that if one complaint is received from the Police Department the driver will be discharged."

From an individual:

"The method you have adopted in warning violators of this cause of the traffic regulations is both novel and unique, and I feel certain the moral effect will be more lasting and beneficial than had a summons been served."

ANNUAL REPORT OF

From an executive of a life insurance company:

"I thoroughly endorse all the ideas contained in your letter and believe that your method of calling owners' attention to the importance of traffic regulations and asking them to impress it upon their chauffeurs, is an excellent plan."

From the President of a manufacturing concern:

"We take this opportunity of thanking you for calling our attention to our chauffeurs violation of the traffic rules on August 12, 1929, and we will take up the matter with our other drivers to avoid any further complaints. We are ready and willing to coöperate with you to the fullest extent to avoid accidents and encourage careful driving and we will not knowingly tolerate any violations by any of our employees."

From the General Manager of a meat packing concern:

"I want to thank you for your letter of January 24th, relative to the driver of our truck driving without lights. We have reprimanded him severely and have also warned our other drivers against violating these traffic regulations."

From an individual:

"The violation spoken of was committed unintentionally. I have noticed since you have called the matter to my attention, that the light switch on my steering wheel is situated in such a manner, that when I turn the wheel the sleeve of my overcoat accidentally turns the switch off. I am now using every precaution to avoid a similar occurrence. Assuring you of my desire to fully coöperate with the authorities in all suggestions for the betterment of the traffic situation, I am."

From a big refining company:

"This will acknowledge your letter of February 27, 1929, drawing attention to the reckless manner of operation of one of our motor vehicles. We thank you for calling this matter to our attention and can assure you that steps will be taken to prevent a repetition of this violation."

From the Vice-President of a department store:

"Thank you very much for your letter, calling our attention to a speeding violation. Naturally, we do not tolerate violations of this sort and I have given instructions to have this instance investigated."

From the head of a manufacturing concern:

"We beg to acknowledge with thanks, receipt of your letter calling our attention to the fact that the rear license plate on our truck was dirty. This matter has been attended to and the driver has received instructions to keep them clean in the future. Thanking you for calling our attention to this matter and assuring you of our desire to coöperate in every way."



THREE BUILDINGS IN THE NEW YORK CENTRAL ZONE

CHANIN BUILDING, 58 STORIES, BUSINESS POPULATION 8,000 (LEFT)

LINCOLN BUILDING, 53 STORIES, BUSINESS POPULATION 10,000 (LEFT BACKGROUND)

CHRYSLER BUILDING, 60 STORIES, BUSINESS POPULATION 11,000 (RIGHT)

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

From the Sales Manager of an automobile dealer:

"Received your communication of January 25th, relative to traffic violation of one of our cars. I have checked this with the driver and have censured him severely for violating the traffic regulations. Wish to advise that I sincerely hope this will not happen again."

From an individual:

"Your letter with reference to my passing a traffic light, was here on my return from a trip out of town.

"I left the garage at that time and if I passed the red light, as reported I assure you that I did so unintentionally. No one probably is more critical of drivers who disregard the traffic regulations than myself. This is the first time anything of this kind has been called to my attention, and you can count on my coöperation with the Department in making the city a better place for traffic."

DESIGNATION OF "LEARNER'S STREETS"

On September 20th, 1929, the Police Commissioner designated certain streets in each Borough for the use of those who are learning to drive automobiles. It was also recommended that Inspectors of the Motor Vehicle Bureau, conduct their tests for applicants for driver's license on these streets.

A survey of locations considered most desirable for the purpose was made throughout the city. The streets selected are conveniently situated and are mostly wide thoroughfares, where there is little congestion and where pedestrian and vehicular traffic is light. Tests made by the Inspectors of the Department of Taxation and Finance can be conducted and those who are learning to drive can be instructed with little inconvenience or danger to pedestrian or other traffic.

A list of these streets follows:

MANHATTAN

South Street—Montgomery to Corlears Streets.

Marginal Street (East River)—18th to 22d Streets.

N. E. Cor. 21st Street and Avenue A.

Marginal Street (North River)—52d to 59th Streets.

Exterior Street—64th to 79th Streets.

S. W. Cor. 73d Street and East River.

N. W. Cor. 86th Street and facing East End Avenue.

Bradhurst Avenue—145th to 154th Streets.

Park Avenue—130th to 135th Streets.

Tenth Avenue—207th to 217th Streets.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

BRONX

Bailey Avenue—East 188th Street to Fordham Road.
Bailey Avenue—East 231st Street to Van Cortlandt Park.
Bronxdale Avenue—Tremont to White Plains Avenue.
Castlehill Avenue—Eastern Boulevard to East River.
Lafayette Avenue—Bronx River to Hunts Point Avenue.
Metcalf Avenue—Westchester Avenue to East 177th Street.
Mosholu Parkway—Webster Avenue to Van Cortlandt Park.
Sedgewick Avenue—Kingsbridge Road to Van Cortlandt Park.
Sedgewick Avenue—161st Street to Washington Bridge.
Van Cortlandt Park Drive—East 232d Street to Putnam Div. of
N. Y. C. R. R. Bridge.
White Plains Avenue—Lacombe Avenue to Sound View Avenue.
East 177th Street—Eastern Boulevard to Tremont Avenue.
East 233d Street—White Plains Avenue to Baychester Avenue.
Randall Avenue—Tiffany Street to Hunts Point Avenue.

BROOKLYN

Clinton Avenue—between Metz Ave. and Flushing Park.
Lynch Street—between Harrison and Marcy.
Ridgewood Place—between Woodbine and Madison Streets.
Miller Avenue—between Dumont and Livonia.
Avenue I—between New Utrecht and 14th Avenues.
New York Avenue—between Clarkson and Parkside.
Avenue M—between East 2d Street and Gravesend Avenue.
Sharon Street—between Olive Street and Morgan Avenue.
24th Street—between Fourth and Fifth Avenues.
62d and 63d Streets—Second to Third Avenues.
14th Avenue—80th to 86th Streets.
Remsen Avenue—Church to Foster Avenues.
Minna Street—56th Street to Dahill Road.
Avenue H—from Brooklyn to Troy Avenues.
Nostrand Avenue—from Avenue U to Voorhees Avenue.
Middleton Street—from Lee Avenue to Wallabout Street.
Provost Street—from Greenpoint Avenue to Freeman Street.
Pacific Street—from Hopkinson to Rockaway Avenues.
Miller Avenue—from Blake to Livonia Avenues.
62d Street—between New Utrecht and 14th Avenues.

QUEENS

Astoria—S. W. Cor. 31st Avenue and Academy Street.
Flushing—Nassau Blvd., Douglaston Blvd., to Little New Blvd.
Jamaica—Midland Parkway, Hillside Avenue, to Surrey Place.
St. Albans—Cross Island Blvd., Hollis Ave., to Foch Boulevard.
Long Island City—Vernon Avenue, South Jane Street, to Broadway.
Corona—Hayes Avenue, 109th to 112th Streets.
College Point—Linden Avenue, Bayside Avenue to College Point.
Woodhaven—Chichester Avenue, Rockaway Blvd. to 94th Street.
Glendale—80th Avenue, from Cypress Hills Street to 62d Street.
Far Rockaway—Sheridan Blvd., Regina Place to Leland Street.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

RICHMOND

Victory Blvd., facing Bay Street, St. George.

Tompkins Avenue, McLean to Wadsworth Avenues, St. George.

Clark Avenue, Amboy Road to Centre Street, New Dorp.

Arden Avenue, Arthur Kill Road to Woodrow Road, Rossville.

Bard Avenue, Henderson Avenue to Delafield Place, Port Richmond.

Craig Avenue, Highland Blvd., to waterfront, Tottenville.

South Avenue, Forrest Avenue, to Travis Avenue, Mariners Harbor.

ORGANIZATION OF STEAMSHIP SQUAD

Traffic conditions in the vicinity of the large ocean steamship piers led to the creation on April 17th, 1929, by the Police Commissioner of a Steamship Squad within the Traffic Division. The exclusive duty of this squad is to facilitate the movement of traffic on the streets adjoining piers on the arrival and departure of steamers.

The Steamship Squad is composed of a Sergeant and 12 patrolmen, acting under the supervision of the traffic inspection district.

Under special regulations applying to the vicinity of piers all private automobiles are parked back to back in the center of the roadway in front of the piers. After unloading they are continued south. Taxicabs are formed in single line along the bulkhead north of pier entrances. Baggage trucks are lined south of the pier entrances along the bulkhead, and baggage is carried to these vehicles by baggage carriers and public porters.

As a result of the organization of this Steamship Squad and special regulations created for the movement of vehicular traffic in vicinity of the piers great improvement has been noted and there is very little congestion. Complaints of conditions in and about these piers have been eliminated although at times there have been upward of 1,500 private automobiles and 1,000 taxicabs arriving at one pier. Approximately 10,000 persons arrive in vehicles and on foot for one sailing.

SAFETY BUREAU

The protection of life by the prevention of street accidents is one of the major activities of the Police Department.

The Safety Bureau is charged with the carrying on of the work of accident prevention, the study of causes of street accidents, and the compilation of statistics relative thereto.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The first and most important step in accident prevention is to find out what causes accidents. Accidents do not merely happen. There must in every instance be some definite cause contributing to them. Therefore, if accidents are to be prevented, the causes must either be guarded against or eliminated.

Carelessness is primarily responsible for a large proportion of street accidents. The work of the personnel of this Bureau is confined entirely to the education of pedestrians and automobile drivers.

COMPILATION OF STATISTICS

Reports of street accidents are rendered on the prescribed aided and accident report form (U. F. 6) and a copy is forwarded from the police precincts to the Safety Bureau of all cases where persons are killed or injured for analysis and compilation of statistics.

On forms prepared for this purpose, the accidents are classified under specific causes and divided into age groups, one of children of 16 years and under and another of persons over the age of 16 years. A record of the time of the occurrence of the accident is also kept.

Reports are rendered monthly to the public and Catholic schools in the city, showing the number of children killed and injured by various causes.

These reports are used as a basis of educational safety work in the schools.

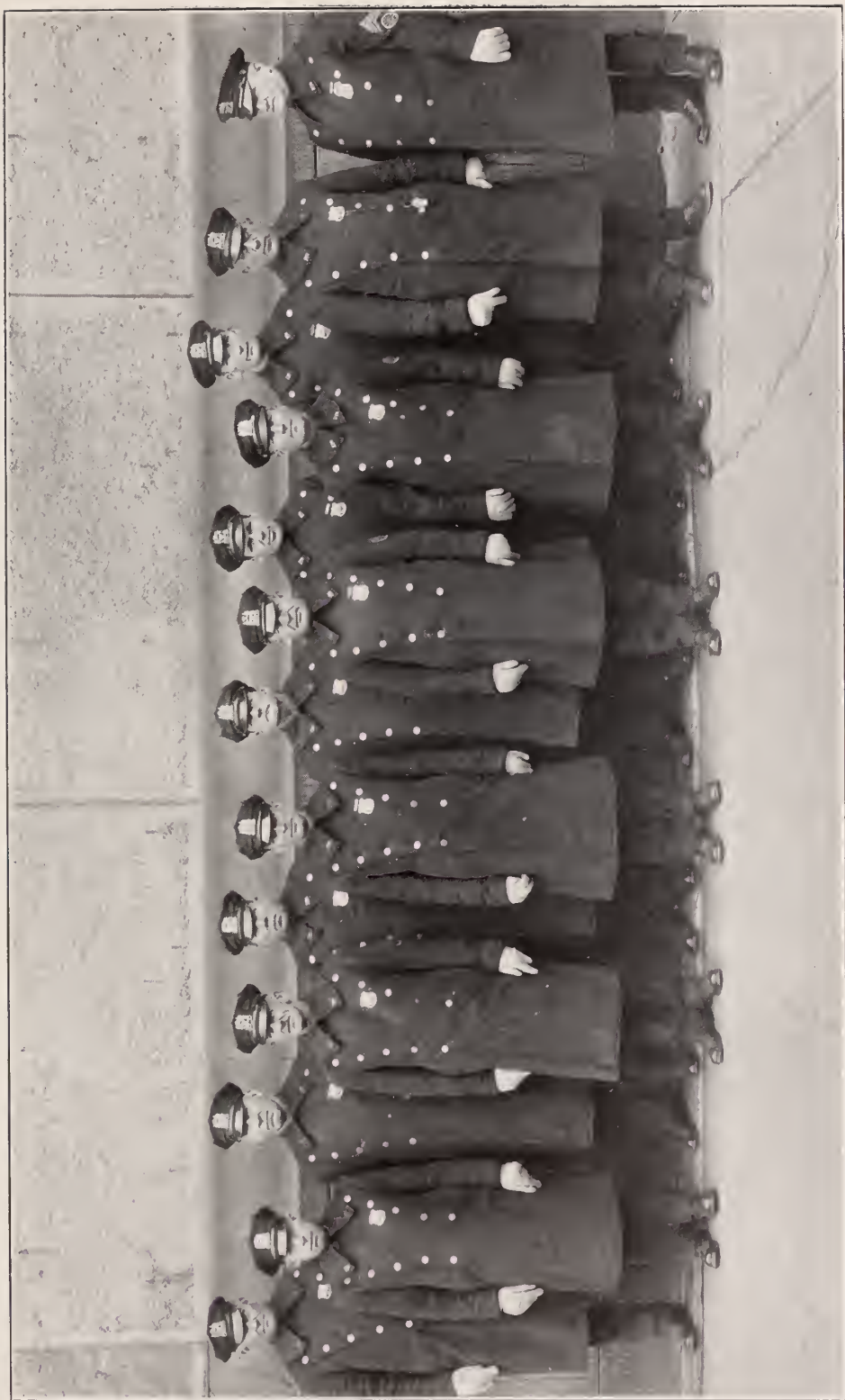
A summary of these accidents to children is prepared each month in the Safety Bureau and is forwarded to the schools with the monthly reports.

ACCIDENT LOCATION REPORTS

When an accident is reported to the Safety Bureau a record is made of the exact location. The reports are kept by months. The purpose of these reports is to furnish information as to the accident record on every street in the city. These reports have been used to advantage by the Traffic Division in establishing one-way streets, the installation of traffic control light systems, etc.

SPOT MAPS

The use of maps in connection with the recording of street accidents is proving of great assistance in accident prevention. Accidents are indicated on maps by colored pins. Information relative to the location of accidents is obtained from the Accident Location Reports (U. F. 7), rendered semi-monthly by precincts. The color of the pin used denotes the kind of accident and the type of vehicle involved, a large pin indicating that the accident resulted fatally. Maps for two succeeding years are kept for purposes of comparison. The accident situation in any part of the city can be readily visualized, and by comparison it can be easily ascertained whether accidents are increasing or decreasing at any particular location.



STEAMSHIP SQUAD, TRAFFIC DIVISION



ONE OF THE CITY'S SHIPPING CENTERS—WEST STREET, SHOWING FROM BARCLAY STREET



STEAMSHIP SQUAD—REGULATING TRAFFIC ON ARRIVAL OF OCEAN LINER

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

INVESTIGATION OF FATAL VEHICULAR HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS

A plan to investigate all fatal vehicular highway accidents occurring within the city was devised with a view to correcting some existing condition or improving conditions at the location of each fatal accident to prevent a recurrence of such accidents.

Three policemen experienced in traffic regulation and thoroughly familiar with accident causes were assigned to this work under the supervision of the Lieutenant-in-Charge of the Safety Bureau.

An accident report form was prepared in the form of a questionnaire to assist the investigator in his work.

Details of the accident are transcribed from the aided and accident card (U. F. 6) forwarded from precincts to the printed accident report form.

The investigator is required to visit the scene of accidents at about the time of day the accidents occurred to observe conditions as they existed at the time of the occurrence.

The investigator's observation is for the purpose of recommending anything that would improve traffic conditions at the exact locations. Such recommendations include improvements such as the installation of traffic control lights, isolated lights, additional street lights, placing of traffic stanchions, restricting parking, establishing one-way streets, designating car-stop safety zones, painting of safety lines at dangerous crossings and in the vicinity of schools.

In a great many instances conditions are found to be such that no recommendation for improvement can be made.

The report also contains a diagram of the streets at the location of the accident, with dimensions showing the width of the roadway.

The record of previous accidents during the preceding year at a location at which an accident has occurred is investigated and reported upon.

Such reports are reviewed by the First Deputy Commissioner and recommendations are referred to the Commanding Officer of the Traffic Division if the condition relates to traffic, or to the heads of other departments if the condition relates to matters coming under their jurisdiction. The recommendations are investigated as to their practicability and approved or disapproved by the Commanding Officer as conditions warrant.

The reports are returned to the First Deputy Commissioner, again reviewed by him and finally returned to the Safety Bureau for record and file.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Such reports contain invaluable data necessary in accident prevention.

The following is the result of investigations of fatal vehicular highway accidents for the year 1929:

Total number of Investigations on which recommendations were made	-	-	-	647
Total number of Investigations on which no recommendations were made	-	-	-	685
				<hr/>
TOTAL	-	-	-	1332

RECOMMENDATIONS

LIGHTS (Installation of)

Traffic Control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268
Isolated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Progressive System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dead End Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

SIGNS AND STANCHIONS (Placing of)

School Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Dangerous Crossings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Car Stop Safety Zone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Keep to the Right	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Highway Markings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
One Way Streets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
White Stripes on "L" Pillars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Speed, Motorcycle Patrol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
Additional Street Lights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Dangerous Pavement Conditions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Street Obstruction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Railway Officials' Cooperation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Establish Traffic Post	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Parking Restricted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Gates at Railroad Crossings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Play Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Special Precinct Traffic Post	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Traffic Light Obstruction (tree foliage)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
City Departments' Cooperation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	647
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-----

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

This educational campaign for the prevention of vehicular highway accidents has been carried on intensively during the year 1929 through various other activities such as amending the Traffic Regulations; installing additional traffic control lights; establishing more one-way traffic streets; adding more patrolmen to the regulation of traffic; distributing more directional signs; painting safety lines at street intersections, and establishing additional safety zones.

In spite of this increased activity in accident prevention, there has been a growing lack of coöperation on the part of the public, both pedestrians and drivers of vehicles.

This lack of coöperation on the part of drivers of vehicles is shown in the increase in the number of summonses served for violations of the traffic regulations, and by the increase in the number of accidents through violations of such traffic regulations.

Comparisons of such causes for 1929 and 1928, showing the number of persons killed and injured for each cause, are shown below:

CAUSES	1928		1929	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Failing to Give Right of Way - -	19	688	42	1140
Failing to Keep to Right - -	13	536	67	483
Failing to Stop on Signal - -	1	228	10	302
Vehicles Passing Street Car Discharging Passengers - - -	1	210	6	163
Failing to Signal - - -	1	136	-	118
Defective Mechanism - - -	13	343	19	309
	—	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - -	48	2141	144	2515

While forcible corrective measures, such as the service of summonses and summary arrests, may be taken against drivers of vehicles, only warnings and suggestions can be made to pedestrians. There is no law giving the police control over pedestrian traffic.

Increases in accidents to pedestrians, where the pedestrians contribute by disregarding the safeguards of regulations for their protection, showing lack of

ANNUAL REPORT OF

coöperation to prevent accidents, are shown in the following comparisons for 1929 with 1928:

CAUSES	1928		1929	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Crossing Not at Crossing (commonly known as "jaywalking")	-	- 323	412	11091
Crossing Against Traffic Lights	-	- 47	88	3160
Carrying Umbrellas and Bundles which Obstruct the View	-	- - 6	10	363

ACCIDENTS TO CHILDREN

About 70 per cent of the vehicular highway accidents to children each year are those in which the children contribute largely by engaging in unsafe practices.

Accidents from such causes can and are being reduced through safety education in the schools. As previously mentioned, the reports of the Safety Bureau on accidents to children are used by the school teachers in teaching children the principal causes of accidents and how dangers can be overcome by playing in the places set aside for them such as playground streets, public parks and school playgrounds open during the summer vacation periods.

That this safety educational work has proven effective is shown by the fact that of the total number of children of 16 years of age and under killed and injured in street accidents in 1929, about 40 per cent occurred to children of 6 years and under. These children are under the compulsory school attendance age and do not attend school. Consequently they do not come under the supervision of the school teachers and do not receive this safety education. Lack of parental supervision or guardianship is largely responsible for accidents to these children.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE ACCIDENT REPORTS

A record of the schools attended by children who have been killed or injured in vehicular highway accidents is kept in the Safety Bureau and a report rendered monthly to the public and parochial schools. The purpose of these reports is to inform school principals and teachers as to whether accidents are increasing or decreasing among the pupils in attendance at each school.

A consolidated report of the number of children killed and injured according to schools attended, showing also those attending private schools, schools

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

outside of New York City and those not attending school is shown below in a comparison of 1929 with 1928:

					1928		1929	
					Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Public Schools	-	-	-	-	162	6659	150	6485
Parochial Schools	-	-	-	-	56	1387	37	1309
Private Schools	-	-	-	-	2	93	1	132
Out of Town	-	-	-	-	2	74	2	94
Not Attending School	-	-	-	-	103	4813	150	5568
TOTAL					325	13026	340	13588

The above figures also show the value of the educational safety work in schools. There have been decreases in accidents to schildren in attendance at both the public and parochial schools, while increases are shown in accidents to children attending private schools, those from out of town and those not attending schools.

The increase in highway accidents last year is general throughout the United States, according to reports rendered by the large cities reporting accidents.

The following comparative statement for 1929 and 1928 shows the total number of persons killed and injured:

		1929		1928		Increases in 1929	
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
16 years and under	-	340	13588	325	13026	15	562
Over 16 years	-	992	39862	785	32929	207	6933
TOTAL		1332	53450	1110	45955	222	7495

The increases in vehicular highway accidents shown above may be accounted for also by the increased accident hazards in this city in 1929. There was an increase of 46,782 in population and an increase of approximately 40,000 in automobile registrations.

The following is a comparative statement for 1929 and 1928 showing the total number of persons killed by motor vehicles and the percentage killed per 10,000 motors registered and per 100,000 population:

Year	Total Killed	Motor Vehicle Registration	Population	% Killed per 10,000 Motor Vehicles	Per Cent Killed per 100,000 Population
1928	1,030	719,572	6,017,702	14.33	17.10
1929	1,220	*760,000	6,064,484	16.04	20.11

* Estimated.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

“HIS MAJESTY—THE KING”

The traffic officer's duties are many and varied. As supervisor of traffic at a busy crossing, he is responsible for the orderly movement of thousands of vehicles and frequently a hundred times as many pedestrians. As an enforcement officer, he must be prepared not only to act promptly against the intentional violator but also, in the case of the unintentional one, perhaps a stranger to the city, to correct the situation by explaining the proper practices involved.

Standing at conspicuous and busy places, traffic officers are called upon by citizens for information hundreds of times during the day. They must, moreover, be prepared at all times to play an important part in the prevention of crime and the apprehension of criminals.

With all these and other duties, the traffic policeman must always find time for perhaps his most important task—the safeguarding of the future generation.

When “His Majesty—The King” appears in his stately carriage—the perambulator—the traffic “cop’s” other duties seem unimportant. Everything else for the moment is forgotten. Safe passage for “His Majesty’s” carriage is the only consideration.

Counts taken by the Traffic Division show that in a single day 51,237 baby carriages are conducted across the city streets by traffic policemen.

The “King’s” older brothers and sisters—the school boys and girls—also receive a good share of attention from the men on traffic duty. At thousands of school crossings, all over the city, the 1,181,619 school children are conducted across the street every school day by patrolmen assigned to that special duty.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DETECTIVE DIVISION

The modernization of the Detective Division along business lines has placed detective service on a more effective basis and has been productive of better results. Some of the major changes effected were the assignment of a Deputy Chief Inspector in command as administrative head of the entire Division. Borough responsibility was fixed by the assignment of an Inspector in command of the detectives in each of the Boroughs. A superior officer of the rank of Lieutenant was placed in charge of each Precinct Detective Squad. Funds provided by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment made possible an increase of fifty men in the detective force over the preceding year. A number of high powered automobiles were placed in operation to replace worn out and dilapidated ones formerly in use by the detectives.

The number of officers reporting to the "Line Up" daily was increased considerably, and the presence of the Police Commissioner, Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspector and Commanding Officers of Boroughs, Divisions and Precincts at the "Line Up" has aided effectively in stimulating the detectives to better work and in familiarizing members of the Force of all ranks with the methods and operations of criminals. The "Line Up" gallery has been completely renovated and refurnished. An improvement has been effected by the installation of a microphone with loud speaker attachment which enables all present to hear clearly everything said in the interrogation of the prisoners. Prior to the placing of the prisoners on the "Line Up" platform for the inspection by the assembled members of the Force and the interrogation by the officer conducting the "Line Up," the prisoners are confined in a space set aside for them where they are required to walk about under the observation of the officers, so that an opportunity may be had of studying the gait, posture, peculiarities and characteristics of the prisoners, a marked improvement over the former methods. Important cases in which arrests have been effected by the members of the uniformed force have been discussed and rewards merited by detectives for arrests or for the recovery of property have been distributed at the "Line Up," so that the men assembled have been apprised of the appreciation with which their efforts are received by their superior officers and the public in general.

1929

The analysis of the interrogation conducted by the Deputy Chief Inspector and other officials of the Detective Division of the 12,156 prisoners who were placed in the line-up, resulted in the following information being obtained:

EDUCATION

College	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%
High School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%
Common School (above 5th grade)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54%
Common School (below 5th grade)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19%
Little or no schooling (illiterate)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15%
Employed at time of arrest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21%
Unemployed at time of arrest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79%

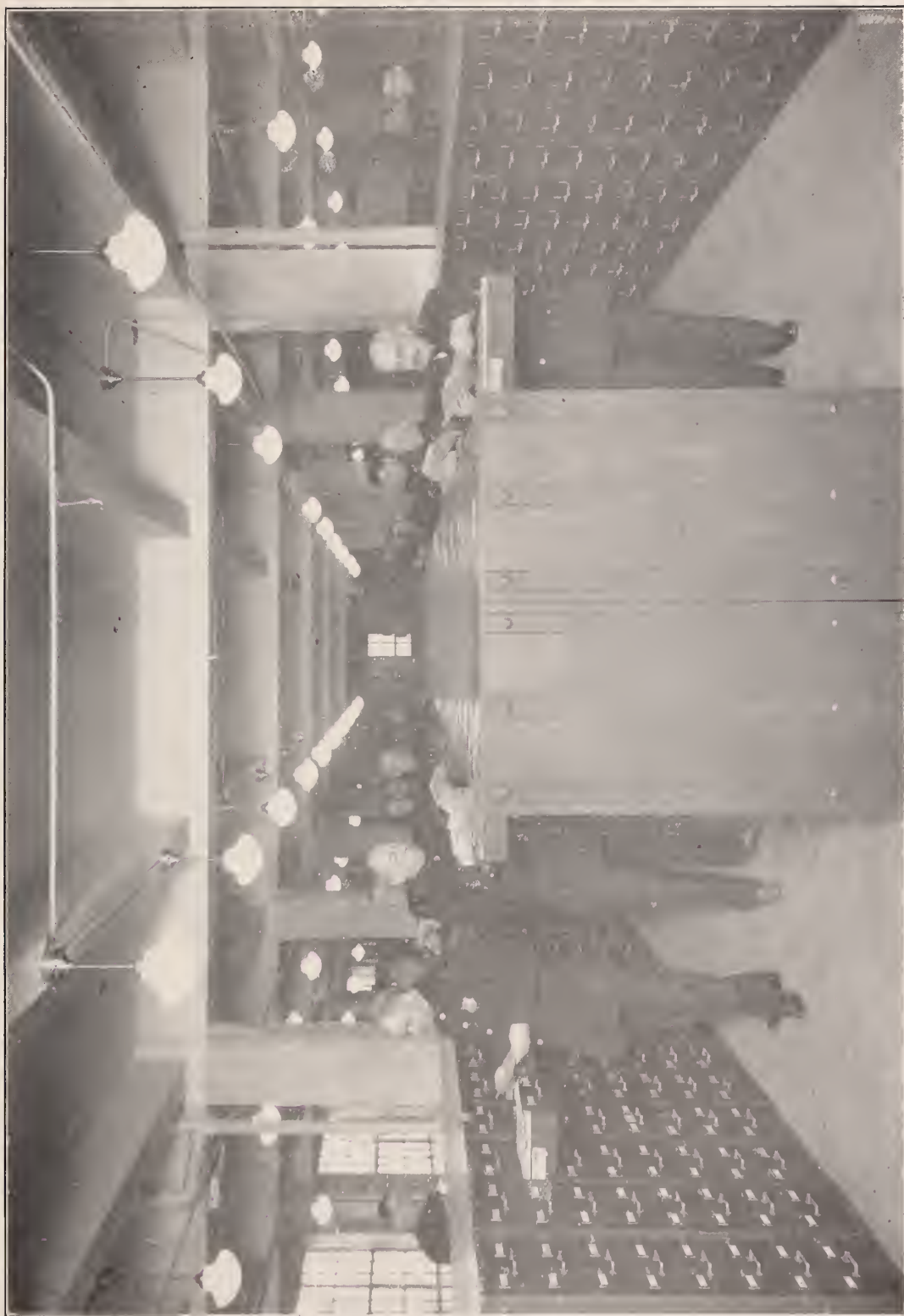
ANNUAL REPORT OF

The presence of the Police Commissioner and ranking officers of the Department at the scene of a crime has served to improve the work of subordinates. The expert knowledge of the ranking Detective Commanders in crime investigating methods has been the means of the early solution of many crimes and the speedy apprehension of the perpetrators. Commanders have been instilled with the necessity of following up all cases until results are obtained. The immediate promotion of officers for bravery or highly intelligent police work in making arrests of an exceptional nature has proved an incentive to the force generally for greater effort in police work. The coöperation between the Commanders of the five Boroughs has resulted in the solution of numerous crimes.

After a careful analysis and study of the old Homicide Bureau it was determined that more effective results could be obtained by dividing the bureau into five units, a separate squad covering each of the Boroughs of the City. The personnel of these units was increased by the assignment of efficient and experienced investigators in this particular field of crime. Competent photographers and stenographers were assigned to each Borough unit and are on duty subject to call at all times. Each of the squads is supplied with a kit for the use of the members of the squad at the scene of a crime. This kit consists of a carrying case containing magnifying glasses, glass test tubes, flash lights, powders for developing finger prints, and a number of other articles which may be used to scientifically examine articles or substances which may be considered as evidence and aid in the establishment of a motive or lead to the identity of the perpetrator. The ready availability to the detective of the many different articles carried in a homicide kit has been of great assistance to the Department in determining the course of police action immediately after a crime has occurred and has been the cause of setting in motion the Departmental machinery for the solving of crimes very much sooner than it has been heretofore possible when the investigating detectives were without such aids in their immediate possession at the scene and it was necessary to transport articles which might be made use of in the solution of the crime to a laboratory for examination. Application of these scientific aids to the work of the detectives will serve to advance the methods of crime investigation to a high standard.

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INFORMATION

The Bureau of Criminal Information was established in the Detective Division for the purpose of obtaining confidential information from members of the force, as well as other persons, regarding the methods, plans and operations of organized gangsters and those engaged in criminal activities and, in cases where the information upon investigation is found to be based on fact and an arrest is effected or valuable property recovered, appropriate reward is given the officer supplying the information. The results accomplished through this innovation have been most satisfactory. Several crimes of importance which had been recorded as unsolved were disposed of through information received from this source.



RECORD BUREAU, POLICE HEADQUARTERS ANNEX

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION

This Bureau performs the work necessary in the recording of criminals by the filing and comparison of criminal records. In the Photograph Gallery of the Bureau a new device known as the Perfect Inspector was put into use during the year. This apparatus consists of an electrically operated dust gun for spraying powder to develop latent fingerprints on objects and surfaces at the scene of a crime. When the latent fingerprint is developed by this means, the gun blows away the excess powder, leaving a perfect print. This method is a marked improvement over the old bottle and brush method. The search for latent fingerprints is made through a magnifier lighted by eight electric bulbs diffusing proper and even light on the print, the magnifier then being placed on the lens of the Perfect Inspector fingerprint camera and the print photographed.

TOTAL NUMBER OF FINGERPRINTS RECEIVED AND IDENTIFICATIONS MADE AT THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION FOR YEAR 1929

CLASS OF PRINTS	RECEIVED	IDENTIFI- CATIONS
Daily Arrests (N. Y. City) - - - - -	25,181	9,340
General Sessions- - - - -	2,305	1,551
Special Sessions - - - - -	7,758	2,104
Daily Correspondence (other cities) - - - - -	12,217	3,727
State Penal Institutions (outside N. Y. City) - - - - -	11,046	1,531
City Magistrate's Court - - - - -	13,413	1,241
Department of Correction, New York City - - - - -	1,807	1,147
Elmira Reformatory - - - - -	1,725	426
House of Refuge - - - - -	1,550	82
Probationary Officers - - - - -	5,545	1,185
United States Civil Service - - - - -	16,250	1,065
Brooklyn Post Office - - - - -	7,460	255
Municipal Civil Service - - - - -	3,671	200
Public Hack Licenses (new) - - - - -	15,428	1,776
Public Hack Licenses (renewal) - - - - -	62,195	464
Pistol Licenses - - - - -	5,740	231
Professional Bondsmen - - - - -	147	16
Special Patrolmen - - - - -	216	18
License Bureau, New York City (misc. licensed businesses) - - - - -	3,607	357
Unidentified Dead - - - - -	414	129
Outside Employment (misc.)—R. R. Police, Silk Assn., Armored Car Service, Hudson Tunnel Police - - - - -	297	24
TOTAL - - - - -	197,972	26,869

ANNUAL REPORT OF

COURT ATTENDANCE—FINGERPRINT TESTIMONY

Daily court attendance of members of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, by subpoena and otherwise, to the tribunals listed below, furnishing exclusive fingerprint testimony, for the year 1929:

Grand Jury (all counties within New York City). To procure indictments for felonies, second offenders and fourth offenders.

Courts of Record (General Sessions, County Courts, Supreme Courts). At trial of defendants on indictment or information; also establishing criminal character record of witnesses appearing thereat.

Magistrates and Special Sessions Courts. Criminal actions at first hearing, or where such courts have exclusive jurisdiction.

Federal Courts and United States District Attorneys. Coöperation with Federal authorities in prosecution of their cases.

United States Army Tribunals. Assisting in prosecuting deserters and crimes on Army territory.

Other Authorities. Coöperating with courts and authorities of other cities and states in furnishing criminal fingerprint record from files of persons arrested in other states.

Total cases attended—644.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES

BOROUGHES OF MANHATTAN, BROOKLYN, BRONX, QUEENS, AND NINTH DETECTIVE DISTRICT, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

From January 1 to December 31, 1929, inclusive

CASES PHOTOGRAPHED	NUMBER PER YEAR	MAN- HATTAN	BROOKLYN	BRONX	QUEENS	RICH- MOND
New Prisoners - - -	5,615	5,565	50	—	—	—
Retake Prisoners - - -	2,908	2,888	20	—	—	—
Standing Groups - - -	4,393	4,362	31	—	—	—
Unidentified Dead at Morgues	260	176	48	34	2	—
Homicides—Scene of Crimes, etc. - - - -	600	244	218	56	72	10
Automobiles - - - -	118	53	63	—	—	2
Stills - - - -	94	30	64	—	—	—
Fingerprint Cases - - -	328	142	163	15	4	4
Copies - - - -	1,062	870	192	—	—	—
Miscellaneous - - - -	407	325	74	4	4	—
Photostat Copies - - -	16,370	16,370	—	—	—	—
Patrolmen Photos - - -	3,800	3,800	—	—	—	—
Officers' Photos - - -	1,740	1,740	—	—	—	—

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

STRIKES

During the year various strikes occurred, among which were those involving the fur workers, warehousemen, garment workers, truckmen, cafeteria help, window cleaners and others. The work of the detectives was such that very little disorder resulted between the opposing factions and was effective and praiseworthy.

AUTOMOBILE SQUAD

The work of the Automobile Squad has to do with the theft of automobiles throughout the City. The stealing of automobiles by organized groups of thieves engaged in this practice is very often carried on within the confines of several States and the personnel of this Squad is specially conversant with the methods of these gangs, coöperating with the police of the various States and Cities to this end. During the year, upon the request of the Commissioner of the State Motor Vehicle Bureau, members of this Squad undertook an investigation into the fraudulent issuance of operators licenses, the first knowledge of which was brought about through an automobile accident and the checking of the operators license at the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, where it was found to be fictitious and the holder stated that he had purchased the license for the sum of fifty dollars. The detectives' investigation disclosed that the holder of this license was one of the men implicated in the forging of these fictitious licenses which had been sold to several persons who, by reason of age or inability to pass the prescribed tests, were not qualified to obtain a license through the Motor Vehicle Bureau. It was found that these fictitious licenses had been disposed of at prices varying from fifty dollars to one hundred and fifty dollars. A number of these licenses were collected from the persons who held them and blank forms and a fictitious Motor Vehicle Bureau stamping and numbering machine were confiscated and the perpetrators of this fraud were brought to justice.

The special training of these detectives and the centering of all reports of thefts of automobiles in this Bureau enables these men to cope with the ingenuity of those engaged in this form of thievery who resort to very cunning methods for disguising the outward appearance of the automobiles and the altering of the marks of identification usually placed on the automobiles by the manufacturers so as to make it easy to dispose of them either to the unknowing individual purchasers or to professional receivers of such stolen goods.

BUREAU OF LOST PROPERTY

At this Bureau is recorded lost and stolen property reported to the police throughout the City, and that property which comes into the hands of the police as the proceeds of burglaries, robberies or larcenies, or which is found by the police or others. Reports are made daily to this Bureau by pawnbrokers and

ANNUAL REPORT OF

second hand dealers of property received by them in the course of business during the previous twenty-four hours. Comparison is made of these reports with the lost or stolen property and steps taken to recover for the owners such property as is found in the hands of pawnbrokers or second hand dealers, after identification. Detectives of this squad also keep a check on pawnbrokers and second-hand dealers in the supervision of the records kept by them of all pledges received and property sold, which they are required to keep under the provisions of the city ordinance.

ACTIVITIES

	1928	1929
Complaints of Property Lost received - - - - -	601	652
Pledges investigated - - - - -	30,358	32,178
Out-of-town investigations - - - - -	1,728	2,011
TOTAL - - - - -	32,687	34,841
Arrests made by Members of Lost Property - - - - -	17	28
Number of Cases Property Recovered - - - - -	289	294
Number of Cases Property Recovered for Other Branches - - - - -	960	902
Assisted Automobile Squad in Recovery of Automobiles - - - - -	1,223	1,575
Assisted Precincts in Recovery of Automobiles - - - - -	164	107
TOTAL - - - - -	2,653	2,906
Number of Watches Recovered - - - - -	771	775
Number of Diamond Rings Recovered - - - - -	76	78
Number of Pieces of Silverware Recovered - - - - -	476	362
Number of Pieces of Jewelry Recovered - - - - -	238	303
Number of Other Articles Recovered - - - - -	476	367
TOTAL - - - - -	2,037	1,885
Assisted Automobile Squad in Recovery of Automobiles valued at -	\$1,655,585	\$1,996,510
Assisted Precincts in Recovery of Automobiles valued at - - -	231,700	119,900
TOTAL - - - - -	\$1,887,285	\$2,116,410
Value of Property Recovered by Members of the Bureau Lost Property - - - - -	145,154	137,691
Value of Property Recovered for Other Branches - - - - -	121,454	87,912
TOTAL - - - - -	\$266,608	\$225,603
GRAND TOTAL, Value of Property Recovered - - - - -	\$2,153,893	\$2,342,013

CORRESPONDENCE AND RECORDS BUREAU

The compilation of statistics of the work of the entire Detective Division and the carrying on of all correspondence requisite in the proper transaction of

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

the business of the Division, is the function of this Bureau. Reports required by law are prepared and forwarded monthly to the State Department of Correction.

ACTIVITIES		1929	1928
Reports of crimes, investigations, etc., submitted by detectives in precincts on Form D. B. 4—classified and posted - - -		102,428	98,094
Index cards prepared - - - - -		102,428	98,094
Premises or location cards prepared - - - - -		204,856	196,188
Property cards prepared - - - - -		409,712	392,376
Property cards forwarded to Lost Property Bureau for comparison of Pawn Brokers and Second Hand Dealers Lists - -		409,712	392,376
Supplementary reports of crimes, investigations, etc., prepared by detectives in precincts submitted on Form D. B. 5—classified, posted, index cards prepared for additional data and placed in files with original reports - - - - -		193,642	187,141
Communications from other authorities, individuals, etc.,—classified, acknowledged or answered, index cards prepared and placed in files under proper headings - - - - -		39,450	36,054
Applications for pool table licenses—posted, fingerprints classified, sent out for investigation—index cards prepared and placed in files in numerical order - - - - -		1,773	1,969
Applications for Cabaret licenses—posted, fingerprints classified, sent out for investigation and on being returned, index cards made and placed in files in numerical order - - - - -		490	524
Applications for Junk Boats, Junk Carts, and Junk Shops—posted, fingerprints classified, sent out for investigation and on being returned index cards made and placed in files in numerical order - - - - -		218	179
Local miscellaneous matter—attention, index cards prepared and placed in file - - - - -		4,485	4,100
Schedule No. 3 cards received - - - - -		20,270	*15,675
Schedule No. 3 cards filed - - - - -		20,270	*15,675
Total of crimes, investigations, cards, communications, licenses, etc. - - - - -		1,509,734	1,438,445

* Crime history cards. Schedule No. 3 now used.

NARCOTIC BUREAU

This Bureau is especially chargeable with the enforcement of the Narcotics Laws. The situation in New York City with respect to narcotics is now more under control than at any time heretofore. Due to the constant and continued effective work of the personnel of this Bureau in apprehending violators of the Narcotics Laws there has been a marked decrease in the activities of narcotic traffickers. A few years ago there were scores of locations at which narcotic drug addicts could find peddlers at any hour of the day or night and secure their

ANNUAL REPORT OF

supplies. Today there are only about three sections, restricted in extent, where drugs are bought and sold on the streets of the City unlawfully with any persistence in regularity, with only occasional outbreaks in other localities. However, any sign of relaxation in vigilance on the part of the police would mean an immediate influx of traffickers into New York City and the detectives of this Bureau have been directed to make every effort to prevent the resumption of unlawful selling in any sections of the City where it has been suppressed and to locate any new source of supply. No street drug traffic in any way extensive in scope can be carried on for a period of time without coming to the notice of the Bureau.

The reduction in the number of victims is reflected in the increased retail price of illicit drugs in the underworld. That a reduction in this number has occurred is indicated in the fact that an ounce of heroin and cocaine could be purchased about a year ago at from twenty-five to thirty dollars and today the price at which the same drugs are procurable ranges from thirty-five to forty dollars. Heroin, although outlawed and no longer manufactured in this country, has been the chief narcotic of addiction in this part of the country. The price of morphine, composed of approximately 50 per cent of adulterants, has been raised from twenty-five to fifty dollars an ounce. Morphine of the better grade showing less adulteration is selling at sixty dollars an ounce. The practice of adulteration of narcotics is being carried on to such an extent that addicts are finding that when they take their accustomed dosage the dose lacks effect or "kick" and they have to buy from two to three times the quantity they formerly purchased in order to satisfy their craving. It has been found in one instance that a peddler, coming into possession of an ounce of heroin which had already been adulterated, further adulterated the drug so as to produce sixty one-dollar "decks" for sale to addicts. In consequence an addict making use of such weakened narcotic is led to believe that he is taking more grains to a "shot" than is really the case, and should he be able at another time to obtain a supply of the pure drug and take the same size self injection as has been his custom with the weakened article the result would be fatal, many such deaths having been reported in the past.

Smoking opium too is now being adulterated with molasses, the pure drug being difficult to obtain. First quality opium, formerly selling at about seventy-five dollars for a half-pound can now brings approximately one hundred and thirty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars. There is very little of this class of drug to be had and smokers have to be content with second quality, most of which is adulterated and sells at from sixty to seventy-five dollars a can now, although the former selling price was about thirty-five dollars a can.

Indication of the reduction in narcotic traffic and the use of narcotic drugs in the City of New York is also reflected in the number of complaints received and investigated by the members of the Narcotic Bureau which have materially

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

decreased, as has also the number of persons arrested for illegal possession of narcotics and addicts who have been committed to hospital for custodial treatment.

A further evidence of the effective curtailing of the drug addict is to be had in a comparison of the age of addicts arrested over a period of time. About eight years ago the age given by the majority of addicts arrested during the year was given as twenty-two. During this year the greater number of addicts arrested gave ages ranging from twenty-eight to thirty-two, showing that most of those arrested were old offenders. The fact is that it is a rare case in which the addict is found to be a recruit now, though in the past it was a common occurrence.

During the year legislation became effective in this State which makes the selling of narcotics a felony. Previous to this a drug peddler was subject to no greater penalty than that meted out to a drug addict; a sentence to the work-house or the penitentiary. The seller is seldom a user of habit-forming narcotics but is the cause of the acquiring of the habit by others and is the person responsible for the spread of narcotism. The dangerous character of narcotic traffickers is attested by their criminal records. In a recent check-up covering a three-month period it was found that while 79 per cent of all those arrested for narcotic violations had previous criminal records, 52 per cent of those arrested as drug vendors were ex-felons. The new legislation increases the maximum punishment for the unlawful selling of narcotics to ten years in State's Prison and will bring the offenders within the provisions of the Baumes Mandatory Sentencing Laws.

The apprehension of those persons who unlawfully sell or possess narcotics is the principal work done by the detectives of this Bureau, but, in addition, in coöperation with the Federal Narcotic Agents, the police investigate and check up the records and stock of all pharmacists, physicians, dentists, veterinarians, wholesale drug houses, jobbers and retail dealers, chemists, chemists who make analysis, public hospitals, private sanitariums and ship doctors.

PICKPOCKET SQUAD

The Pickpocket Squad has supervision over the activities of the class of thief who specializes in the larceny of valuables from the person of the unsuspecting patron of public conveyances, the unwary onlooker at public exhibitions and those persons who congregate in crowds on the public streets or other places. During the year the "Fifth Avenue Squad" and the "Broadway Squad," which theretofore operated independantly of the Pickpocket Squad, and whose duties were the patrolling of the shopping districts for the purpose of detecting and arresting professional thieves who might operate in such localities, were merged with the Pickpocket Squad. Policewomen were also assigned to operate

ANNUAL REPORT OF

in the shopping districts for the purpose of arresting shoplifters found operating in stores. This has resulted in keeping the detectives on duty in this territory instead of appearing in Court with prisoners arrested for shoplifting by them in cases in which they have not observed the act.

The Pickpocket Squad as amalgamated, through the assignment of detectives experienced in the work of the Pickpocket Squad with the men of the Fifth Avenue and Broadway Squads, has resulted in greater efficiency and more effective supervision of the territory covered.

BUREAU OF MISSING PERSONS

This Bureau is in charge of all cases in which missing persons are reported to the police of this City as well as those reported to the police of other cities and referred by them to this Department. The work of the detectives of the Bureau is the locating of the persons reported as missing and effecting their return to their homes or relatives. The efficiency of the Bureau cannot be measured by the number of arrests effected as most of its investigations are closed upon the finding of the person sought. Many are not wanted for the commission of a crime and a large number are juveniles and the arresting of these is avoided insofar as possible so as not to place against their record a criminal charge when the act of delinquency was the result of ignorance, impulse or the immature judgment of the immature mind.

To aid in the locating of missing persons this Bureau has compiled a file of the indicators or symbols used by upwards of 6,000 laundries in the City. This file has also been of invaluable service in effecting the identification of unconscious persons and unidentified dead bodies. Further extension of this file will be undertaken so as to include dry cleaning establishments and laundries not now making use of a system of marking garments.

LOCAL—CASES REPORTED FROM NEW YORK CITY

MISSING PERSONS	1929			1928		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Reported - - - - -	6,072	3,642	9,714	5,600	3,229	8,829
Located or Returned Home - - - - -	4,315	2,563	6,878	3,837	2,168	6,005
Closed Otherwise - - - - -	1,609	927	2,536	1,577	920	2,497
Pending - - - - -	148	152	300	186	141	327
Cases Reported in Previous Years and disposed of in—						

INVESTIGATIONS	1927		1928		1926		1927		1928	1928
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE		
Reported - - - - -	3	6	141	124	5	5	125	83	10,090	8,629
Closed - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,924	8,548
Pending - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	81
Cases Reported in Previous Years and Disposed of in—										

1929					1928				
1928	-	-	-	-	81	1927	-	-	90

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

OTHER CITIES—CASES REPORTED FROM OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY

MISSING PERSONS	1929			1928		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Reported - - - - -	809	614	1,423	664	548	1,212
Located or Returned Home - - - - -	550	452	1,002	452	382	834
Closed Otherwise - - - - -	143	87	230	161	129	290
Pending - - - - -	116	75	191	51	37	88

Cases Reported in Previous Years and Disposed of in—

INVESTIGATIONS	1929		1928		1927		1928
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
Reported - - - - -	22	16	7	25	—	—	3,409
Closed - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,409
Pending - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

UNIDENTIFIED DEAD

INVESTIGATIONS	1929			1928		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Reported - - - - -	790	126	916	731	113	844
Identified - - - - -	685	122	807	605	108	713
Pending - - - - -	105	4	109	126	5	131

Cases Reported in Previous Years and Identified in—

1927	1928		1917	1921	1925	
MALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	MALE	MALE	FEMALE
1	5	2	1	1	1	2
			1926	1927		
			MALE	MALE		
			1	10		

TOTAL ARRESTS, FELONIES, MISDEMEANORS AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

	ARRESTED		CONVICTED		DISCHARGED		PENDING	
	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928
Miscellaneous Felonies - - - - -	18	10	5	6	11	2	2	2
Miscellaneous Misdemeanors - - - - -	23	7	13	1	6	4	4	2
Juvenile Delinquency - - - - -	26	17	10	9	12	6	4	2
TOTALS - - - - -	67	34	28	16	29	12	10	6

MISSING PERSONS

	REPORTED		CLOSED		PENDING	
	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928
Local - - - - -	9,714	8,829	9,414	8,502	300	327
Other Authorities - - - - -	1,423	1,212	1,232	1,124	191	88
TOTAL MISSING PERSONS - - - - -	11,137	10,041	10,646	9,626	491	415
INVESTIGATIONS						
Local - - - - -	10,090	8,629	9,924	8,548	166	81
Other Authorities - - - - -	3,409	3,533	3,409	3,533	—	—
Unidentified Dead - - - - -	916	844	807	713	109	131
TOTAL - - - - -	14,415	13,006	14,140	12,794	275	212
GRAND TOTAL OF CASES - - - - -	25,552	23,047	24,786	22,420	766	627

PERCENTAGE OF RESULTS

1929—97.00

1928—97.2

ANNUAL REPORT OF

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

The Bureau of Information, established by Law, is maintained under a daily, twenty-four hour schedule, Sundays and holidays included.

Personal or telephone inquiries relative to persons who were arrested, aided or missing are handled by this Bureau.

Records of persons arrested or summoned for violations of Vehicle and Traffic Law or Traffic Regulations are transmitted to Precincts, Courts and other authorized persons.

Records of all registrations and transfers of automobiles within this city are received from the State Tax Department, compiled and filed alphabetically and numerically, in connection with which a direct wire is maintained between this Bureau and the Automobile Bureau of the State Tax Department on a twenty-four hour service for the purpose of speeding the verification of out-of-town registrations and records of operators and chauffeurs.

Records of arrests, convictions, accident and aided cases received are filed and statistics compiled therefrom.

Applications for positions under Municipal Civil Service, United States Civil Service, Hack Licenses, Auctioneer Licenses, Dance Hall Licenses, Cabarets, Massage Parlors, etc., are received, searched and recorded as to arrests, convictions and full records of the applicants.

Monthly reports of violations of the Multiple Dwelling Law, prostitution, etc., are compiled and forwarded to that department. Monthly reports of arrests and summonses for violations of Highway Law, Traffic Regulations, homicide by automobile, intoxication while driving, three or more speed violations, etc., are compiled and forwarded to the Automobile Bureau, State Tax Department.

During the year 1929 a new and modern telephone system was installed in the Bureau of Information which permits of better service to the public and members of the Force. Telephones are now so placed throughout this Bureau that it is unnecessary for men assigned to telephones to leave their posts to obtain and transmit required information. More efficient service has been the result of this new system.

Another improvement in effect during 1929 is the system wherein summons stubs are forwarded direct to this Bureau by precincts through Division Offices for search and verification, instead of over telephones as under the old system. Summonses after being searched are returned to precincts in the same manner. This system prevents any misunderstanding as to the

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

spelling of names or addresses. Records after being searched are time stamped and signed by the searching officer before being returned to precincts. This system also tends to prevent any misunderstanding between court officials, officers and defendants. It has proved to be the most efficient method of handling summonses.

ACTIVITIES—CARDS AND RECORDS HANDLED

ARRESTS								1929	1928
QUARTERS									
First	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,961	104,527
Second	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,727	121,181
Third	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,268	121,002
Fourth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,654	107,629
TOTALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	354,610	454,339

ACCIDENTS									
First	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,347	14,075
Second	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,670	17,904
Third	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,408	18,577
Fourth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,100	19,141
TOTALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,525	69,697

VERIFICATIONS OF SUMMONSES									
First	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,953	12,783
Second	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,681	14,583
Third	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,956	14,692
Fourth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,236	12,010
TOTALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,826	54,068

AIDED CASES									
Approximate number of Aided Cards handled (no record is kept of the cards received)								-	40,000

AUTOMOBILE REGISTRATION								1929	1928
Approximate number of Registrations and Transfers received and filed								767,989	634,444

SEARCHES FOR RECORDS OF APPLICANTS, CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS, ETC.								1929	1928
Municipal Civil Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,206	6,703
United States Civil Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,000	13,250
Miscellaneous Civil Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,907	7,540
Hack Applications (new)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,953	16,787
Hack Applications (renewals)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,000	54,782
TOTALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,066	99,062

TELEPHONE SERVICE									
Approximate number of calls handled daily								-	500

ANNUAL REPORT OF

INDUSTRIAL UNREST

There were 275 industrial strikes during the year 1929, involving 60 business concerns and 39,814 workers, which required assignment of police details aggregating 23,782 members of the Force to maintain order, enforce the law and preserve the rights of the opposing factions.

All of these strikes were controlled with a minimum degree of friction between the strikers and employers and between both sides of the controversies and the Police, by a policy of absolute neutrality respecting the issues between the contending parties.

The following is a list of the various occupations and trades that participated in strikes during the year:

Barbers	Mattress Makers
Bronze Workers	Musicians
Bricklayers	Needle Workers
Chauffeurs and Helpers	Paint and Varnish Workers
Carpenters	Poultry Market Slaughterers
Clothing Workers	Pantsmakers
Dairy Drivers	Shoe Workers
Electricians	Stage Hands
Furniture Workers	Brush Company
Grocery Drivers	National Container Company
Gasoline and Oil Distributors	Construction Workers
Iron Workers	Brick Companies
Knitters	Ideal Chair Co.
Laborers	Sewer Pipe Workers
Ladies' Dressworkers	ParCab Taxi
Masons	Fruit and Vegetable Clerks
Moving Men	Bakers



FUR STRIKERS

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

LIST OF OCCUPATIONS ENGAGED IN STRIKES—CONTINUED.

Garage Workers and Washers	Housewreckers
Laundry Help	Window Cleaners
Upholsterers	Leather Goods
Waiters (Cafeteria and Restaurant)	Builders Supplies
Chain Store Helpers	Garment Manufacturers
Coal Companies	Furriers
Cooperage	Produce
Dry Cleaning	Auto Bus Companies
Gasoline and Oil Refinery	Paper Box Co.
Packing Houses	Aircraft Corporation
Sugar Refining	Lumber Company
Trucking	Plate Glass Company
Smoked Fish	Grave Diggers

PROTECTION OF PAYROLLS

The business of policing this City is not simply confined to the regular patrol duty on the streets and the general maintenance of order. Prevailing conditions call for special police duty, in order that the best interests of the public may be served.

These special assignments necessarily deplete patrol and constitute a formidable tax upon the schedule laid down for effective policing in police precincts throughout the City.

It is a well established principle that prevention of crime is the first duty of the Police and the fullest resources of the Department have been utilized in an intensive and continuous campaign, according to carefully prepared plans, for the prevention of the gravest species of lawlessness, that of payroll hold-ups, which all too often result in gunplay, assault and murder.

Adequate police protection was furnished to business people in the transportation and disbursement of large payrolls. Commanding officers have been cautioned to impress upon members of the Force assigned as guards the vital importance of being constantly alert, vigilant, properly equipped and fully prepared to meet an attack during such assignment.

These activities have made severe demands on the Force. In the course of the year assignments of patrolmen to guard payrolls, including banks or depositories where payroll cash is obtained, routes of travel, and places of pay-off, aggregated 48,261 members of the Force.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

ANALYSIS OF CRIME STATISTICS

CRIMES OF VIOLENCE

CASES REPORTED								1929	1928
Murder or Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	357	339
Felonious Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,490	2,599
Assault and Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,172	1,232
Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,990	3,708
TOTAL								7,009	7,878

The reduction in these four serious crimes during 1929 amounted to 11% over the year 1928. This can be attributed to the reorganization of the entire Department along modern business lines; increased foot and motor patrol; establishment of the Criminal Information Bureau, and the promotion and increase in salary for those who performed excellent police duty.

BURGLARIES

CASES REPORTED								1929	1928
Residence, Day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	822	1,142
Residence, Night	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	524	377
Store, Basement, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,538	2,074
Loft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	17
Safe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	98
TOTAL								2,990	3,708
DECREASE									19.3%

GRAND LARCENY

CASES REPORTED								1929	1928
Residence, Store, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,503	7,000
Automobile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,760	13,545
Pickpocket	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	13
TOTAL								15,284	20,558
DECREASE									25.6%

A sharp decrease of 35% in the number of automobile thefts has been effected during 1929, as compared with 1928. In a large measure this decrease was made possible by the extensive improvement in the telephone and alarm systems of the Department. The making less effective of the use of automobiles by criminals has tended to lessen the commission of serious crime.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

FELONY AND MISDEMEANOR COMPLAINTS

CLASSIFICATION	1929	1928
Murder or Manslaughter - - - - -	357	339
Felonious Assault - - - - -	2,490	2,599
Assault and Robbery - - - - -	1,172	1,232
Burglary - - - - -	2,990	3,708
Grand Larceny, all classes - - - - -	15,284	20,558
Other Felonies - - - - -	3,416	3,084
TOTAL FELONIES - - - - -	25,709	31,520
TOTAL MISDEMEANORS - - - - -	13,582	11,416
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	39,291	42,936

There was a decrease of 18 $\frac{3}{5}$ % in felony complaints in 1929, as compared with complaints of a similar character in 1928. The complaints of misdemeanors increased 19% during the same period. However, in 1929 there was a reduction of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ % in the total number of complaints received for all classes of crime.

MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER CASES

	1929	1928
Cases in which arrests were made for actual crime -	245	219
Cases in which convictions were obtained -	28	69
Cases determined accidental - - - - -	6	6
Cases determined justifiable - - - - -	3	11
Cases determined self-defense - - - - -	10	15
Cases discharged or acquitted - - - - -	80	85
Cases perpetrator adjudged insane - - - - -	26	7
Cases arrest pending - - - - -	92	26
TOTAL - - - - -	245	219
Cases perpetrator committed suicide - - - - -	26	14
Cases perpetrator known, but fugitive - - - - -	38	38
Cases no arrest—unsolved - - - - -	44	66
Cases perpetrators killed each other - - - - -	3	2
Died in the commission of crime - - - - -	1	—
GRAND TOTAL - - - - -	357	339
Percentage of cases in which arrests were made -	68.6	64.6

MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER CASES

MOTIVE	1929	1928
Gangster revenge - - - - -	25	24
Commission of a felony - - - - -	40	41
Family or love affair - - - - -	140	127
Business dispute - - - - -	13	9
Gambling dispute - - - - -	9	16
Gangster dispute - - - - -	30	24
Labor dispute - - - - -	1	—
Dance hall dispute - - - - -	3	—
Drunken dispute - - - - -	13	15
Degeneracy - - - - -	4	4
Religious dispute - - - - -	—	1
Unknown - - - - -	79	78
TOTAL DEATHS - - - - -	357	339
INCREASE OVER 1928 - - - - -	5.3%	
Crime committed inside - - - - -	239-67%	223-66%
Crime committed outside - - - - -	118-33%	116-34%
TOTAL - - - - -	357	339

ANNUAL REPORT OF

ASSAULT AND ROBBERY

CLASSIFICATION	1929		1928	
	CASES REPORTED	CASES OF ARREST	CASES REPORTED	CASES OF ARREST
Store or shop - - - - -	390	175	398	171
Individual - - - - -	230	180	241	195
Druggist - - - - -	128	51	131	68
Taxicabs - - - - -	42	28	54	31
Payroll - - - - -	49	23	47	18
Office - - - - -	45	12	38	13
United Cigar Stores - - - - -	4	1	10	1
Residence - - - - -	44	29	38	21
Jeweler or employee - - - - -	9	1	12	7
Department store driver, etc. - - - - -	38	8	48	13
Restaurant - - - - -	45	33	61	22
Truckman - - - - -	6	4	2	2
Garage - - - - -	17	4	14	6
Card or dice game - - - - -	11	4	22	7
Railroad employee - - - - -	14	6	6	—
Gas station - - - - -	13	8	20	11
Hotel - - - - -	6	—	4	2
Collector or agent - - - - -	17	4	18	5
Messenger - - - - -	4	4	4	1
Club - - - - -	6	4	11	5
Lunch wagon - - - - -	16	6	10	8
Bus - - - - -	1	—	2	2
Theatre or moving picture house - - - - -	10	7	13	7
Pawnbroker - - - - -	—	—	3	1
Warehouse - - - - -	2	1	—	—
Bank - - - - -	1	—	—	—
Miscellaneous - - - - -	24	10	25	13
TOTAL CASES - - - - -	1,172	603	1,232	630
Percentage of cases closed with arrest	51.4%		51.1%	

COMPLAINTS OF CRIMES AND MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS NEW YORK CITY—1929

STATUS OF CASES	CASES REPORTED	DISPOSITION		
		BY ARREST	OTHER- WISE	PENDING
1. Homicide (Murder—Manslaughter) - - - - -	357	245	26	86
2. Arson - - - - -	16	14	—	2
3. Rape - - - - -	663	638	4	21
4. Robbery - - - - -	1,172	603	122	447
Attempted - - - - -	40	28	3	9
5. Assault, Felonious - - - - -	2,490	1,856	141	493
Attempted - - - - -	43	38	—	5
6. Burglary - - - - -	2,990	939	292	1,759
Attempted - - - - -	47	37	—	10
7. Forgery - - - - -	252	211	2	39
8. Larceny, 1st and 2d Degree (includes autos) - - - - -	15,284	2,910	7,450	4,924
9. Concealed Weapons, Felonious - - - - -	1	1	—	—
10. Sex (except rape) - - - - -	244	223	10	11
11. Other Felonies - - - - -	2,102	1,407	224	471
12. Misdemeanors - - - - -	13,582	5,721	1,213	6,648
TOTAL - - - - -	39,283	14,871	9,487	14,925

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMPLAINTS OF CRIMES AND MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS NEW YORK COUNTY—1929

STATUS OF CASES				CASES REPORTED	DISPOSITION		
					BY ARREST	OTHER- WISE	PENDING
1. Homicide (Murder—Manslaughter)	-	-	-	208	147	21	40
2. Arson	-	-	-	7	7	—	—
3. Rape	-	-	-	259	251	2	6
4. Robbery	-	-	-	538	299	49	190
Attempted	-	-	-	19	14	2	3
5. Assault, Felonious	-	-	-	1,227	900	64	263
Attempted	-	-	-	17	13	—	4
6. Burglary	-	-	-	1,645	465	179	1,001
Attempted	-	-	-	25	20	—	5
7. Forgery	-	-	-	159	126	2	31
8. Larceny, 1st and 2d Degree (includes autos)	-	-	-	6,813	1,532	3,131	2,150
9. Concealed Weapons, Felonious	-	-	-	1	1	—	—
10. Sex (except rape)	-	-	-	111	109	2	—
11. Other Felonies	-	-	-	1,048	817	82	149
12. Misdemeanors	-	-	-	7,276	3,773	523	2,980
TOTAL	-	-	-	19,353	8,474	4,057	6,822

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

REPORTED	LOST OR STOLEN	RECOVERED
Furs - - - - -	\$301,460	\$64,103
Silks - - - - -	260,744	58,474
Miscellaneous - - - - -	*6,690,693	2,231,702
TOTAL - - - - -	\$7,252,897	\$2,354,279

* Does not include automobiles.

COMPLAINTS OF CRIMES AND MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS KINGS COUNTY—1929

STATUS OF CASES				CASES REPORTED	DISPOSITION		
					BY ARREST	OTHER- WISE	PENDING
1. Homicide (Murder—Manslaughter)	-	-	-	103	69	1	33
2. Arson	-	-	-	5	3	—	2
3. Rape	-	-	-	237	229	—	8
4. Robbery	-	-	-	391	190	54	147
Attempted	-	-	-	14	9	—	5
5. Assault, Felonious	-	-	-	820	616	51	153
Attempted	-	-	-	11	11	—	—
6. Burglary	-	-	-	646	268	38	340
Attempted	-	-	-	9	9	—	—
7. Forgery	-	-	-	44	41	—	3
8. Larceny, 1st and 2d Degree (includes autos)	-	-	-	4,558	780	2,462	1,316
9. Concealed Weapons, Felonious	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
10. Sex (except rape)	-	-	-	84	77	1	6
11. Other Felonies	-	-	-	516	357	34	125
12. Misdemeanors	-	-	-	3,034	1,065	365	1,604
TOTAL	-	-	-	10,472	3,724	3,006	3,742

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

REPORTED	LOST OR STOLEN	RECOVERED
Furs - - - - -	\$71,410	\$17,672
Silks - - - - -	65,296	23,310
Miscellaneous - - - -	*1,563,519	370,849
TOTAL - - - - -	\$1,700,225	\$411,831

* Does not include automobiles.

COMPLAINTS OF CRIMES AND MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

BRONX COUNTY—1929

STATUS OF CASES	CASES REPORTED	DISPOSITION		
		BY ARREST	OTHER- WISE	PENDING
1. Homicide (Murder—Manslaughter) - -	24	16	2	6
2. Arson - - - - -	2	2	—	—
3. Rape - - - - -	80	75	2	3
4. Robbery - - - - -	103	50	5	48
Attempted - - - - -	5	3	1	1
5. Assault, Felonious - - - - -	267	201	16	50
Attempted - - - - -	13	12	—	1
6. Burglary - - - - -	225	95	25	105
Attempted - - - - -	6	4	—	2
7. Forgery - - - - -	30	28	—	2
8. Larceny, 1st and 2d Degree (includes autos)	2,507	361	1,123	1,023
9. Concealed Weapons, Felonious - - -	—	—	—	—
10. Sex (except rape) - - - - -	25	21	2	2
11. Other Felonies - - - - -	242	100	54	88
12. Misdemeanors - - - - -	1,861	492	152	1,217
TOTAL - - - - -	5,390	1,460	1,382	2,548

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

REPORTED	LOST OR STOLEN	RECOVERED
Furs - - - - -	\$27,368	\$6,090
Silks - - - - -	7,287	490
Miscellaneous - - - - -	*720,299	161,311
TOTAL - - - - -	\$754,954	\$167,891

* Does not include automobiles.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMPLAINTS OF CRIMES AND MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS QUEENS COUNTY—1929

STATUS OF CASES				CASES REPORTED	DISPOSITION		
					BY ARREST	OTHER- WISE	PENDING
1. Homicide (Murder—Manslaughter)	-	-	-	20	12	1	7
2. Arson	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
3. Rape	-	-	-	72	68	—	4
4. Robbery	-	-	-	123	58	11	54
Attempted	-	-	-	2	2	—	—
5. Assault, Felonious	-	-	-	137	108	7	22
Attempted	-	-	-	2	2	—	—
6. Burglary	-	-	-	361	90	45	226
Attempted	-	-	-	6	4	—	2
7. Forgery	-	-	-	18	16	—	2
8. Larceny, 1st and 2d Degree (includes autos)	-	-	-	1,303	223	690	390
9. Concealed Weapons, Felonious	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
10. Sex (except rape)	-	-	-	20	13	5	2
11. Other Felonies	-	-	-	260	114	48	98
12. Misdemeanors	-	-	-	870	284	118	468
TOTAL	-	-	-	3,194	994	925	1,275

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

REPORTED	LOST OR STOLEN	RECOVERED
Furs - - - - -	\$32,370	\$2,825
Silks - - - - -	15,200	2,050
Miscellaneous - - - - -	*421,811	125,568
TOTAL - - - - -	\$469,381	\$130,443

* Does not include automobiles.

COMPLAINTS OF CRIMES AND MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS RICHMOND COUNTY—1929

STATUS OF CASES				CASES REPORTED	DISPOSITION		
					BY ARREST	OTHER- WISE	PENDING
1. Homicide (Murder—Manslaughter)	-	-	-	2	1	1	—
2. Arson	-	-	-	2	2	—	—
3. Rape	-	-	-	15	15	—	—
4. Robbery	-	-	-	17	6	3	8
Attempted	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
5. Assault, Felonious	-	-	-	39	31	3	5
Attempted	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
6. Burglary	-	-	-	113	21	5	87
Attempted	-	-	-	1	—	—	1
7. Forgery	-	-	-	1	—	—	1
8. Larceny, 1st and 2d Degree (includes autos)	-	-	-	103	14	44	45
9. Concealed Weapons, Felonious	-	-	-	—	—	—	—
10. Sex (except rape)	-	-	-	4	3	—	1
11. Other Felonies	-	-	-	36	19	6	11
12. Misdemeanors	-	-	-	541	107	55	379
TOTAL	-	-	-	874	219	117	538

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS

REPORTED	LOST OR STOLEN	RECOVERED
Furs - - - - -	—	—
Silks - - - - -	\$75	\$60
Miscellaneous - - -	*49,431	14,164
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL - - - - -	\$49,506	\$14,224

* Does not include automobiles.

LOST OR STOLEN PROPERTY—NEW YORK CITY

1929					1928	
ESTIMATED LOSS				RECOVERED	ESTIMATED LOSS	RECOVERED
Furs - - - - -	\$432,608	\$90,690	\$506,562	\$62,137		
Silks - - - - -	348,602	84,384	448,772	70,266		
Miscellaneous - - -	9,445,753	2,903,594	10,361,957	1,406,588		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		
TOTAL - - - - -	\$10,226,963	\$3,078,668	\$11,317,291	\$1,538,991		

The estimated amount of lost and stolen property reported during 1929 (excluding auto losses) shows a reduction of \$1,090,328, or 9.6%, as compared with the year 1928. A favorable gain was also effected in the value of property recovered, the percentage being 30.1% for 1929, compared with 13.6% for the year 1928.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

OUTSTANDING ARRESTS—1929

GANGS AND GANGSTERS APPREHENDED AND CASES SOLVED THROUGH THEIR APPREHENSION

1929						
NAME	CASES				CRIMES	
	SOLVED				COMMITTED	
The Early Gang	-	-	-	-	16	Robberies
Brooklyn Bandits	-	-	-	-	21	Robberies and larcenies
Drug Store Bandit	-	-	-	-	17	Robberies
Rope Bandits	-	-	-	-	9	Robberies
The Lone Bandit	-	-	-	-	4	Robberies
The Shoe Store Bandit	-	-	-	-	3	Robberies
The Scarola Bandits	-	-	-	-	5	Robberies and shooting of Patrolman O'Brien
Grocery Store Bandit	-	-	-	-	6	Robberies
The Picture Wire Gang	-	-	-	-	10	Robberies and larcenies
The Mason Gang	-	-	-	-	14	Robberies and larcenies
The Jacobs Gang	-	-	-	-	2	Robberies
Graokowski Gang	-	-	-	-	26	Burglaries
The Yavel Gang	-	-	-	-	78	Burglaries and larcenies
The Schuch Gang	-	-	-	-	22	Burglaries and larcenies
The Droz Gang	-	-	-	-	6	Burglaries and larcenies
The Stephens Gang	-	-	-	-	9	Burglaries and larcenies
George Kokus (Safe Ripper)	-	-	-	-	5	Burglaries
The Anderson Gang	-	-	-	-	8	Burglaries
The Theatre Bandit	-	-	-	-	5	Robberies
Soda Water Twins	-	-	-	-	8	Robberies
The Falcone Gang	-	-	-	-	21	Robberies
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	295	

During 1929, 295 cases of major crimes were solved through the apprehension of gangs and gangsters, as compared with 222 cases for a corresponding period of the preceding year. This increase can be attributed, largely, to information furnished by members of the Secret Service Bureau, and to the establishment of increased motor patrol in sections where crimes are most prevalent.

LARCENY OF BONDS VALUED AT \$26,000

On June 8, 1929, John W. O'Donnell, manager for the brokerage firm of Rich & Clark, 15 William Street, City, reported the larceny of bonds valued at \$11,000. After considerable effort and time the perpetrators, Sussman, Winnick and Landy, were arrested, indicted and are now awaiting the action of the Court. The \$11,000 in bonds were found in their possession, together with American Tobacco Bonds worth \$15,000. The latter bonds were not reported by complainant at time of original complaint.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SAFE BURGLARY—JEWELRY VALUED AT \$5,000

On October 2, 1929, Morris Schoor, jeweler at 87 Nassau Street, City, reported the loss of \$5,000 worth of jewelry taken from his safe. Careful investigation by the detectives of persons employed by the complainant revealed that one of the employees named Joseph See was the perpetrator of this crime, to which he confessed. The jewelry in question was located in a coal bin at his residence in Jersey City. See was indicted by the Grand Jury and is now awaiting trial.

BOND LARCENY OF \$512,000

On September 20, 1929, R. V. Hiscoe & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, reported that they had directed one of their messengers named Milton Alter to go to the Bank of America with a check for \$400,000 drawn by the firm to the order of the Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, to have the check certified and obtain \$512,000 in negotiable bonds from the Guaranty Trust Co., which the messenger did and failed to return. About one-half hour after this theft was reported to this Department, the complainant received a telephone call from the messenger, Alter, who stated that he was at Broadway and Roebling Street, Brooklyn, and that he had been kidnapped by three unknown men, forced into an automobile, the bonds and securities taken from him and thereupon ejected from the car at said location. After exhaustive questioning by the detectives, Alter confessed to the theft of the bonds, stating that he had turned them over to his friend David Schwartzberg, who, in turn, gave them to Carl Forman for disposal.

On September 23, 1929, \$462,000 of the stolen bonds were recovered in a U. S. Mail box at the corner of Avenue "A" and 14th Street by a letter carrier.

David Schwartzberg was arrested on September 23, 1929, in this city, and corroborated the story told by Alter.

On October 1, 1929, Carl Forman was arrested in Boston, Mass., in connection with this theft and was identified as the master mind of the crime by Milton Alter and David Schwartzberg.

Schwartzberg and Alter pleaded guilty and are awaiting sentence. Forman will be tried in the very near future.

On November 12, 1929, two well known thieves, Joseph Firestone and Harry Weinstein, alias Winston, were arrested in Detroit, Michigan, while endeavoring to dispose of bonds worth \$22,000 which were part of the proceeds of this larceny. Their cases are pending trial in the State of Michigan.



THE LINEUP, POLICE HEADQUARTERS

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DOUBLE AXE MURDER

On October 7, 1929, Domka and John Casino were found murdered in the bedroom of their home, located at 806 Washington Street, Manhattan. Diligent investigation by detectives revealed that one Conrad Sidorchuk, alias John Buck, who was a boarder at the Casino home, had on several occasions quarrelled with the Casinos. The perpetrator Sidorchuk was traced to Westbury, Long Island, where he was apprehended. He made a complete confession to the Assistant District Attorney, and was indicted for murder in the first degree. The case is now pending.

HOMICIDE—SHOOTING

On March 20, 1929, James Donofrio, 180 Prince Street, City, while leaving a speakeasy located at 103 Christopher Street, was shot and killed by one Anthony Ferrara, in front of 107 Christopher Street.

Ferrara was arrested and identified by witnesses as the perpetrator of this crime. He pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree, and on the recommendation of the Assistant District Attorney, he was sentenced as a second offender to a term of 20 to 25 years in State Prison.

JEWELRY SWINDLE—\$100,000

On November 23, 1929, Isidore Weinstein, wholesale jeweler of 93 Nassau Street, reported that he had been swindled out of jewelry amounting to about \$100,000. Information procured by the detectives resulted in finding out that Rose Freidman of 752 Pelham Parkway, Bronx, was the perpetrator of this crime. Investigation at her residence disclosed that she had left hastily for parts unknown. Further investigation revealed that she had boarded the S. S. Leviathan with her father, bound for Cherbourg, France. A radiogram was forwarded to the Police of Cherbourg and London, England, for her arrest. The French authorities caused her arrest, and extradition papers are now being prepared for her return to this country.

HOMICIDE—ASSAULT

On October 3, 1929, William Mehaffey, captain of barge, was assaulted by William Baker, tugboat captain of the "Harry W. Keeler," which resulted in his death the following day. Captain Baker left the waters of this city with his tug for Massachusetts, and detectives of this Department overtook his boat by aeroplane and arrested him off Cape Cod, Mass. He was brought back to this city via aeroplane. Case is now pending.

ROBBERIES

On February 1, 1929, Albert Clifford, Nemo Boukater and John Gazura, arrested by Detectives of the 5th Precinct, confessed to 21 hold-ups, and

ANNUAL REPORT OF

were identified by all complainants. Clifford was convicted and sentenced to 5 to 10 years State Prison. Boukater was sentenced to State Prison for 7½ to 15 years, and Gazura sentenced to Elmira Reformatory.

HOMICIDE—STABBING

Louis Kagerer, 141 East 13th Street, Manhattan, was stabbed in the hallway of said premises on March 5, 1929, by one Joseph Miller. Miller were arrested, pleaded guilty to manslaughter, second degree and sentenced to State Prison for 15 years.

BOMB IN POST OFFICE

At 1.45 p. m., April 7, 1929, Charles Lubin, Assistant Postmaster, General Post Office, 33d Street and Eighth Avenue, reported to this department that a laborer while sweeping the floor, struck a package with his broom, and sparks emanated from the package. Detectives responded to the call, and found that the package was addressed to Hon. F. D. Roosevelt, Mansion House, Albany, N. Y., and upon investigation it was found to consist of a tin candy box, 1 pound size, partly filled with wax, containing a three-inch length of pipe, a fuse, some matches, sandpaper, and all connected by a wire spring, so placed that upon opening the cover of the box, it would cause friction and ignite the fuse, resulting in an explosion. The laborer, Thomas Calligy, was investigated and at his home material similar to that used in making the bomb was found. He was arrested and confessed, and was turned over to Federal authorities.

THEATRE ROBBERY—\$8,227

On June 14, 1929, William Degan, Assistant Treasurer of Chanin's Theatre, 46th Street near Broadway, notified the Department that while in the box office two unknown men assaulted him with a blunt instrument rendering him unconscious and stole from the cash box receipts amounting to \$8,227. Degan was questioned by the detectives, and removed to Flower Hospital, suffering from contusions of the upper jaw. In the opinion of the detectives investigating this matter, it did not appear to be legitimate. Degan was watched constantly, day and night. After a period of ten days Degan started to visit various dance halls in the company of persons whose character, upon investigation, proved to be questionable. He was spending large amounts of money freely, not at all consistent with the salary he received. Degan was arrested in company with one Robert Pickett and one Thomas Reid. These three men made a confession implicating one Nicholas Buchichio. This hold-up was concocted and staged to cover a shortage of box funds in Degan's custody. They were all allowed to plead guilty to grand larceny, and sentenced to State Prison.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PAYROLL ROBBERY—\$2,000

On June 15, 1929, Fred De Bus, employed by the T. D. Harms Music Publishing Co., 520 West 36th Street, Manhattan, as a messenger, while returning from the Guaranty Trust Co., 43d Street and Fifth Avenue, to his office with a payroll, amounting to \$2,000 was held up by three unknown men at 36th Street and Tenth Avenue, and payroll taken. This hold-up was observed by detectives who were patrolling this section. After an exchange of several shots between the perpetrators and the detectives, one John Burke was arrested and about \$1,300 of the loss recovered. Further investigation was made which resulted in the arrest of John McKee. Both these men have been identified and are awaiting trial. The third man is now known and his apprehension is expected shortly.

HOMICIDE—SHOOTING

On January 15, 1929, one Leon Weissbrod was found dead in a vacant apartment located at 38 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, having been shot in head and body with a revolver. Careful investigation by the detectives disclosed that the deceased was in partnership with one Irving Knapper in the electrical business, and that Weissbrod was carrying an insurance of \$50,000 which in case of violent death was payable to the firm, of which \$25,000 was to be paid to Irving Knapper. Knapper was arrested, convicted on a charge of murder in the second degree and sentenced to a term of not less than 25 years and not more than 50 in State Prison.

ARSON

On May 7, 1929, a fire occurred in a confectionery store and restaurant at 444 First Avenue, Manhattan, which was reported of a suspicious origin. Investigation disclosed that the place had been saturated with kerosene. The detectives searched the apartment of John Frintzlas, owner of restaurant, and a necktie saturated with kerosene was found. He admitted ownership of same and stated he hired an unknown man to set fire to his store for the purpose of collecting \$32,000 insurance. Frintzlas and his manager, James Bellas, were arrested, charged with arson, first degree. After skillful investigation and considerable time spent, the third man, Dionisios Mackris, was arrested. The three defendants pleaded guilty to arson, second degree, and now are awaiting sentence in the Court of General Sessions.

DOUBLE HOMICIDE—SHOOTING

On April 28, 1929, Thomas Colley, alias Joseph Shields, and one John F. Collins, were found murdered in the rear of store located at 310 East 32d Street, Manhattan, which was operated as a "speakeasy." An immediate investigation was conducted, but did not produce any leads or witnesses. However, the detectives carried on a relentless investigation, which proved

ANNUAL REPORT OF

of great value in the apprehension of a man known as James Keeley, alias Gilmore, a habitue of this "speakeasy" and a dangerous criminal. Human blood was found on his clothing. He confessed to the commission of this double murder, pleaded to murder, second degree, and received a sentence of from 35 years to life imprisonment.

ROBBERY—GUN

On January 4, 1929, Salvatori Vandagna, collector for the Sheffield Farms Dairy, was held up at the point of revolvers by the Early Gang of bandits and his collections taken from him. After exceptional ingenuity displayed in the tracing of the last four numbers of the license plates belonging to the car used by this notorious gang, the perpetrators, which numbered four men and one woman, were apprehended. The four male prisoners were convicted and received sentences from seven to sixteen years in State Prison. The female prisoner was placed on probation.

The rounding-up of this gang was the means of solving sixteen hold-ups of storekeepers and department store drivers.

ROBBERY—GUN

On February 13, 1929, Louis Hamburger, dry-goods store proprietor, 2289 Eighth Avenue, Manhattan, reported that an unknown man and woman entered his store, requesting to see a pair of overalls, and while getting same, the unknown man pointed a gun at him and ordered him to rear of store, where he bound him hand and foot with rope. He then went to the cash register and took \$75 in U. S. Currency. From description obtained the perpetrators, Caroline and Roy Hicks, were taken into custody. Roy Hicks was convicted and sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory and his wife Caroline was sentenced to the Bedford Reformatory.

ROBBERY—GUN—REAL ESTATE OFFICE

On March 26, 1929, Jacob Orbach, real estate agent, was held up by four armed bandits in his office at 2259 White Plains Road, Bronx, and currency and jewelry amounting to \$420 was taken. Confidential information obtained by the detectives resulted in the arrest of one Harry Gordon in his furnished room at 66 West 119th Street. Four loaded revolvers and a box of bullets were found under the mattress, which were identified as the property stolen from a Post Office robbery at 4242 White Plains Road on February 25, 1929. Through the arrest of Gordon five others were rounded up, *i.e.*, Bennis, Poffo, Parkin, Katowitz and James Mack. Gordon, Bennis, Katowitz and Mack were identified by the complainant Orbach and were convicted. Gordon was sentenced to 10 years and the others 5 years each in State Prison. Poffo and Parkin were identified by Charles Reber, manager for Dugan Brothers, bakery, as the bandits who held him up at the

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

point of revolver on February 16, 1929, and took from him \$3,056 in U. S. currency. The cases of Poffo and Parkin are still awaiting trial.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED ROBBERY OF STOREKEEPER

On April 4, 1929, Morris Friedman, proprietor of gents' furnishing store, 1651 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, was shot and killed by two unknown men who attempted to rob him. John Del Giorno and Lawrence Palumbo were arrested, identified by witness as the perpetrators. Detectives, upon searching the homes of Del Giorno and Palumbo, found neckties which were identified as the property of Morris Tucker, proprietor of haberdashery stores, who had been held up and robbed. Palumbo was discharged in Magistrate's Court and Del Giorno was indicted for murder, first degree, and is now awaiting trial.

ROBBING OF SPEAK-EASY—SHOOTING PATROLMAN

On July 22, 1929, Patrolman William Cashel, 28th Precinct, while investigating a hold-up which occurred in speak-easy, owned by Joseph Bruno, 2224 Eighth Avenue, Manhattan, located perpetrator, an unknown negro, in the vestibule of premises 278 W. 120th Street. The officer ordered him to come out, and he replied, "If you do not go away, I will kill you." Patrolman Cashel fired two shots and upon attempting to fire the third one, his gun jammed. The negro then fired a shot, striking officer in chest, and the officer was removed to the Suydenham Hospital in a serious condition. Zealous work on the part of the investigating detectives resulted in the arrest of Edward R. Emanuel, who was out on parole. He was identified as the perpetrator of the shooting of Patrolman Cashel. He was also connected with two robberies—one a Schulte and the other a United Cigar Store. He was convicted and sentenced to 20 years in State Prison.

ROBBERIES OF MILK COLLECTORS

On May 7, 1929, Detectives on patrol in the neighborhood of 148th Street and Seventh Avenue, Manhattan, seeking to apprehend the perpetrators of several hold-ups of milk collectors, observed two negroes sitting on a stoop in front of premises of 248 W. 148th Street, Manhattan. Upon being searched by the detectives, one of the prisoners named Lewis had a gun in his possession. They were identified by 11 milk collectors as the ones who held them up, taking currency ranging in sums from \$23 to \$98. Lewis was convicted and sentenced to 20 years and the other prisoner, Farmer, received 7½ to 15 years in State Prison.

JEWELRY ROBBERY—\$15,000

On January 19, 1929, George Weiner, 1802 Andrews Avenue, Bronx, reported that while he was entering his residence with his wife Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sheiber, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Kaplan, alighting from his automobile,

ANNUAL REPORT OF

operated by his chauffeur, Harry Peggler, he was held up by five unknown men, four of whom were armed with revolvers. Jewelry valued at \$15,000 was taken. The hold-up men made their escape in a Cadillac car, which they had abandoned, and was later learned that it had been stolen.

A very thorough investigation conducted from various angles resulted in the solution and arrest of Moe Auswalks, Jack Levy, Otto Blenk, James Dougherty and George Freud. The five were convicted. Auswalks and Levy were sentenced to 25 years each. Blenk was sentenced to 30 years, while Dougherty and Freud were sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory.

HOMICIDE—STRANGULATION

On September 15, 1929, Mrs. Junior Quinterri was found at her residence, 2403 Cambreling Avenue, Bronx, strangled with heavy twine tied around her neck. At the time of the investigation by the detectives the solution of this crime did not look favorable. However, brilliant detective work performed resulted in the apprehension of the perpetrator, Joseph Barbeto, in a farm house located at Marlboro, N. Y. Barbeto confessed to the killing and was indicted for murder, first degree, and is now awaiting trial.

ROBBERY—PAYROLL

On August 17, 1929, John Anderson of the Anderson Construction Co., while going through the woods in the neighborhood of Clover Lake Dam, located in Staten Island, with a payroll amounting to \$1,100, was held up by two unknown men at the point of revolvers and the payroll taken. The bandits took him to a desolate place and roped him to a tree. An exhaustive search for the perpetrators resulted in the arrest of John Fagan and James Esposito. They were convicted, each being sentenced to from 15 to 30 years in State Prison.

ROBBERY AND MURDER CASE

On February, 15, 1929, Samuel Kellner, 2202 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was held up in his office at the point of revolvers by two unknown men. After an extensive search of the city, one Frank Plaia, one Michael Sclafani, one Arthur Benny, and one Anthony Costigoliola were arrested as they were about to board a train for Akron, Ohio. They were identified and admitted to the commission of this robbery and two others. A search of the files of our Bureau of Criminal Identification revealed that Plaia and Sclafani were wanted by the Nassau County Police on a charge of murder—killing of Soro and Mary Graziano at Elmont, Long Island. The other prisoners, Benny and Costigoliola, will be tried in Kings County for the above robberies, upon their release as material witnesses by the Nassau County Police. Frank Plaia and Michael Sclafani were convicted of murder.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ROBBERIES

On March 25, 1929, Basch Mandell, grocer, of 294 Hughes Street, Brooklyn, was held up at the point of revolvers by two men and \$30 taken from him. A meager description of the perpetrators was obtained and the detectives succeeded in apprehending them. This arrest resulted in obtaining information instrumental in arresting three others. When arrested, revolvers were found in possession of the prisoners, and they admitted their participation in fourteen other robberies. All were convicted and sentenced to terms ranging from 2½ to 15 years in State Prison.

GRAND LARCENY—DISHONEST MAID

On June 11, 1929, Mrs. Abraham Lowenstein, 1751 East 19th Street, Brooklyn, reported the larceny of jewelry and clothing valued at \$575 from her residence. The investigation disclosed that a maid employed by the complainant disappeared. This maid was hired through an advertisement in newspaper. Detectives inserted an ad requesting the employment of a maid, giving another location. The maid in question applied for the position and was arrested. She was identified for this crime and numerous other larcenies of like nature throughout the city and also New Jersey. The maid, Mary Seidel, was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

DRUG STORE ROBBERY

On October 25, 1929, Abraham Saperstein, druggist, located at 2923-20th Avenue, Brooklyn, was held up by four men, armed with revolvers, and \$14 was taken. The perpetrators escaped in an automobile. The first three numbers of license was observed by witnesses, and through close observation on the part of the detectives, the car in question was located with the four occupants, and upon questioning them they admitted to this robbery and implicated eight others, who were subsequently arrested. This gang admitted to thirty similar hold-ups. Eleven of the twelve were indicted and are held in \$100,000 bail, awaiting trial.

HOMICIDE—SHOOTING

On September 12, 1929, Genaro Iazetta, was shot and killed in front of his residence, 649 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. A woman passing at the time was also shot by a stray bullet. A detective in the vicinity at the time discharged his revolver at the perpetrator. An automobile was used to escape and was located in a garage with bullet holes in rear and human blood stains on the upholstery. Efficient investigation resulted in the arrest of the perpetrator, Grecco, who was identified as the one who did the shooting. On November 13, 1929, attempt was made to kidnap a nephew of the deceased, Thomas Iazetta, 11 years of age, who was a witness to the killing. Anello Cuomo was arrested for this crime.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

ROBBERY

On November 6, 1929, John Lepidus, 1201-36th Street, Brooklyn, was held up by two unknown men and robbed of \$550. Thomas Gardner and Morris Johnson were arrested for this crime and confessed to this robbery and eight others. Disposition pending.

THEATRE ROBBERY

On January 20, 1929, Irving Berman, manager of State Theatre, 494 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, was held up and robbed by three unknown men at the point of revolvers and property valued at \$1,140 was taken. Four arrests were made in connection with this case and a quantity of arms and ammunition was confiscated. The prisoners were tried and acquitted on this charge, but convicted on another robbery that occurred at Hollis, Long Island. They were sentenced to from 20 to 30 years each in State Prison.

ROBBERY—GUN

On January 19, 1929, Winifred Rush, cashier, employed by the local coal and supply company of 2085 Park Avenue, Far Rockaway, reported that two unknown masked men had entered the office, forced her to enter the washroom and threatened her with revolvers. They stole \$363 in U. S. currency from cash drawer and made their escape in an automobile. Through continued investigation of the personnel of this concern, detectives were able to eliminate all but one, named Alfred Martillota. He was watched constantly and found to be associated with William Muglia and Frank Ferraro, who resided in Inwood, Long Island. They were arrested at their homes, where the pistols and clothes used at the time of the crime were found. They pleaded guilty to assault and robbery and were sentenced to 2½ to 5 years in Sing Sing Prison.

ROBBERY—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE

On April 1, 1929, Mrs. Gladys Murphy, ticket agent at the Brooklyn Manor Station of the Long Island Railroad, reported that she had been assaulted and robbed by five unknown men. An exhaustive investigation was made which resulted in the apprehension of the perpetrators, whose names and sentences are as follows:

Frank Schinsky—15 years State Prison.

Frank Scarpinato—7½ to 15 years State Prison.

Eugene Beagan—7½ to 15 years State Prison.

Peter Campbell—7½ to 15 years State Prison.

Joseph Dunn—Delivered to Homicide Squad, Brooklyn, in connection with homicide case.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MURDER OF GAME WARDEN

On September 29, 1929, Game Wardens William Cramer and Joseph Allen were patrolling the Idle Wild Woods, located in Jamaica, Long Island, and came across one Joseph Lentini, who had in his possession a single barrel shotgun and two robins which he had killed. Upon questioning, he was unable to properly identify himself and was placed under arrest. While on the way to station house with Lentini, the Game Wardens heard a shot and proceeded in the direction from whence it came with a view of apprehending the person who fired the shot. After going a short distance the wardens came upon an unknown man carrying a double barrel shotgun. Lentini apparently knew this unknown man and shouted something to him in Italian. Without further warning the unknown man raised his shotgun to his shoulder and fired at Warden Cramer, who was instantly killed. Warden Allen fired his service revolver at the unknown man, striking him in the right wrist. Lentini in the meantime was running away. The unknown man then attacked Warden Allen, biting him about the face and ears, overpowering him after Warden Allen had lost his revolver in the struggle. The unknown man released his hold on Allen in an effort to locate Allen's revolver and Allen made his escape and reported the matter to the Police.

An exhaustive search resulted in the locating and apprehending of the perpetrator, Frank Aldino, in Newark, N. J. Lentini surrendered to the District Attorney's Office seven days after the apprehension of Aldino, but was not held. Frank Aldino was convicted of murder, second degree.

TAXICAB HOLD-UP

On April 4, 1929, Armando Zito, Frank Diliburto and Thomas Marino were arrested, charged with holding up at the point of revolvers taxicab drivers. Their arrest resulted in the solution of thirty taxi hold-ups. The three were convicted and sentenced to State Prison. Zito received a term of 15 to 20 years; Diliburto 15 to 30 years and Marino 20 to 30 years.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

RENUMBERING OF PRECINCTS

In order to remove the inconvenience occasioned by the unsystematic numbering of precincts throughout the city, and to conform to the building program projected by this Administration, the numerical designation of all precincts, with the exception of the 1st and 3d, have been changed.

Sufficient allowance was made in numbering precincts to permit the establishment of new precincts for a long time to come without affecting the present numerical designation of all existing precincts.

In addition a new division has been established, known as the 14th Division.

REDESIGNATION OF PRECINCT NUMERALS

FIRST DIVISION

NEW NUMBER	OLD NUMBER	LOCATION OF STATION HOUSE
1	1	Old Slip.
2	2-A	156 Greenwich Street.
4	2	16-20 Ericsson Place.
6	5	135 Charles Street.
8	5-A	253 Mercer Street.

SECOND DIVISION

3	3	9 Oak Street.
5	3-A	19-21 Elizabeth Street.
7	4	118-120 Clinton Street.
9	6	321 East 5th Street.
27	71	Pier A, North River.

THIRD DIVISION

10	7-A	230 West 20th Street.
14	7	138 West 30th Street.
18	9	345 West 47th Street.
20	9-A	150 West 68th Street.

FOURTH DIVISION

13	8	327 East 22d Street.
15	8-A	160 East 35th Street.
17	10	163 East 51st Street.
19	10-A	153 East 67th Street.
22	11	Central Park (Arsenal).

FIFTH DIVISION

24	12	134 West 100th Street.
30	15	1854 Amsterdam Avenue.
34	17	182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

SIXTH DIVISION

NEW NUMBER	OLD NUMBER	LOCATION OF STATION HOUSE
23	13	177 East 104th Street.
25	13-A	148 East 126th Street.
28	14	229 West 123d Street.
32	16	250 West 135th Street.

SEVENTH DIVISION

40	18	257 Alexander Avenue.
41	20	1086 Simpson Street.
42	19	Third Avenue at 160th Street.
44	21	Sedgwick Avenue and 167th Street.
48	22	1925 Bathgate Avenue.

EIGHTH DIVISION

43	23	1415 Williamsbridge Road.
47	27	229th Street and White Plains Avenue.
50	26	Kingsbridge Terrace and Perot Street.
52	24	3016 Webster Avenue.

NINTH DIVISION

120	66	78-82 Richmond Terrace, St. George, S. I.
122	68	150-152 New Dorp Lane, New Dorp, S. I.
123	70	116 Main Street, Tottenville, S. I.

TENTH DIVISION

60	28	2951 West Eighth Street.
61	31	Avenue U and East 15th Street.
62	30	Bath Avenue and Bay 22d Street.
64	29	86th Street and Fifth Avenue.
68	32	4302 Fourth Avenue.
70	34	154 Lawrence Avenue.

ELEVENTH DIVISION

72	32-A	575 Fifth Avenue.
74	40	Coney Island and Caton Avenues.
76	39	44 Rapelyea Street.
78	42	67 Sixth Avenue.
82	41	17 Butler Street.
84	45	72 Poplar Street.

TWELFTH DIVISION

63	35	1830 Brooklyn Avenue.
67	37-B	35 Snyder Avenue.
69	38	9415 Glenwood Road.
71	37	421-431 Empire Boulevard.
73	43	2 Liberty Avenue.
75	44	484-486 Liberty Avenue.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THIRTEENTH DIVISION

NEW NUMBER	OLD NUMBER	LOCATION OF STATION HOUSE
77	37-A	1661 Atlantic Avenue.
79	47	627 Gates Avenue.
80	42-A	653 Grand Avenue.
81	48	16 Ralph Avenue.
88	46	298 Classon Avenue.

FOURTEENTH DIVISION

83	48-A	179 Wilson Avenue.
85	50	171 Bushwick Avenue.
87	51-A	43 Herbert Street.
90	49	2 Lee Avenue.
92	49-A	263 Bedford Avenue.
94	51	100-102 Meserole Avenue.

FIFTEENTH DIVISION

100	52	156 Beach 96th Street, Rockaway.
101	53	16-12 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway.
102	56	87-34-118th Street, Richmond Hill.
103	58	S. E. cor. 91st Avenue and 168th Street, Jamaica.
104	54	Chaffee Street and Catalpa Avenue, Glendale.
105	(new precinct)	222d Street and 93d Avenue, Creedmore.

SIXTEENTH DIVISION

108	59	85 Fourth Street, Long Island City.
109	65	42 North Prince Street, Flushing.
110	60	Broadway and Justice Street, Newtown.
111	(new precinct)	214th Place and Elsie Place, Bayside.
114	64	152-154 Grand Avenue, Astoria.

SEVENTEENTH DIVISION

Traffic A	Traffic A	16-20 Ericsson Place.
Traffic B	Traffic B	138 West 30th Street.
Traffic C	Traffic C	150 West 68th Street.
Traffic D	Traffic D	1086 Simpson Street, Bronx.
Traffic E	Traffic E	S. E. cor. 91st Avenue and 168th Street, Jamaica.
Traffic F	Traffic F	485 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.
Traffic F	Traffic F	
Sub-div. 1	Sub div. 1	60th Precinct (New).
Traffic G	Traffic G	148 Vernon Avenue.
29	73	North side 59th Street, west of First Avenue.
96	72	179 Washington Street, Brooklyn.
Traffic H (new precinct)		3016 Webster Avenue, Bronx.
Traffic I (new precinct)		67 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.
Traffic J (new precinct)		154 Lawrence Avenue, Brooklyn.
Traffic K (new precinct)		148 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn.
Traffic L (new precinct)		179 Washington Street, Brooklyn.
Traffic M (new precinct)		118-120 Clinton Street, Manhattan.
Traffic N (new precinct)		North side of 59th Street, west of First Avenue.
Traffic O (new precinct)		88-19 Roosevelt Avenue, Jackson Heights.
Traffic P (new precinct)		91st Avenue and 168th Street, Jamaica.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

CRIME AND ACCIDENT MAPS

The maintenance of Crime and Accident Maps in Borough and Division offices and Precincts was discontinued. A survey disclosed that such maps were not kept at all in many places, and were carelessly maintained in others, so that for all practical purposes their value as a means of indicating information relative to crime and accidents in the command was nullified. Furthermore, the maintenance of such maps in Borough and Division offices and Precincts constituted a duplication of effort.

The crime and accident maps, in the Police Headquarters Annex, were far too small for the purpose and have been replaced by much larger ones which have been so posted that crime and accident conditions in any section of the city can be much more easily visualized and analyzed than before.

The distinction between the various classifications of Felonies and Accidents is indicated by the use of colored pins of a much larger size than the ones formerly used.

Upon notification from time to time, commanding officers are directed to examine the crime and accident maps in the Police Headquarters Annex for the purpose of ascertaining any new locations within their jurisdiction which might require special attention as indicated on such maps, to consult with their subordinates with respect thereto, and take such action as may be necessary to correct any conditions conducive to crime or accidents.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

COMPILATION OF MANUAL OF PROCEDURE AND REVISION OF RULES AND REGULATIONS MANUAL OF PROCEDURE

Upon assuming the office of Police Commissioner, I observed that the departmental work of the offices, bureaus and precincts was characterized by a total absence of uniformity and coördination.

A survey showed that the method of issuing orders and instructions to the Force was extremely unsystematic and unbusinesslike. A multiplicity of orders on varied matters were issued continually without regard to logical continuity, or accessibility for future reference. Ambiguities were prevalent and the result was indecision and misinterpretation of orders relating to Departmental business.

Countless irregularities in Mimeographed Orders, occasioned by typographical errors or mistakes arising from mechanical defects, such as the omission or obliteration of one or two figures in the number of officers and men designated in police details, resulted in widespread inaccuracies and confusion.

Notwithstanding this grave handicap, the transaction of the business of the Department was further complicated by the issuance by Commanders of Divisions and Precincts, of a vast amount of supplemental instructions within their respective commands, regarding orders issued by the Police Commissioner. Thus, a member of the Force performing duty in one division, upon being transferred to another, would find himself confronted with systems and methods foreign to him, which resulted in indecision and generally required consultation with older members of the command to determine the proper plan of action.

In 1924 a pamphlet was issued to the Force, known as General Orders No. 20. The contents of this pamphlet were arranged without any continuity of thought and were at variance with other instructions.

Contained in this so-called General Orders, which each member of the Department was required to have in his possession, were special instructions relating solely to isolated branches of the service; duty charts; miscellaneous maps and other material of little or no value to the great majority of the Force. There were pages of technical information devoted to "The Care of Steam Boilers in Station Houses," "Instructions as to Care of Horses," Duty Charts for all ranks and Emergency Duty Charts, and Maps showing the precinct and division boundaries, which are frequently changed.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

All of these immaterial matters were mixed with subjects which were of vital importance in the transaction of departmental work.

The foregoing system of issuing orders was not the only objectionable feature. The method of issuing amendments to the existing orders was unchanged for many years. The amendments were issued to the Force in the form of telephoned, printed or mimeographed orders. Thereupon, the individual members would correct their books by pasting typewritten copies of the amendment over the obsolete matter or by writing pen or pencil inter-linear notations in the original books.

Another most lamentable feature of this method was that although the orders of the Commissioner were supposedly for the entire Force, and they were to be guided by the same in their departmental dealings with the public, only two copies of each order were sent to a command and the individual members of the department could only obtain copies of these Department Orders by :

- a. Unofficial sources ;
- b. Removing same from the files of the commands without authority ;
- c. Purchasing reprints from Civil Service Schools.

The result of this survey showed that this department was without any standardized system of procedure for the transaction of departmental business, and this led to my adoption of a new policy in the promulgation of the orders of this Department.

The work of the Department is now modernized by the adoption of a Manual of Procedure for all members of the Force, which establishes a uniformity in police work throughout all of the many units of the Department.

This book of Police Procedure, which I feel is a decided innovation in police duty, was compiled after months of study of the current orders of the Department. The voluminous contents of these orders were correlated and compiled in sequence of subject, and where the provisions of the previous orders conflicted or for any other reason lost significance, they were clarified, with the result that police duty has been standardized and uncertainty obviated.

Police methods as outlined in this new Manual of Procedure will serve as an accurate guide to efficient police duty in all of its phases. The instructions therein are in simple and understandable language, so that any member of the Force, even without experience in any of the special branches of the Department, can follow out the prescribed procedure for that branch accurately and efficiently.

Further, this new Manual of Procedure will serve to eliminate indecision and doubt from the minds of the Force and instill a feeling of confidence and tranquility in the conduct of official business.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

This Manual of Procedure is complete and no Commanding Officer may supplement same with local orders or instructions until such are submitted to the Police Commissioner (through official channels) for approval.

HACK BUREAU

The licensing of public hacks and public hack drivers was taken over from the License Department by this Department on April 9, 1925. Since that time a large number of orders of all kinds have been issued governing the Rules and Procedure of the Hack Bureau. Many of such orders were found by experience to be unsatisfactory for the needs of the Department, and were either rescinded or were replaced by others. A concrete and concise set of rules embodying the desirable portions of all previous orders was compiled and included in the Manual of Procedure, thereby making available for all members of the Force all the information regarding the regulation of hacks and hack drivers. Formerly it appeared that only those actually assigned to the Hack Bureau or to work in connection with hacks were given any information with regard to the work.

FORMS

The matter of forms of this department has always been the subject of much annoyance to the members of the Force who desire to keep themselves informed about matters pertaining to the procedure of the Department.

A chapter detailing all the forms now in use in this Department, together with instructions with regard thereto, has been included in the Manual of Procedure. This should greatly add to the convenience of all members of the Force.

BLOTTER

Matter that should be entered in the Blotter, and a sample of the manner in which entries should be made, was made the subject of a Chapter in the Manual of Procedure. This will tend to establish a uniform system of procedure throughout the Department.

EVIDENCE

In the prosecution of criminals, the proper acquiring, marking and safeguarding of evidence is of utmost importance. This matter was loosely dealt with in General Orders No. 20, important paragraphs relating thereto were scattered, and there was no uniformity in the handling of evidence of various kinds.

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS

This subject was taken from General Orders, revised, and made part of the book of Rules and Regulations, where it properly belongs.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

INSTRUCTIONS AND REPORTS

The following instructions and reports were formerly contained in General Orders and when copies of any of them were required, typewritten copies were made:

1. Liability Notices.
2. Instructions to Patrolmen Re Raided Premises.
3. Instructions to Patrolmen Assigned to Raided Premises.

This involved a large amount of work on the part of the clerical patrolmen in station houses, and notices, instructions and reports often presented a most unbusinesslike appearance. In preparing the Manual of Procedure, these forms were deleted and are now issued in printed form by the Department Printing Bureau.

INSTRUCTIONS RE: CARE OF HORSES, STABLES AND EQUIPMENTS; CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF STEAM BOILERS

These matters were of little value generally to the majority of the Force and had no place in the Manual of Procedure, and were therefore deleted, and printed on posters, which will be placed under frames and posted in conspicuous places where members of the Force concerned with the information thereon, may conveniently refer to them from time to time.

DUTY CHARTS

Duty charts for all ranks performing police duty in accordance with fixed schedules and special "Emergency Charts" which prescribe tours of duty which may be adopted in the event of an unusual condition throughout the city requiring added patrol and reserve forces, together with a complete set of printed explanatory notes, have been embodied in one large poster, which will be placed in all units of the Department which function under any of its provisions.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

In conjunction with the issuance of the Manual of Procedure, the book of Rules and Regulations of the Department has been thoroughly revised. Various paragraphs of the former book which conflicted with each other and which for many other reasons lost their significance entirely, resulting in misunderstanding and consequent disorder and inefficiency in the proper conduct of the business of the Department, have been clarified. Subjects have been grouped in proper sequence and many innovations and improvements have been effected.

As in the case of the Manual of Procedure, the Rules and Regulations are issued in loose-leaf form in order that they may be perpetually maintained, as of current issue.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DISCIPLINE

One of my first acts upon assuming the duties of my office was to abolish the "shoo-fly" system, that most repugnant form of espionage which, from time immemorial, has been a source of much injustice to members of the Force.

The tyrannical methods employed by the supervisors formerly assigned to this duty resulted in undeserved punishment of many men and the infliction of severe fines upon members of the Force for the most trifling derelictions of duty.

No one can dispute that the immediate superior officers of a delinquent are in far better position to study the individual case and temper justice with mercy when the occasion requires than is the "shoo-fly," who, almost without exception, was equipped only with a vicious desire to prefer charges against subordinates, and thereby maintain a high personal record.

Never before in the history of this Department has the supervision of the discipline of the Force been left entirely in the hands of immediate superior officers. Positively no form of "shoo-fly" system exists in this Department today.

Commanding officers have been directed to adopt a policy of admonishing and advising delinquent members of their command guilty of minor infractions of the Rules and Regulations and to prefer charges only when, in their opinion, such charges are necessary in the interest of discipline.

It is no longer customary to judge the results obtained by the superior officers by the number of charges preferred by him against subordinates. Commanding officers are now judged by the general results obtained by the command and not by the number of disciplinary actions taken.

Notwithstanding the fact that during my incumbency much more leniency was shown to members of the Force who were tried for infractions of the Rules and Regulations than heretofore, a high standard of discipline was maintained. During the year 47 were dismissed, as compared with 83 in 1928.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a comparative table of the work of the Trial Board during 1929, as compared with 1928:

DISCIPLINARY TRIALS

CHARGES AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE FORCE

								1929	1928
Pending at beginning of year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	299	327
Preferred during year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,385	5,213
								<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,684	5,540
Disposed of during year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,337	5,241
Pending at close of year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	347	299
								<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,684	5,540

DISPOSITION OF CHARGES

Dismissed from Force (number of charges)	-	-						51	112
Fines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,720	2,565
Reprimands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,113	1,249
Charges dismissed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	408	772
Filed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	543
Tried and awaiting decision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	257
Awaiting trial and adjourned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	42
								<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,684	5,540

DISMISSALS

Dismissed from Force on charges (number of men)								38	73
Dismissed from Force on conviction in court	-	-						9	10
								<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	83

SUSPENSIONS

Under suspension at beginning of year	-	-	-					57	50
Suspended during year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	189
								<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	239
Relieved during year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	182
Pending at end of year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	57
								<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	239

Instead of merely trying the case, the Trial Commissioner now makes a study of the delinquent's record, credit as well as debit, strikes a correct balance, and makes recommendation accordingly.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

PATROL

The best evidence of the efficiency of the Department is to be found in the highly effective patrol maintained during the past year by all the various units.

Borough, division and precinct commanders, and lieutenants assigned as supervisors of patrol, are now required to patrol in uniform instead of in plainclothes as heretofore, bringing before the public the higher officers of the Department who previously were not seen in uniform except on special occasions. Better patrol has resulted from this increased supervision, which supplements that exercised by the precinct sergeants.

The foundation of the patrol system is the foot patrol Force, supplemented by uniformed patrolmen in runabout cars.

Patrolmen and sergeants on patrol are required to communicate hourly with the station house to which they are assigned, over signal boxes. The ringing schedule is so arranged that calls from patrolmen assigned to widely separated posts in the various parts of the precinct are alternately received, insuring prompt dispatch of reinforcements to any part of the precinct in case of an emergency. The ringing schedule is changed daily.

SPECIAL NIGHT PATROL BY DETECTIVES

At least three detectives and a chauffeur are assigned nightly to patrol each division in a high-powered automobile. If there is an unusual prevalence of crime within any portion of the division, such patrol is confined to the particular section requiring special attention.

Detectives' night patrol usually begins at 10 P. M. The detectives are required to report by telephone at regular intervals with the Detective District Office until 1 A. M., and thereafter with the precinct over signal boxes.

HOLIDAY PATROL

During the holiday season all posts in the shopping areas of the city were shortened, in order to afford to the shopkeepers and the holiday shoppers the best possible protection against robberies, burglaries and other crimes of violence.

In the shopping centers, close to large terminals, patrolmen having a wide knowledge of the geography of the city and the locations of places of amusements and shops were assigned in order to direct confused shoppers and pleasure seekers, particularly visitors from out of town.

Special squads of detectives and plainclothes men supplemented the patrol force in the shopping districts, as an extra protection for shoppers against pickpockets, package thieves, beggars, fakirs, and other undesirable elements.

This special holiday detail was most successful and met with widespread approval by both merchants and shoppers.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

REPHOTOGRAPHING OF MEMBERS OF THE FORCE

It has heretofore been the rule in this Department to require every member to submit a photograph of himself within ten days after his first assignment to duty in uniform.

After a few years, due to changes in the facial and physical appearance of the individual, as well as changes in type of uniform, such photographs do not in the least resemble the subject, and are useless for identification or any other practical purpose.

All members of the Force appointed more than five years ago are now being rephotographed, and, in the future, it is planned to rephotograph each member after every five years of service in the Department.

STRIKES

An important police function, involving heavy responsibility upon the Force, is the handling of strikes, and protecting the property and the rights of employers and strikers.

A large number of strikes, involving almost every variety of business enterprise and thousands of employees, took place during 1929. Hundreds of members of the Force were required to police them.

The most important strikes during the past year were those involving the following industries:

Fur	Garment
Cafeteria	House Wreckers
Building Material	Gasoline and Oil Delivery

In the policing of several of the large strikes, requiring a large force, an innovation with respect to the assignment of men was introduced. In order to circumvent any semblance of partiality toward one side or the other, to centralize responsibility in the proper handling of the strike, and to prevent the weakening of the organization of the precincts and divisions in which the strikes were located, by withdrawals of men, a special detail, composed almost entirely of men on existing eligible lists for promotion, including superior officers, was assigned specifically to such duty.

The members of the Force so assigned performed excellent preventive police work. Constant patrol and vigilance promptly checked at inception all forms of violence and disorder, and constituted a restraining influence upon the criminal, radical and extremist elements which are ever ready to take every possible advantage of strike conditions to inflict violence upon persons and property or create disorder.

Peace and order was maintained at all times. Both sides of the controversies were given the same quality of police protection and fair treatment. Close coöperation with employers and strikers was constantly maintained.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

EMERGENCY SERVICE

The Emergency Service of this Department consists of 11 trucks, specially equipped with the following equipment:

The personnel consists of 33 Sergeants, and 231 Patrolmen.

During the past year this service was reorganized and enlarged by the addition of 8 trucks; 24 Sergeants and 168 Patrolmen.

9 additional trucks will be added to this unit during January, 1930, necessitating the assignment of 27 Sergeants and 189 Patrolmen.

In this reorganization, the widely-scattered trucks, operating as separate units, will be formed into one distinct division, and the responsibility of control and supervision will be taken from the commanding officers of the precincts in which the trucks are housed and placed on a superior officer who will be assigned to assume charge.

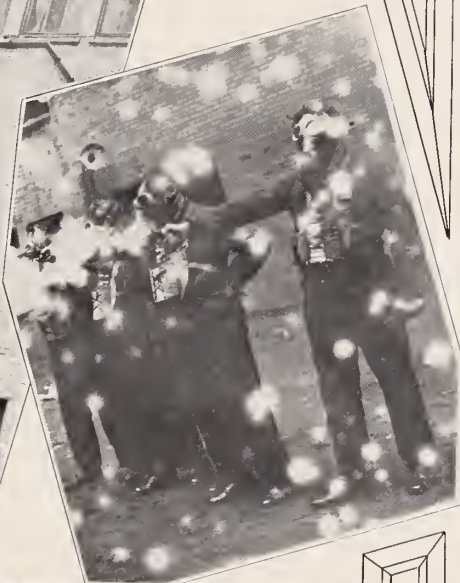
It was found that the commanding officers of precincts lacked training and experience in the care and use of equipment and the work of the crews and were incapable of properly inspecting the trucks and equipment or in other ways exercising supervision.

The necessity of a superior at the head of this unit was further emphasized by confusion and resultant delay in the acquisition of supplies or new equipment. It was left to the individual members of the squads to keep themselves informed on innovations in rescue methods, first aid to the injured and other details of their work.

It was also found that the service could be greatly improved, rescue work facilitated, and the safety of the members of the Emergency Squads and the public promoted if a uniform system of coöperation could be brought about between Emergency Squads and railroad companies, electric companies and other public service corporations with which they frequently come in contact in connection with accident cases in the handling of which emergency crews are compelled to effect rescues under cars, in close proximity of power rails and high tension wires, and in other dangerous places. Delay in shutting off power, turning on power before the work is completed and other conditions highly dangerous to the crews should have been corrected.

All of these difficulties will be overcome by the assignment of a qualified superior officer, charged with the responsibility of maintaining this service at the highest possible standard. It is his duty to:

1. Periodically inspect the emergency trucks and equipment.
2. Keep informed and recommend the acquisition of new equipment, or the disposal of antiquated or unsuitable equipment now in use.
3. Supervise the instruction of crews on innovations in emergency or rescue work, or first aid to the injured.
4. Bring about coöperation with public service corporations, First Aid Society, etc., with a view to promoting the efficiency of this unit.
5. From time to time devise new ways and means of improving the service.



POLICE EMERGENCY SERVICE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MOTORCYCLE BUREAU

The Motorcycle Bureau is nominally a traffic agency, but its mobility and rapid means of communication render it a valuable adjunct to the precinct patrol forces. Its duties are varied and have to do with patrol, escorts, strikes, brake inspection and the maintenance of an armored side-car unit, the purpose of which is to patrol financial and business sections, waging an active campaign against all classes of crimes and criminals.

The jurisdiction of Motorcycle Squad No. 1 is co-extensive with the territorial boundaries of the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, and that of Motorcycle Squad No. 2 with the territorial boundaries of the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

The following table shows the activity of the Motorcycle Bureau for 1929, together with comparative report for the year 1928.

COST OF OPERATION					
Salaries of Members of Motorcycle Bureau	-	-			\$746,889.65
Gasoline, Oils, Repairs, etc.	-	-	-	-	8,146.61
New Motorcycles (100)	-	-	-	-	33,050.00
New Motorcycle Sidecars (15)	-	-	-	-	6,600.00
New Motorcycle Sidecars, Armored (10)	-	-			9,500.00
TOTAL					\$804,186.26

Following figures indicate the automobile registration within Greater New York during the year 1929; also, proportionate activity of the Motorcycle Bureau involving various classes of vehicles during the year.

MOTOR VEHICLES	REGISTERED	SUMMONSES	PERCENTAGE
Pleasure and Dealers - - -	515,552	39,493	7.66
Commercial and Trailers - -	117,764	21,200	18.00
Taxicabs and Omnibuses - -	41,225	14,355	34.58
Motorcycles - - - - -	7,073	566	8.00

DESCRIPTION OF POSTS COVERED THROUGHOUT GREATER NEW YORK

1928						1929					
Motorcycle	-	-	-	-	140	Motorcycle	-	-	-	-	199
Foot	-	-	-	-	61	Foot	-	-	-	-	61
Special	-	-	-	-	25	Special	-	-	-	-	11
Brake Inspection	-	-	-	-	17	Armored Sidecar Zones (and Brake Inspection)	-	-	-	-	15
TOTAL					243	TOTAL					286

ANNUAL REPORT OF

EQUIPMENT

1928					1929				
New Motorcycles -	-	-	-	50	New Motorcycles -	-	-	-	100
New Motorcycle Sidecars,					New Motorcycle Sidecars,				
Armored -	-	-	-	-	Armored -	-	-	-	10
New Motorcycle Sidecars -	-	-	-	-	New Motorcycle Sidecars -	-	-	-	15
Old Motorcycles -	-	-	-	206	Old Motorcycles -	-	-	-	181
Old Motorcycle Sidecars,					Old Motorcycle Sidecars,				
Armored -	-	-	-	11	Armored -	-	-	-	4
<hr/>					<hr/>				
TOTAL -	-	-	-	267	TOTAL -	-	-	-	310
Star Touring Cars -	-	-	-	2	Ford Sedan -	-	-	-	1

ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS REPORT, 1929

VIOLATIONS	Offenses	Convicted	Dis- charged	Pend- ing	Sentence Suspended	Days	Fines
Speeding - - -	31,081	30,565	77	439	10,394	694	\$539,490
Speeding Owner - -	23	20	2	1	12	-	235
Speeding Corners - -	16	16	-	-	3	-	335
Reckless Driving - -	340	276	44	20	61	1	4,547
Eight-Foot Ordinance -	273	258	8	7	74	7	4,650
Left of Car - - -	77	75	-	2	24	-	280
Failure ot Keep Right -	12,218	11,996	24	198	1,331	7	38,715
Wrong Side - - -	104	104	-	-	18	-	328
One-Way Street - - -	495	476	2	17	113	-	968
Restricted Street - - -	692	682	5	5	125	-	1,425
Left of Stanchion - - -	151	148	-	3	27	-	483
Improper Turn - - -	1,832	1,812	2	18	260	-	5,195
Failure to Signal - - -	2,143	2,124	2	17	323	-	6,882
Signal Lights - - -	9,744	9,555	15	174	1,264	3	24,423
Smoking Automobile -	34	34	-	-	1	-	113
Lights - - -	3,741	3,652	3	86	475	-	9,843
Dazzling Lights - - -	404	395	2	7	59	1	2,074
Registration Plates - -	1,598	1,484	112	2	323	-	5,180



ARMORED MOTORCYCLE SIDE CAR EQUIPMENT

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

(ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS REPORT, 1929—Continued)

VIOLATIONS	Offenses	Convicted	Dis- charged	Pend- ing	Sentence Suspended	Days	Fines
Mirrors - - - -	1,562	1,539	2	21	159	-	4,115
No Wgt. on Vehicle - -	90	90	-	-	7	-	535
No Operator's License -	2,063	1,508	538	17	384	43	5,512
No Chauffeur's License -	836	670	157	9	130	-	2,785
Parking - - - -	261	249	2	10	61	-	859
Hack Ordinance - -	218	215	1	2	56	-	579
Unnecessary Noise - -	13	13	-	-	3	-	28
Obstructing Traffic - -	1,992	1,955	11	26	356	1	4,633
Leav'g Vehicle Unattended	2	2	-	-	2	-	-
Defective Brakes - -	1,175	1,159	9	7	95	5	5,558
Defective Steering Gear -	231	228	-	3	36	2	1,377
No Red Flag - - -	7	7	-	-	1	-	19
Left Scene of Accident -	7	2	2	3	2	-	-
Littering Streets - -	10	10	-	-	1	-	38
Intoxicated Operator -	24	4	10	10	3	-	25
Disorderly Conduct - -	72	55	12	5	30	2	82
Muffler Cut-Out - -	153	149	-	4	21	-	611'
Grand Larceny - - -	35	9	11	15	3	90	-
Volstead Act - - -	14	-	3	11	-	-	-
Dangerous Weapons - -	5	4	-	1	3	365	-
Assault - - - -	17	3	9	5	1	60	-
Burglary - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Robbery - - - -	4	1	3	-	1	-	-
Vehicle Not Bonded - -	51	51	-	-	7	-	249
Right of Way - - -	183	179	3	1	24	-	521
Sabbath Law - - -	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Passing Vehicle on Right -	363	361	-	2	43	-	1,343
Homicide - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Registration Certificate -	348	243	102	3	87	-	658
Signal Device - - -	697	697	-	-	52	-	2,182
Overloaded Vehicle - -	215	213	-	2	23	-	1,673
No Fire Extinguisher -	60	60	-	-	6	-	-
TOTAL - - -	75,682	73,353	1,176	1,153	16,584	916	\$678,975

ANNUAL REPORT OF

ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS REPORT, 1928

VIOLATIONS	Offenses	Convicted	Dis- charged	Pend- ing	Sentence Suspended	Days	Fines
Speeding - - -	44,359	44,176	154	29	13,341	1,072	\$805,698
Speeding Owner - -	57	54	3	-	17	-	960
Speeding Corners - -	40	40	-	-	7	-	825
Reckless Driving - -	572	523	45	4	111	47	9,599
Eight-Foot Ordinance - -	475	454	19	2	103	2	8,995
Left of Car - - -	111	111	-	-	28	-	369
Failure to Keep Right - -	19,975	19,915	58	2	1,096	16	65,003
Wrong Side - - -	214	213	1	-	22	-	639
One-Way Street - - -	966	963	3	-	159	-	1,595
Restricted Street - - -	823	818	5	-	136	-	1,535
Left of Stanchion - - -	322	321	1	-	23	-	878
Improper Turn - - -	4,452	4,438	14	-	161	-	11,157
Failure to Signal - - -	2,677	2,670	7	-	232	-	7,050
Signal Lights - - -	10,679	10,628	49	2	775	3	25,400
Smoking Automobile - -	111	111	-	-	9	-	315
Lights - - -	8,706	8,673	33	-	560	1	24,637
Registration Plates - -	2,901	2,841	58	2	289	10	8,972
Mirrors - - -	2,439	2,434	5	-	140	-	6,429
No Wgt. on Vehicle - -	77	77	-	-	9	-	455
No Operator's License - -	2,928	2,382	543	3	461	40	7,416
No Chauffeur's License - -	1,022	934	88	-	110	3	3,425
No Chauffeur's Badge - -	67	66	1	-	16	-	103
Hack Ordinance - - -	299	295	4	-	34	-	766
Unnecessary Noise - - -	143	143	-	-	5	-	525
Obstructing Traffic - -	2,987	2,958	28	1	316	-	6,381
Leav'g Vehicle Unattended - -	5	5	-	-	2	-	13
Defective Brakes - - -	3,227	3,210	17	-	382	-	16,998
Defective Steering Gear - -	467	462	5	-	65	-	2,408
No Red Flag - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	30
Left Scene of Accident - -	14	5	5	4	-	-	120
Littering Streets - - -	63	63	-	-	1	-	268
Intoxicated Operator - -	37	18	11	8	1	16	160
Disorderly Conduct - - -	113	90	23	-	31	7	267
Grand Larceny - - -	40	11	17	12	5	180	-
Volstead Act - - -	10	5	2	3	-	3	500
Dangerous Weapons - - -	5	2	-	3	1	-	-
Assault - - -	8	2	6	-	-	-	-
Burglary - - -	3	1	1	1	-	-	-
Petit Larceny - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Juvenile Delinquency - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Vehicle Not Bonded - - -	71	68	3	-	2	-	487
Right of Way - - -	227	227	-	-	12	-	702
Sabbath Law - - -	4	4	-	-	1	-	8
Passing Vehicle on Right - -	413	413	-	-	12	-	1,124
Cruelty to Animals - - -	3	3	-	-	-	-	10
Registration Certificate - -	328	248	80	-	89	-	867
Signal Device - - -	830	830	-	-	24	-	3,623
Overloaded Vehicle - - -	394	391	3	-	32	-	2,766
No Fire Extinguisher - -	40	40	-	-	-	-	365
TOTAL - - -	113,712	112,347	1,292	73	18,921	1,805	\$1,030,543

MOTORCYCLE PLATOON



THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PUBLIC MORALS COMPLAINT BUREAU

The newly established Public Morals Complaint Bureau is a clearing house for complaints made direct to the Police Commissioner or the Chief Inspector relative to violations of the laws enacted for the protection of public morals, gambling and the Prohibition Law.

Complaints of such a nature received at this Bureau are recorded, and transmitted to the appropriate unit of the Department for investigation and police action.

A uniform system of reporting, recording and filing complaints relative to vice, gambling and the Prohibition Law was instituted. In all cases of reports of suspected premises originating in a precinct, Form U. F. 45 is prepared in quadruplicate. Three copies are forwarded to the Division Office, and the quadruplicate is retained as the precinct record of the case. In all other cases Form U. F. 45 is prepared in triplicate in the Division Office.

After proper investigation and police action on all cases received from any source, full report on Form U. F. 45 is made by the commanding officer of the division to the commanding officer of the Borough who is also required to carefully investigate each case, take appropriate action and forward the original U. F. 45 to the Chief Inspector.

All reports on Form U. F. 45 so received, are carefully examined and filed in the Public Morals and Complaint Bureau.

A reinvestigation is made by the plainclothes force attached to the Office of the Chief Inspector in all important cases.

Reports by division office on suspected places which have been suppressed or vacated are handled in like manner.

Each U. F. 45 is numbered serially in the command in which it originates and in each command to which it is referred, beginning with No. 1 on the first day of each year.

Retained copies are filed in alphabetical and numerical order of streets and avenues.

Through this system a close check is kept, and a brief but concise record is had on the receipt and disposition of all complaints under this heading.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

WOMEN'S BUREAU

This Bureau was thoroughly reorganized and placed in charge of a Captain. It is now operating effectively and its increased efficiency is reflected in the increased number of arrests during 1929 as compared with 1928, amounting to nearly 100%.

The following schedule shows the assignments of the female members of the Force:

HOW ASSIGNED:	PATROLMEN	POLICEMEN	TOTAL
Matron Duty in Precincts	- 7	38	45
Detective Division:			
Narcotic Bureau - -	1	-	1
Missing Persons Bureau -	4	3	7
19th Division - - - -	1	-	1
Chief Surgeon's Office - -	1	2	3
Police Commissioner's Office -	1	-	1
Women's Bureau - - - -	15	52	67
	—	—	—
TOTAL - - - -	30	95	125

The work of the Women's Bureau comprises:

1. General Police Duty—investigating bogus doctors, doctors performing illegal operations, midwives, degeneracy, fake newspaper advertisements, fakes and fakirs of all kinds, etc.
2. General Welfare Work—investigating wayward minors, neglected children, conditions impairing morals of minors, supervising theatres, subways, elevated railroads, and all public places.
3. Guarding Prisoners in Hospitals.
4. Performing matron duty in precincts during the absence of women regularly assigned when on sick report and on leave.

The work of the Women's Bureau is ever becoming more important. Indifferent parents; lack of respect on the part of the youth of today to the authority of elders; the slow but steady disintegration of home life in this city, and the extremely limited facilities for wholesome amusement for

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

children and youth; the congestion of population with small living apartments, as contrasted with the large homes of the last generation; and the commercialization of all forms of recreation. Having no other place to seek their amusement the youth resorts to the street corner, the alluring moving picture theatre or cheap cabaret dance hall and pool parlor. Bad company soon stifles the ambition, corrupts morals and starts them on the downward path.

Demoralizing neighborhood conditions, with attendant temptations to the young, constitute a grave menace to the youth.

Many of the crimes committed by and against young girls are traceable to fundamental defects in the home, ignorance or inability on the part of parents to coöperate with their daughters in the selection of proper companions and amusements.

Every girl should have proper occupation and wholesome recreation. Hence the need of coöperation between the policewoman and religious, social, welfare and educational agencies.

Through close contact with such agencies, the personnel of the Women's Bureau are performing excellent duty in connection with the correction of certain phases of environment dangerous to the young, and careful supervision over places of amusement catering to the youth.

Many contacts also have been established between the Women's Bureau and the proprietors of business houses, telephone company, department stores, and merchants for the purpose of securing positions for unemployed girls and women.

The average citizen conceives the Police Department as an agency devoted entirely to the suppression of crime and the apprehension of criminals. The important preventive work of the police woman does not come within the popular conception of the duties of the members of the Police Department.

Women can perform certain phases of police duty and social welfare work with a greater degree of success and tactfulness than men.

Candidates for the position of patrolwoman and policewoman are required to pass stringent civil service examinations. The scope of such examinations is very broad. It covers crime prevention, delinquent and pre-delinquent children, courts and procedure, social and welfare agencies, and other subjects pertinent to police work.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

ARRESTS—YEAR 1929

	No. of Arrests	Fined	Suspended Sentence	Prison	Institutions	Probation	Peace Bond	Absconded	Pending	Dismissed
Admitting Minors - - - -	16	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Assault, 3d Degree - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Abduction - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Abortion - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Delinquent Children - - - -	142	-	6	-	20	61	-	1	24	30
Disorderly Conduct - - - -	149	47	36	34	-	-	4	-	2	26
Disorderly Persons—Fortune Tellers	80	30	31	3	-	1	6	-	2	7
Dance Hall—No License - - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Impersonating Officer - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Impairing Morals of Minors - -	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	7
Intoxication - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incest - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Material Witness - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Neglected Children - - - -	46	-	-	-	9	12	-	-	12	13
Practicing Medicine without License	23	1	7	6	-	1	-	1	2	5
Petit Larceny - - - - -	720	109	82	5	-	15	-	5	486	18
Rape - - - - -	49	-	4	5	1	2	-	-	1	36
Sodomy - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Seduction - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vio. City Ord. Chap. 24—										
Pullers-In - - - - -	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Vio. City Ord. Sec. 109—										
Hack License - - - - -	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violation of Parole - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Violation of Probation - - - -	7	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-
Vio. P. L. Sec. 1140—										
Indecent Exposure - - - -	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vio. P. L. Sec. 1141—										
Obscene Literature - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vio. P. L. Sec. 982—										
Gambling Machines - - - -	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Vio. P. L. Sec. 50—Abandonment	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Vio. P. L. 1142—Indecent Art. Pre-										
vent Conception - - - - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Vagrancy - - - - -	17	-	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	7
Wayward Minors - - - - -	325	-	27	2	104	134	-	3	12	43
TOTALS - - - - -	1,635	201	201	61	144	229	10	11	545	233

SUMMARY

Total Number of Arrests - - - -	1,635
Number of Convictions - - - - -	857
Number of Cases Pending - - - - -	545
Number of Cases Dismissed - - - -	233

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ARRESTS—YEAR 1928

	No. of Arrests	Fined	Suspended Sentence	Prison	Institution	Probation	Referred to Other Authorities	Absconded	Pending	Dismissed
Admitting Minors - - - -	23	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	12
Abduction - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Abortion - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Disorderly Person—Fortune Teller -	90	65	16	2	1	1	-	1	-	4
Disorderly Conduct - - - -	194	55	69	43	7	-	-	-	-	20
Delinquent Children - - - -	84	-	3	-	22	26	-	2	14	17
Deserter from U. S. Navy - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dance Hall—No License - - - -	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Forgery - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Grand Larceny - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent Exposure - - - - -	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incest - - - - -	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Impairing Morals of Minors - -	13	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	7
Impersonating Officer - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improper Guardianship - - - -	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Material Witness - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Neglected Children - - - - -	34	-	-	-	16	4	-	-	4	10
Operating Employment Agency without License - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Practicing Medicine without License	10	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	7
Procurer - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Petit Larceny - - - - -	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Possession of Policy Slips - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape - - - - -	50	-	4	5	-	1	-	-	10	30
Sodomy - - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Seduction - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Vio. City Ord. Sec. 109—										
Hack License - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vio. Highway Law Sec. 287 - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vio. Penal Law Sec. 421—										
Misleading Adv. - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vio. City Ord.—Unmuzzled Dog -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vio. City Ord. Sec. 92—										
Possession and Selling - - -	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vio. of Volstead Act - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vio. Probation - - - - -	14	-	-	-	12	2	-	-	-	-
Vio. City Ord. Sec. 13—Pullers-In -	8	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vio. Penal Law Sec. 950—										
False Statement Re:Emp. - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Vio. Penal Law Sec. 982—										
Gambling Machines - - - -	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Vio. Penal Law—Accessory - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vio. Sanitary Code—										
Unlicensed Sanitarium - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vio. Sanitary Code Sec. 135-B—										
Drug User - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Vio. Penal Law Sec. 485—										
Permitting Child Performance -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Vagrancy - - - - -	19	-	3	1	6	2	-	-	-	7
Wayward Minors - - - - -	230	-	15	-	76	99	-	-	12	28
TOTALS - - - - -	840	147	123	64	142	135	1	4	47	177

SUMMARY

Total Number of Arrests - - -	840
Number of Cases Pending - - -	47
Number of Convictions - - - -	616
Number of Cases Dismissed - - -	177

ANNUAL REPORT OF

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES INVESTIGATED—YEAR 1929

	No. of Cases	Warned	Unfounded	Welfare	Referred to Other Authorities	No Result	Absconded	Pending	Convictions	Dismissed
Abduction - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Abortion - - - - -	43	-	1	1	2	24	-	12	-	3
Admitting Minors - - - - -	22	-	2	-	-	3	-	1	3	13
Assault, Third Degree - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dance Hall—No License - - - - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Delinquent Children - - - - -	239	77	-	16	4	-	1	24	87	30
Disorderly Conduct - - - - -	259	26	13	1	8	29	-	35	121	26
Disorderly Persons—Fortune Tellers	196	4	5	-	-	79	-	30	71	7
Girls Acting Disorderly - - - - -	73	47	-	5	1	-	-	20	-	-
Impairing Morals of Minors - - - - -	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	7
Intoxication - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Impersonating Officer - - - - -	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Incest - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Neglected Children - - - - -	56	-	-	3	4	-	-	15	21	13
Petit Larceny - - - - -	720	-	-	-	-	-	5	486	211	18
Practicing Medicine without License	36	-	2	-	-	6	1	9	15	3
Rape - - - - -	59	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	12	36
Seduction - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sodomy - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Material Witness - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Vagrancy - - - - -	18	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	7
Vio. Penal Law Sec. 1140—										
Indecent Exposure - - - - -	10	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	4	1
Vio. P. L. Sec. 50—Abandonment - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vio. P. L. Sec. 1142—										
Ind. Art. Prevent Conception - - - - -	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Vio. P. L. Sec. 1141—										
Obscene Literature - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Violation of Parole - - - - -	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-
Violation of Probation - - - - -	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	-
Vio. City Ord. Chap 24 Sec. 13—										
Pullers-In - - - - -	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-
Vio. P. L. Sec. 982—										
Gambling Machines - - - - -	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Vio. City Ord. Sec. 109—Hack License	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Wayward Minors - - - - -	773	179	9	172	19	6	3	75	267	43
Miscellaneous - - - - -	168	60	37	31	11	23	-	6	-	-
TOTALS - - - - -	2,744	394	70	229	54	176	11	733	846	231

Miscellaneous Cases consist of the following:

Domestic Relations	Lost Children
Truants	Mental Disorder
Runaways	Employment Obtained
Destitution	Suspicious Advertisements

The total number of visits made to dance halls, motion picture theatres, railroad terminals, parks, beaches, playgrounds and various places where young people congregated - - - - - 55,968

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES INVESTIGATED—YEAR 1928

	No. of Cases	Warned	Unfounded	Welfare	Referred to Other Authorities	No Result	Absconded	Pending	Convictions	Dismissed
Admitting Minors - - - -	43	4	1	-	-	9	1	5	13	10
Abduction - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Abortion - - - - -	35	-	4	-	-	23	1	5	-	2
Disorderly Persons—Fortune Tellers	174	4	6	-	-	58	1	15	83	7
Disorderly Conduct - - - -	274	30	24	-	3	17	-	6	174	20
Delinquent Children - - - -	277	135	2	32	9	1	2	28	51	17
Deserter from Navy - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dance Hall—No License - - - -	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
Girls Acting Disorderly - - - -	81	63	2	3	-	-	-	13	-	-
Forgery - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Grand Larceny - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Indecent Exposure - - - - -	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-
Incest - - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Impairing Morals of Minors - - - -	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	7
Impersonating Officer - - - -	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Improper Guardianship - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Material Witness - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Neglected Children - - - - -	60	8	1	10	2	-	-	9	20	10
Operating Employment Agency—										
No License - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Practicing Medicine without License	27	-	-	-	-	13	-	4	3	7
Procurer - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Petit Larceny - - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Possession of Policy Slips - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Rape - - - - -	46	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	17	18
Sodomy - - - - -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Seduction - - - - -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Vio. City Ord. Sec. 109—Hack License	14	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	-
Vio. Highway Law Sec. 287 - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vio. City Ord. Sec. 92—										
Possession and Selling - - - -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Violation of Probation - - - - -	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	1
Vio. City Ord. Sec. 13—Pullers-In -	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	1
Vio. Penal Law Sec. 950—										
False Statement Re:Emp. - - - -	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Vio. Penal Law Sec. 982—										
Gambling Machines - - - - -	30	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
Vio. Sanitary Code—										
Unlicensed Sanitorium - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vio. Sanitary Code—Drug User - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vio. Penal Law Sec. 485—										
Permitting Child Performance -	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Violation Volstead Act - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vagrancy - - - - -	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	7
Wayward Minor - - - - -	688	257	12	116	26	-	-	46	203	28
Miscellaneous - - - - -	318	55	29	132	20	51	-	12	16	3
TOTALS - - - - -	2,182	563	100	293	73	177	5	158	647	166

CASE WORK

Miscellaneous cases consist of the following:

Domestic Relations	Lost Children
Truants	Mental Disorder
Runaways	Employment Obtained
Destitution	Suspicious Advertisements

Total number of visits made during the year - - - - - 63,945

ANNUAL REPORT OF

LEGAL BUREAU

The chief function of this Bureau is to provide the necessary connection between the executive power of the Police Force and the technical side of the criminal law. Among its chief duties may be cited the preparation of the drafts of new laws and ordinances; the preparation of synopses of sessions laws and ordinances where these laws and ordinances pertain to matters necessary for the information of the Force; the scrutiny and analysis of new or proposed legislation affecting the Police Department and its functions, and it arranges that the Police Department is effectively and efficiently represented, wherever and whenever such representation is desirable.

The corps of workers attached to this Bureau is called upon to examine legal papers served on the Police Department and members thereof such as injunctions, orders to show cause, summonses and complaints, etc.; examination of questions of law affecting the Department and members of same; the compilation of the laws passed by the State Legislation and ordinances passed by the City of New York for publication to the members of the Department.

The Law Library of the Legal Bureau comprises all the Federal, State and Municipal Court reports; sessions laws, recent treatises on crime and its prevention, delinquent youths, the psychology of crimes, current copies of the Law Journal, the City Record and other legal periodicals.

Members of this Bureau conduct lectures on criminal law and kindred subjects at the Police College.

It is the duty of the attaches of this Bureau to consult with the District Attorneys, the Corporation Counsel, Board of Aldermen, Comptroller, Deputy Police Commissioners, Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspectors and other public officials in connection with matters affecting police routine.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE GUNMEN SQUAD

The Gunmen Squad was organized January 1, 1929, primarily to deal with gangsters, gunmen, known criminals and other undesirables, and to prevent the unlawful carrying and possessing of pistols, revolvers and other dangerous weapons.

The squad consists of two lieutenants, five sergeants, fifty-five patrolmen, and is under the command of an acting captain.

The squad is sub-divided into six units, each commanded by either a sergeant or lieutenant. One unit is assigned to the Borough of Queens, one to the Borough of Bronx, two to Manhattan (one performing duty north of 59th Street, and the other south of 59th Street), and two units to the Borough of Brooklyn (one assigned to cover the 10th and 11th Divisions, and the other the 12th, 13th and 14th Divisions). The officer in charge of each unit is required to accompany the unit at all times when on duty, and is held strictly accountable for the conduct of the members of the Force under his supervision.

These units are charged with the close surveillance of such premises and locations reported as hangouts for gangsters, gunmen, known criminals and other undesirable characters.

These units also supervise cabarets and dance halls in the "white light" district with respect to closing hour, and other places in the same section which might be hangouts for the vicious element.

It is also their duty to stop automobiles operated under suspicious circumstances, search the cars and occupants, require the occupants to identify themselves and show proof of ownership of car. When further identification is deemed necessary, the car and occupants are brought to the station house and alarms examined, and the detectives consulted to see if such occupants are wanted for the commission of crime.

In sections of the city where factories and business houses are located, the vicinity is patrolled on days when payrolls are carried or employees paid off.

Main thoroughfares are also patrolled and special attention given to chain stores, drug stores, etc., with a view of preventing holdups.

During the summer months, pleasure resorts as well as railroad stations, elevated and subway terminals, were visited in quest of disorderly gangs.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Special attention is given to the loafer element who prey on small store-keepers in various sections of the city by selling tickets for fake balls and extorting money.

Superior officers of units are required to submit daily reports on the location of places visited, time and results obtained. Such reports are checked by the commanding officer, who also at irregular periods supervises the various units while engaged in actual performance of duty.

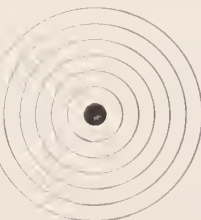
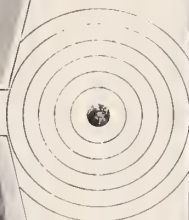
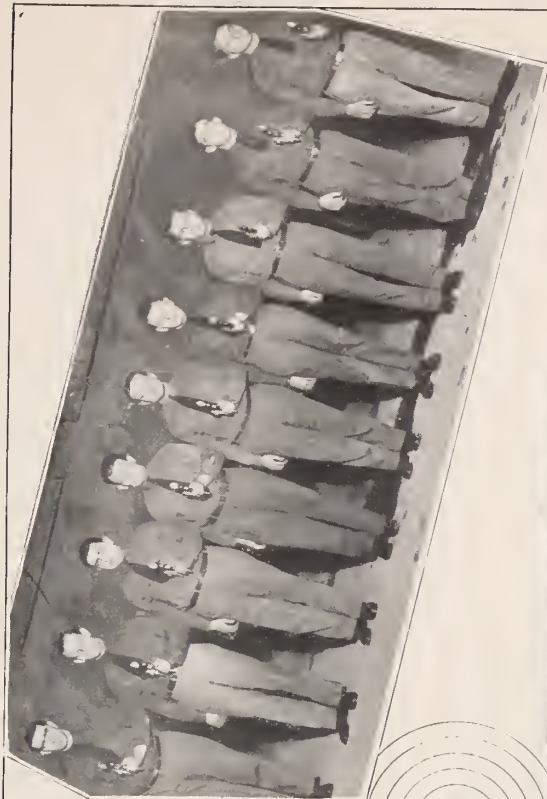
Due to the strict supervision by this squad, 198 places which were hangouts for gangsters, gunmen and undesirables, have been suppressed and vacated. The owners of 792 places have shown a desire to coöperate with the police by operating in accordance with the law.

From observations made during the existence of this squad, it is apparent that most of our crimes are committed by youths between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years.

The activity of this squad has a deterring effect upon potential law-breakers, and has been instrumental in reducing crimes of violence.

The Gunmen Squad has succeeded in wiping out hangouts for known criminals, gangsters and gunmen, and other undesirables, and prevented such places from being used as a rendezvous for criminals.

PISTOL INSTRUCTION, POLICE RECRUITS



THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MENDICANT SQUAD

The Mendicant Squad, attached to the Office of the Chief Inspector, consists of 17 patrolmen. They are specifically charged with the suppression of the activities of beggars, panhandlers and other undesirables. They are also charged with the enforcement of the Code of Ordinances relative to "pullers-in" and peddlers.

The presence of mendicants, peddlers and other undesirable characters, particularly in the financial and shopping districts, and in the vicinity of Subway and Elevated stairs constitute an obstruction to pedestrian traffic and a source of annoyance to the public.

ARRESTS MADE BY MEMBERS OF THE MENDICANT SQUAD FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1929, AND ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1929, IN COMPARISON WITH NUMBER OF ARRESTS MADE DURING SAME PERIOD IN 1928.

NATURE	1929			1928		
	Arrests	Dis- charged	Con- victed	Arrests	Dis- charged	Con- victed
Disorderly Conduct (Begging) - -	1,163	-	1,163	1,506	13	1,493
887 C.C.P. Vagrancy (Begging) - -	80	4	76	86	2	84
Chapter 14 Sec. 196, Code of Ordinance (Soliciting Alms) - -	-	-	-	14	2	12
Violating Corp. Ordinance (Peddling, No License, etc.) - - -	6,253	-	6,253	4,481	6	4,475
Disorderly Conduct, Annoyance, etc. -	150	6	144	150	4	146
Violating Sanitary Code (Uncovered Fruits, etc.) - - - -	-	-	-	22	-	22
Violating Corp. Ordinance (Street Obstructions) - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2
Juvenile Delinquency - - - -	4	2	2	10	10	-
483 Penal Law (Impairing Morals of Minor) - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1
Keeping Gambling House - - -	-	-	-	1	1	-
1141 Penal Law (Indecent Articles) -	1	-	1	1	-	1
P. H. Law (Narcotics) - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1
Petit Larceny - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1
1897 Penal Law (Dangerous Weapons) -	-	-	-	1	1	-
Disorderly Cond. (Ticket Speculators)	8	-	8	5	2	3
Pullers-In Ordinance - - - -	157	9	148	297	17	280
Unlicensed Musician - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Unlicensed Public Porter - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-
Violating Traffic Regulations - -	2	-	2	-	-	-
TOTAL ARRESTS - - -	7,823	21	7,802	6,579	58	6,521

ANNUAL REPORT OF

PROPERTY CLERK

The Property Clerk is the custodian of lost, stolen, abandoned and unclaimed property; property held as evidence; uncared for property of deceased persons, and condemned Police Department property.

The main office of the Property Clerk is located in Police Headquarters Annex. Branch offices are maintained in the Boroughs of Bronx, Brooklyn and Richmond.

Under the jurisdiction of the Property Clerk is a storehouse at Vestry Street, Manhattan, where confiscated gambling paraphernalia is kept; a garage at Amsterdam Avenue and 152d Street, Manhattan; a storehouse under Madison Avenue Bridge, Manhattan, and a storehouse and garage at the foot of 36th Street, Brooklyn.

The following statistics indicate the volume and variety of the business transacted by the Property Clerk's office during the eleven months ending December 31, 1929:

LOTS RECEIVED AND DELIVERED

Lots of lost, stolen abandoned and condemned property received:

			1929	1928	Increase	Decrease	%
Manhattan	-	-	10,613	10,150	463	-	46
Brooklyn and Queens	-		4,881	4,680	201	-	4
The Bronx	-	-	1,732	1,639	93	-	5
Richmond	-	-	124	150	-	26	17
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
TOTAL	-	-	17,350	16,619	731		4

Full lots of property delivered:

Manhattan	-	-	4,001	3,342	659	-	20
Brooklyn and Queens	-		1,616	1,849	-	233	13
The Bronx	-	-	605	572	33	-	6
Richmond	-	-	44	51	-	7	14
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
TOTAL	-	-	6,266	5,814	452		8

Part lots of property delivered:

Manhattan	-	-	448	456	-	8	2
Brooklyn and Queens	-		102	106	-	4	4
The Bronx	-	-	44	42	2	-	5
Richmond	-	-	7	9	-	2	22
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	-	-	601	613	-	12	2



PROPERTY BUREAU

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Lots of property taken to Court as evidence:

Manhattan	-	-	-	4,241	4,205	36	-	1
Brooklyn and Queens	-	-	-	1,686	1,578	108	-	6
The Bronx	-	-	-	720	619	101	-	16
Richmond	-	-	-	55	94	-	39	41
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
TOTAL	-	-	-	6,702	6,496	206		22

Lots of property on hand:

Manhattan	-	-	-	13,385	9,749	3,636	-	37
Brooklyn and Queens	-	-	-	7,263	5,927	1,336	-	23
The Bronx	-	-	-	3,126	2,733	393	-	15
Richmond	-	-	-	159	165	-	6	4
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
TOTAL	-	-	-	23,933	18,574	5,359		29

ESTIMATED VALUE OF PROPERTY DELIVERED TO CLAIMANTS

RECOVERED (having been stolen)

Property Clerk:			1929	1928	Increase	Decrease	%
Manhattan	-	-	\$766,519.96	\$637,122.80	\$129,397.16	-	20
Brooklyn and Queens	-	-	146,679.89	274,624.30	-	\$127,944.41	42
The Bronx	-	-	73,191.55	58,740.25	14,451.30	-	24
Richmond	-	-	746.82	1,763.78	-	1,016.96	57
TOTAL	-	-	\$987,138.22	\$972,251.13	\$14,887.09		2

By Precincts:

Manhattan	-	-	-	\$759,438.53	\$841,525.79	-	\$82,087.26	10
Brooklyn and Queens	-	-	-	1,034,223.35	753,439.25	280,784.10	-	37
The Bronx	-	-	-	277,930.00	282,765.00	-	4,835.00	2
Richmond	-	-	-	23,005.00	36,640.00	-	13,635.00	37
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
TOTAL	-	-	-	-\$2,094,596.88	\$1,914,370.04	\$180,226.84		9

Detective Bureau:

Manhattan	-	-	-	\$733,231.10	\$921,944.50	-	\$188,713.40	20
Brooklyn and Queens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bronx	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
TOTAL	-	-	-	\$733,231.10	\$921,944.50	-	\$188,713.40	20
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL	-	-	-	-\$3,814,966.20	\$3,808,565.67	\$6,400.53		.01

ANNUAL REPORT OF

LOST AND FOUND

Property Clerk:	1929	1928	Increase	Decrease	%
Manhattan - - -	\$387,573.26	\$212,354.82	\$175,218.44	-	82
Brooklyn and Queens - -	383,940.00	172,016.23	211,923.77	-	123
The Bronx - - -	104,785.98	81,390.48	23,395.50	-	28
Richmond - - -	1,369.23	370.95	998.28	-	269
TOTAL - - -	\$877,668.47	\$466,132.48	\$411,535.99		86
By Precincts:					
Manhattan - - -	\$161,970.18	\$196,784.48	-	\$34,814.30	17
Brooklyn and Queens - -	343,015.00	319,295.33	23,719.67	-	7
The Bronx - - -	25,460.00	39,524.50	-	14,064.50	35
Richmond - - -	7,923.00	8,356.29	-	433.29	5
TOTAL - - -	\$538,368.18	\$563,960.60		\$25,592.42	4
Detective Bureau:					
Manhattan - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Brooklyn and Queens - -	-	-	-	-	-
The Bronx - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Richmond - - -	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL -	-\$1,416,036.65	\$1,030,093.08	\$385,943.57	-	37
GREAT GRAND TOTAL	-\$5,231,002.85	\$4,838,658.75	\$392,344.10	-	8

UNCLAIMED CASH TURNED OVER TO THE POLICE PENSION FUND

	1929	1928	Increase	Decrease	%
Manhattan - - -	\$1,353.54	\$4,131.25	-	\$2,777.71	67
Brooklyn and Queens - -	1,855.96	2,280.27	-	424.31	19
The Bronx - - -	929.54	219.02	\$710.52	-	324
Richmond - - -	33.79	22.10	11.69	-	52
TOTAL - - -	\$4,172.83	\$6,652.64		\$2,479.81	37

AUCTION SALES OF UNCLAIMED AND CONDEMNED POLICE DEPARTMENT PROPERTY

Gross Receipts:	1929	1928	Increase	Decrease	%
Manhattan - - -	\$12,831.00	\$13,021.50	-	\$190.50	1
Brooklyn and Queens - -	3,070.00	4,064.00	-	994.00	24
The Bronx - - -	945.00	2,131.50	-	1,186.50	54
Richmond - - -	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	\$16,846.00	\$19,217.00		\$2,371.00	12

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Auctioneer's Fees:

Manhattan	-	-	-	\$1,283.10	\$1,302.15	-	\$19.05	1
Brooklyn and Queens	-			307.00	406.40	-	99.40	24
The Bronx	-	-	-	94.50	213.15	-	118.65	54
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	-	-	-	\$1,684.60	\$1,921.70		\$237.10	12

Net Receipts:

Manhattan	-	-	-	\$11,547.90	\$11,719.35	-	\$171.45	1
Brooklyn and Queens	-			2,763.00	3,657.60	-	894.60	24
The Bronx	-	-	-	730.50	1,918.35	-	1,187.85	54
Richmond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	-	-	-	\$15,041.40	\$17,295.30		\$2,253.90	12

NUMBER OF WEAPONS DESTROYED UNDER SECTION 1899 OF THE PENAL LAW

		1929	1928	Increase	Decrease	%
Revolvers and Pistols	-	2,461	2,552	-	91	3
Shotguns and Rifles	-	351	397	-	46	12
Other dangerous weapons		278	152	126	-	83
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	-	3,090	3,101		11	3

AUTOMOBILES RECEIVED

		1929	1928	Increase	Decrease	%
Manhattan	-	873	752	121	-	15
Brooklyn and Queens	-	756	627	129	-	20
The Bronx	-	190	168	22	-	13
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
TOTAL	-	1,819	1,547	272		17

TOTAL AMOUNT OF CASH RECEIVED

		1929	1928	Increase	Decrease	%
Manhattan	-	\$90,238.05	\$120,507.25	-	\$30,269.20	25
Brooklyn and Queens	-	25,604.46	23,494.63	\$2,109.83	-	8
The Bronx	-	15,087.14	10,315.50	4,771.64	-	46
Richmond	-	1,233.78	274.48	949.30	-	345
		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	-	\$132,153.43	\$154,591.86		\$22,438.43	14

ANNUAL REPORT OF

QUARTERMASTER

The chief function of the Quartermaster is the requisition of all supplies, equipment and materials necessary for the operation of the Police Department. He is charged with the care of all such property and for the maintenance of accurate and complete records relating thereto.

DIVISION OF SUPPLIES

Written requisitions are required quarterly from each command, covering all necessary supplies. Special emergency requisitions may be issued when necessary. All are carefully examined as to quantities requested, and when approved, are forwarded to the Storehouse and there filled and delivered.

During the year ending December 31st, 1929, 5,115 requisitions were drawn as compared with 4,559 during the same period in 1928, and 5,311 orders were issued to fill the requirements of these requisitions in 1929 as compared with 4,988 orders issued in 1928.

The Quartermaster submits requisitions to the Board of City Record for its requirements for blank books, stationery and for all other supplies, equipment and materials to the Department of Purchase, where proposals are sent out. City standard specifications are used except where there are no City specifications and then, samples of goods, standardized, where possible, by this Department, are submitted to the Department of Purchase where they can be examined by prospective bidders.

All goods purchased for general distribution are received at the Department Storehouse, except bulky and heavy materials which are delivered direct to the commands. Accurate and complete records of all goods received and disbursed are kept at the Storehouse.

Records of all Department property, issued to or employed in the various commands, are maintained and a carbon receipt copy is on file in the Quartermaster's Office. When such articles are no longer serviceable, a request for a survey is made to the Commanding Officer of the Division for his recommendation and final inspection is made by the Quartermaster. If found to be of no further use or worn out, property is condemned by the Quartermaster and sent to the Property Clerk for sale at auction, if the property has any saleable value, otherwise it is condemned and destroyed and dropped from the Department records.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE AUTOMOBILE BUREAU

The Automobile Bureau is charged with the upkeep and maintenance of the motor vehicle equipment of the Department. The Bureau was transferred to new quarters in the Police Headquarters Annex, where a new garage has been constructed and modern equipment installed for the handling and care of automobiles.

A decrease in the personnel of the Automobile Bureau was effected by the transfer to patrol duty of 168 patrolmen, who were assigned as chauffeurs to operate the Police Department automobiles for the use of the detectives in Detective Districts and Squads. Detectives are now required to operate automobiles assigned to them. The patrolmen formerly so assigned were remanded to patrol duty in precincts, where their services are badly needed.

EQUIPMENT

AUTOMOBILES, 1929						AUTOMOBILES, 1928					
Cadillac Sedans	-	-	-	-	13	Cadillac Sedans	-	-	-	-	8
Cadillac Touring	-	-	-	-	1	Cadillac Touring	-	-	-	-	7
Chandler Sedans	-	-	-	-	18	Chandler Sedans	-	-	-	-	19
Chrysler Sedans	-	-	-	-	42	Chandler Touring	-	-	-	-	9
Chrysler Touring	-	-	-	-	1	Chrysler Sedans	-	-	-	-	20
Dodge Touring	-	-	-	-	2	Chrysler Touring	-	-	-	-	11
Essex Sedans	-	-	-	-	5	Chevrolet Touring	-	-	-	-	13
Ford Sedans	-	-	-	-	53	Dodge Touring	-	-	-	-	2
Ford Touring	-	-	-	-	22	Essex Sedans	-	-	-	-	1
Oakland Touring	-	-	-	-	2	Ford Sedans	-	-	-	-	1
Star Touring	-	-	-	-	11	Ford Touring	-	-	-	-	75
Star Sedans	-	-	-	-	2	Gardiner Touring	-	-	-	-	1
Packard Sedans	-	-	-	-	11	Lincoln Sedans	-	-	-	-	2
Pierce-Arrow Touring	-	-	-	-	1	Oakland Touring	-	-	-	-	2
Willys-Knight Touring	-	-	-	-	2	Star Touring	-	-	-	-	3
						Packard Sedans	-	-	-	-	1
						Pierce-Arrow Touring	-	-	-	-	1
						Willys-Knight Touring	-	-	-	-	2
<hr/>						<hr/>					
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	186	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	178

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Additional automobiles acquired during the past year were used to replace condemned cars and for assignment to newly-formed bureaus and squads and for taxi service.

During the period mentioned in the report the following members of the Force were examined and qualified to operate Police Department automobiles:

1929						1928					
Deputy Inspector	-	-	-	-	1	Deputy Inspector	-	-	-	-	1
Captain	-	-	-	-	1	Captain	-	-	-	-	1
Lieutenants	-	-	-	-	22	Lieutenants	-	-	-	-	2
Sergeants	-	-	-	-	38	Sergeants	-	-	-	-	39
Patrolmen	-	-	-	-	212	Patrolmen	-	-	-	-	247
Detectives	-	-	-	-	367	Detectives	-	-	-	-	32
<hr/>						<hr/>					
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	641	TOTAL	-	-	-	-	321

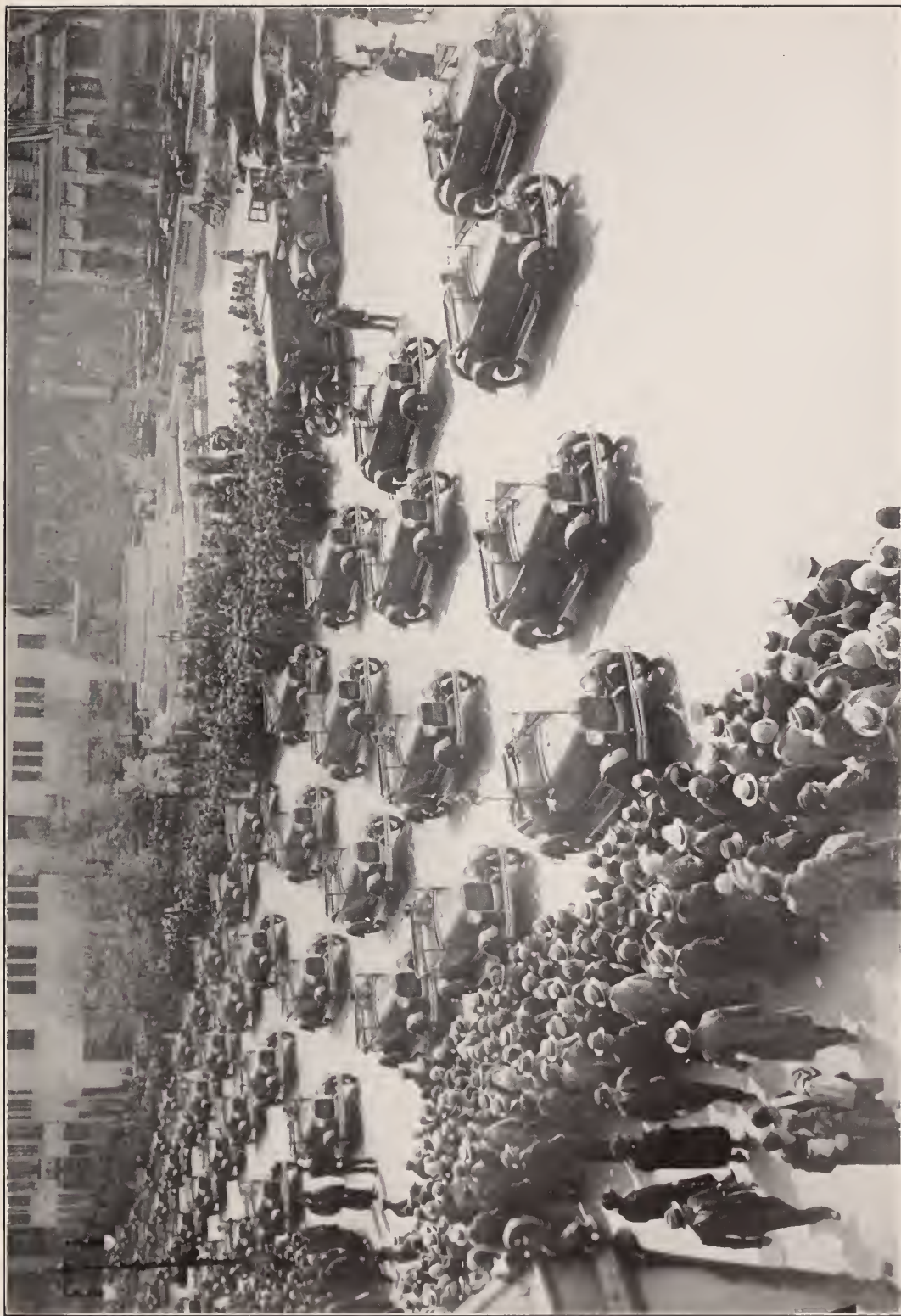
During the year of 1929, approximately 1,300 patrolmen reported at the East 25th Street Pier, Manhattan, and received instructions in Brake Testing for the purpose of testing the brakes of automobiles involved in accident cases and testifying in court—1,122 of whom qualified.

Police Department blue and white enameled automobile identification plates of the old type were called in and returned to the Quartermaster and a more modern and up-to-date type was secured and assigned to the use of Police Department automobiles in numerical order, this working to an advantage to the Police Department as many of the old plates were lost, stolen or broken from constant wear.

Sireno Horns were installed on precinct motor patrols and other Police Department automobiles, thus aiding them in responding much more quickly when answering emergency calls.

Carbex Carbon extinguishers were placed on about 50 of the high-powered Police Department automobiles assigned to this Bureau.

The Motor Transport School of the Police College was organized, exhibits procured, classes formed and the patrolmen instructed in the mechanism of the automobile, care and use of battery, tires, ignition and other parts of the automobile explained by instructors who are familiar with them; also, accident causes and procedure to take when Department automobiles are involved.



NEW MOTOR EQUIPMENT—POLICE PARADE 1929

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT

The Bureau of Equipment is established for the purpose of supplying members of the Force prescribed uniform material, shoes, rubber goods and regulation equipment. All uniform garments manufactured for members of the Force, when completed, are submitted to this Bureau where they are inspected as to fit, material and workmanship. Garments which conform to Departmental specifications and regulation samples are stamped with the official clothing stamp of the Police Department. Those garments which do not conform to the standards set by this Department are rejected.

Increased activities necessitated the removal of this Bureau from an old Department building at 205 Mulberry Street, to new and spacious quarters in Headquarters Annex.

This new location comprises the most modern of sales and show rooms and is fitted throughout with up-to-date store fixtures and illuminated cases for the display of the various uniforms and articles of equipment used by the Police Department. This Bureau is also provided with all the conveniences of the modern store such as dressing and fitting rooms, mirrors, display counters, etc.

The activities of the Bureau of Equipment from January 1, 1929, to December 31, 1929, are as follows:

Sales (Cash to Accountant's Office) -	-	-	\$242,623.23
Uniform Garments Inspected and Stamped	-		15,747
Uniform Garments Rejected	-	-	541
Collar Numerals Supplied (pairs)	-	-	12,218
Collar Numerals Repaired (pairs)	-	-	5,014

During this period there were many innovations, under the supervision of this Bureau, in the uniforms and equipment of the personnel of the Police Department. A concise description of these changes follow:

SUMMER UNIFORM.—A rolled collar, Army model summer uniform for all members of the Force was adopted to be worn with a washable blue shirt, black four-in-hand tie and black leather Sam Browne belt.

For many years there had been agitation against the old style summer blouse due to its standing, tight-fitting collar. The new uniform is neater in appearance, more comfortable in warm weather, and it is more suitable for present day needs.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

WINTER BLOUSE.—Permission was granted to officers above the rank of sergeant, and to all members of the Force assigned to mounted and motorcycle duty to have the winter blouse altered to permit the wearing of Sam Browne belts, thereby saving the expense of purchasing new garments.

CAPS.—The old model cap, which had been regulation since 1910, was abolished and the new “windbreaker” type, in blue, was selected for the entire Force. This new cap is lighter in weight, fits more securely on the head, is more comfortable and is neater in appearance.

POLICE AIR FORCE.—A Winterfield Whipcord uniform and cap to be worn with Army olive-drab cloth shirt, black four-in-hand tie, tan Sam Browne belt and tan shoes was issued to those members of the Air Force who qualified as Pilots.

A khaki coverall was also supplied to members of the Force assigned as mechanics in this Division.

EMERGENCY SQUAD.—To those members of the Department assigned to duty with the different Emergency Trucks there has been provided a blue denim coverall with a distinctive emblem sewn thereon. This serves the purpose of preserving the regulation uniform while performing the type of duty required.

TELEPHONE-SWITCHBOARD DUTY.—Sergeants assigned to telephone-switchboard duty were permitted to wear a rolled collar blouse while performing such duty.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL BUREAU.—A white duck uniform was approved for members of the Force assigned to the Medical and Surgical Bureau.

BUREAU OF PRINTING.—An appropriate uniform consisting of white duck trousers and a black sateen shirt was provided for the personnel of the above Bureau to be worn while on duty.

POLICE COLLEGE.—A light-weight blue jacket with the words “POLICE COLLEGE” embroidered on both sleeves and the left breast was prescribed for those members of the Force assigned to the Police College from time to time for specified instruction.

Other changes of equipment were :

EMBLEMS

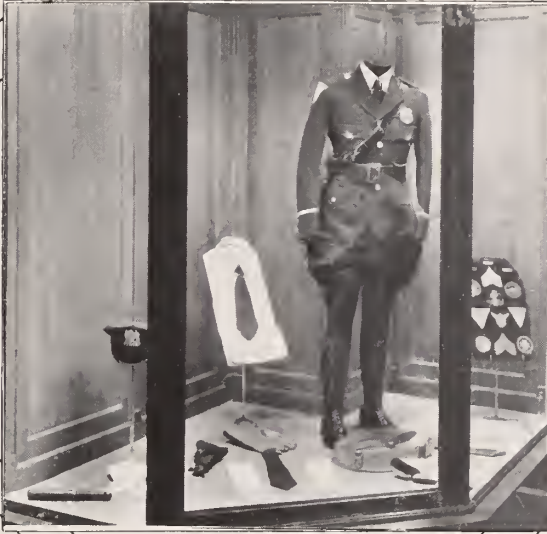
For Mounted Service.—A triangle of cavalry yellow cloth with the word “TROOP” and the designated letter of such troop embroidered thereon in navy blue. To be worn on each sleeve at shoulder seam.



BUREAU OF PRINTING



A DISPLAY WINDOW



A DISPLAY WINDOW

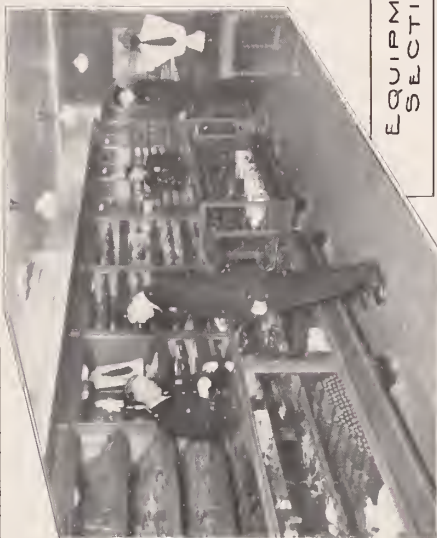


INSPECTING UNIFORM

THE UNIFORM SHOP

THE UNIFORM SHOP

EQUIPMENT
SECTION



IRONING
UNIFORM SECTION



SHOE
SECTION



STAMPING
SECTION



THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

For Motorcycle and Bridge Duty.—The motorcycle and bridge emblems and members of the Force now assigned to either bridge or motorcycle duty wear the regulation Traffic emblem.

For Air Force.—A triangle of French blue cloth with the words "POLICE AIR FORCE" embroidered thereon in navy blue. To be worn on each sleeve at shoulder seam.

OTHER INSIGNIA, ETC.

Service Aiguillette.—To be worn by staff officers assigned to the Police Commissioner, Chief Inspector, Deputy Chief Inspectors and Inspectors.

This serves to make these officers easily distinguishable at all public functions such as parades, large public meetings, etc.

Pistol Shot Bar.—To be made of metal and worn on left breast, center of bar one-half inch above center of shield. The color of such bar is: gold for expert, silver for sharpshooter and bronze for marksman.

Air Force.—Raised fire-gilt wings, Army style, with seal of the City of New York in center thereof. To be worn by such members of the Air Force who have qualified in competition.

Propellers, silver plated, have been adopted to be worn on left breast by those members of the Force assigned as mechanics in the Police Air Force.

Sam Browne Belt (Black or Tan).—To be worn as specified in regulations.

This Bureau also conducts a shoe department at which members of the Force and their families may purchase high grade shoes at wholesale prices.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DIVISION OF TRANSPORTATION

Duties: The Division of Transportation has supervision over Department horses and dogs, automobiles, patrol wagons, motorcycles and bicycles, their maintenance and repair, and the Harness Repair Shop, Automobile Repair Shops and Department Training Stable.

EQUIPMENT

AUTOMOBILES

	1929	1928
Passenger Cars - - - - -	222	229
Runabouts - - - - -	320	378
Patrol Wagons - - - - -	41	33
Trucks - - - - -	41	41
Emergency Wagons - - - - -	11	6

MOTORCYCLES AND BICYCLES

Motorcycles, Solo - - - - -	280	257
Motorcycles, Armored - - - - -	15	11
Motorcycles with Sidecars - - - - -	15	—
Bicycles - - - - -	64	99

DOGS

On hand, December 31st - - -	5	6
------------------------------	---	---

STABLES

Boarding Stables - - - - -	12	12
Department Stables - - - - -	5	5

HORSES

On hand, December 31st - - - - -	312	312
Condemned, dropped from rolls - - -	25	39
Purchased - - - - -	25	41

In order to bring the motor equipment of the Department up to an efficient basis, new motor cars, as enumerated below, were purchased to replace much of the equipment procured in 1926. In view of the fact that all motor equipment of the Department is subject to service practically 24 hours each day, it is apparent that after two years of such service, this old equipment deteriorated equivalent to six years of service in ordinary business fields. It must also be borne in mind, in this connection, that the cost of keeping inadequate and out-worn equipment is prohibitive. As a matter of fact the cost of keeping some of this old equipment in service for one year amounted to the cost of replacing it by new cars.



HEADQUARTERS GARAGE—POLICE HEADQUARTERS ANNEX

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Unless the Department is equipped with high powered equipment similar to that used by the criminal element, the Department will find itself helpless to cope with the situation. From a business standpoint, notwithstanding the apparent large expenditure involved in connection with the acquisition of modern equipment, the net result actually effects a saving in the maintenance and operation of motor equipment.

The equipment procured is listed below :

11 Packard Sedans	210 Ford Runabouts
9 Cadillac Sedans	71 Ford Sedans
1 Cadillac Touring Car	100 Indian Motorcycles
22 Chrysler Sedans	15 Indian Motorcycles, Sidecars
15 Harvester Patrol Wagons	10 Indian Motorcycles, Armored
5 Mack Emergency Service Wagons	
25 Horses were also procured	

CONDEMNATIONS

The equipment enumerated below was condemned and dropped from the records during the year :

2 Lincoln Sedans	118 Chevrolet Runabouts
1 Packard Sedan	7 Star Runabouts
12 Cadillac Touring Cars	1 Star Touring Car
10 Chrysler Touring Cars	1 Harvester Patrol Wagon
9 Chandler Touring Cars	*6 Ford Patrol Wagons
2 Chrysler Runabouts	1 Chevrolet Truck
1 Chandler Sedan	2 Ford Trucks
1 Gardner Touring Car	60 Motorcycles
74 Ford Touring Cars	4 Motorcycles, Armored
140 Ford Runabouts	35 Bicycles
11 Chevrolet Touring Cars	

* Three of the condemned Ford Patrol Wagons were converted into trucks and assigned to other branches of the Department.

Of the condemned equipment enumerated, 298 automobiles were traded in to dealers in connection with the purchase of new equipment. A cash allowance of \$15,366.50 was made in the transactions. The remaining equipment which was condemned and not used in exchange transactions was either dismantled at the Police Department Automobile Repair Shop and the good parts used in repairing other Department equipment, or it was turned over to the Property Clerk of the Department for sale at public auctions.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

During the year, 25 horses were dropped from the records; 23 horses were turned over to the custody of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter. One horse was injured and sustained a broken leg and for humane reasons was destroyed.

Considerable difficulties were experienced in obtaining suitable horses for the mounted service. In an effort to effect efficiency, arrangements were made with the Department of Plant and Structures to have an announcement made over the Municipal Broadcasting Station "WNYC" stating that the Police Department would be in the market on January 2, 1930, for the purchase of 75 horses for the mounted service. The specifications and requirements of the type horse required were set forth in such announcement.

The value of the Emergency Service wagons, which were increased from six to eleven this year, has warranted the provision in the budget for the acquisition of nine additional Emergency Service wagons to the service in 1930.

An automobile repair shop is maintained by this Division in the structure of the Department of Plant and Structures, at Avenue C and East 16th Street, Manhattan, where motor vehicles of the Police Department are repaired by Department mechanics. Two tow cars are operated from the Department Automobile Repair Shop to remove to the shop disabled Department machines, as well as removing abandoned and wrecked cars from the public highway to the Property Clerk's warehouses.

During the year, 2,307 motor vehicles were towed by the Department tow trucks. Approximately 6,600 repair jobs were performed by mechanics in the Automobile Repair Shop.

Seven Lubrication Stations are maintained throughout the city. All automobiles are sent thereto at regular intervals for thorough greasing and oiling. This adds to the longevity of the motor equipment.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

BUREAU FOR LICENSING PUBLIC HACKS AND PUBLIC HACK DRIVERS

1. This Bureau, under the immediate supervision of the Second Deputy Police Commissioner, has cognizance and control of the granting, issuing, transferring, renewing, revoking, suspending and cancelling of licenses of public hacks and of the drivers of public hacks, and direction over the establishment and abolition of public hack stands.

2. During the year 1929 the Hack License Bureau was engaged in the following activities:

DRIVERS' LICENSES

	1929	1928
New applications received - - - -	13,671	15,989
Disapproved by Commanding Officer of Precinct - - - - -	2,847	2,818
Disapproved by Hack Bureau - - -	694	594
Approved by Hack Bureau and forwarded to Surgical Bureau - - - -	10,126	12,577
Total number of drivers' licenses issued -	64,001	63,284

NOTE: A new regulation, that no person convicted of a crime be licensed as a public hack driver, has had a tendency to decrease the number of drivers licensed for the year 1929.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL BUREAU OF HACK DIVISION

	1929	1928
Total number of applicants examined -	11,767	12,116
Total number of applicants passed - -	11,491	11,967
Number of applicants rejected - - -	70	70
Held up to have defects corrected - -	276	149
Failed to appear for examination - -	383	494

Of those held up to have defects corrected and re-examined:

Passed - - - - -	162	59
Rejected - - - - -	70	70
Pending - - - - -	44	20

REHEARINGS

	1929	1928
Rehearings on disapproved applications -	3,049	2,994
Rehearings on revoked licenses - - -	11	67
Rehearings on arrests and suspended licenses - - - - -	2,254	2,125
Disapproved applications approved at hearings - - - - -	1,190	1,351
Total number of rehearings - - -	5,642	5,231

ANNUAL REPORT OF

COMPLAINTS

	1929	1928
Total number of complaints received on form U. F. 48 - - - - -	39,736	26,132

PROBATION

	1929	1928
Hack drivers placed on probation after re-hearings and trials - - - - -	1,025	370

LOST CREDENTIALS

	1929	1928
Identification cards lost - - - - -	2,606	2,264
Badges lost - - - - -	1,831	2,784

REISSUE OF LOST CREDENTIALS

	1929	1928
New licenses issued on lost credentials -	2,319	3,059

COMMUNICATIONS

	1929	1928
Communications received from Citizens, re. to hack drivers - - - - -	7,320	4,959

MONEY DEPOSITED IN BANK FOR THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN

	1929	1928
Money deposited for licenses - - -	\$41,139.00	\$40,938.00
Money deposited for fines - - -	2,354.00	—
No fines were imposed nor collected during 1928, or prior to October 8, 1929.		

TAXICAB LICENSES

	1929	1928
Taxicab licenses issued - - - - -	26,531	28,783
Sightseeing busses licensed - - -	395	396
Horse-drawn vehicles licensed - - -	38	39
Total number of licenses issued - -	26,964	29,218
Money received for issuance of hack owners' licenses - - - - -	\$274,137.50	\$288,827.50
For 1928 and 1929 licenses issued prior to March 31, 1929 - - - - -	19,037.50	—
For 1927 and 1928 licenses issued prior to March 31, 1928 - - - - -	—	10,817.50
Taxicab licenses - - - - -	251,035.00	273,820.00
Sightseeing busses - - - - -	3,880.00	3,935.00
Horse-drawn vehicles - - - - -	185.00	255.00

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The marked decrease in the number of taxicabs licensed during 1929 as compared with 1928 can be attributed to the stricter supervision and inspection of vehicles before licensing, and the promulgation of new regulations to provide additional facilities for the comfort, health and safety of the taxi-riding public.

HACK STANDS

The records of this Bureau give the following information showing the number of public hack stands and the number and character of vehicles designated to hack therefrom, within the greater city:

		Hack Stands	Taxicabs	Sightseeing	Horse-Drawn	Total
Manhattan	- -	295	1,506	40	54	1,600
Brooklyn	- -	170	751	6	0	757
Bronx	- - -	80	445	8	5	458
Queens	- - -	43	178	6	0	184
Richmond	- -	15	183	0	0	183
		<hr/> 603	<hr/> 3,063	<hr/> 60	<hr/> 59	<hr/> 3,182

TAXIMETER INSPECTIONS

		1929	1928
Number of taximeters approved	- -	92,873	88,116
Number of taximeters disapproved	- -	10,057	9,047
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of taximeters examined		102,804	97,163

BUREAU OF INFORMATION OF HACK BUREAU

		1929	1928
Number placed on trial	- - - -	10,467	16,689
Licenses revoked	- - - -	14	103
Licenses suspended	- - - -	3,581	2,559
Number who received suspended sentences		2,657	3,658
Number of complaints dismissed	- -	374	581
Number of drivers fined	- - - -	979	—
Total money received in fines	- - -	\$2,354	—
No fines were imposed nor collected during 1928, or prior to October 8, 1929.			

The number of trials for 1929 were materially reduced as compared with 1928. This is due to the uniform method of handling lost credentials. Heretofore a delinquent hack driver was brought back on two, three and sometimes four different occasions before the case was finally adjusted. At the present time a person losing his identification card, his badge or rate card, is required to report his loss at the Bureau of Information of the Hack Bureau, where the remaining credential is taken up and he is automatically suspended for three days. At the end of this period he must return to the Bureau of Information, where a temporary license is issued for a period of ten days. During this interval he is admonished and directed to try and find the lost credential. If unsuccessful, a

ANNUAL REPORT OF

new set of credentials is issued. If the driver has lost both his card and badge or has lost either credential a second time, he is placed on trial in addition to other punishment, and the matter is finally adjusted by the Commissioner.

SUBPOENAS

	1929	1928
Subpoenas duces tecum received - -	51	41
Fees received for subpoenas duces tecum -	\$76.50	\$61.50

RECEIPT BOOKS

	1929	1928
Receipt books issued - - - - -	12,512	14,827

INVESTIGATING SQUAD OF HACK BUREAU

Activity of Members of Investigating Squad—

	1929	1928
Arrests - - - - -	47	47
Court Summonses - - - - -	82	11
Hack Bureau Summonses - - -	3,021	1,057
U. F. 48 (Complaints) - - -	5,577	4,131
Taxicabs stripped - - - - -	1,763	2,188
Drivers stripped - - - - -	1,023	788
Investigations conducted - - -	1,700	1,495

Activity of Precinct Hack Inspectors—

Arrests - - - - -	43	36
Court Summonses - - - - -	185	257
Hack Bureau Summonses - - -	2,621	3,533
U. F. 48 (Complaints) - - -	12,916	10,867
Taxicabs stripped - - - - -	5,006	3,174
Drivers stripped - - - - -	2,290	2,048

Grand Total of Activities of Investigating Squad and Precinct Hack Inspectors, including activity in connection with "drives"—

Arrests - - - - -	90	83
Court Summonses - - - - -	267	268
Hack Bureau Summonses - - -	5,642	5,040
U. F. 48 (Complaints) - - -	18,493	14,998
Taxicabs stripped - - - - -	6,769	5,362
Drivers stripped - - - - -	3,313	2,836

Investigations relative to Lost Property—

Number of complaints received - -	260	
Total value of property lost - -	\$44,997.00	Figures for
Value of property recovered - -	34,187.50	1928 are not
Value of property not recovered - -	10,809.50	available.
Number of complaints referred to Detective Division - - - - -	69	



REGULATION UNIFORM FOR PUBLIC HACKMEN

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

NEW LICENSES

All new licenses for public hacks and the drivers of public hacks are issued through the Bureau of Information of the Hack Bureau. Many owners and drivers of public hacks were disciplined during 1929. This has caused an increased volume of business in the building.

In order to maintain proper discipline and to prevent unauthorized persons from loitering about the building, a stringent rule was established forbidding anyone, other than a member of the Force, to go beyond the Bureau of Information on the first floor. Any person not a member of the Department having business in any other part of the building is first compelled to apply at the office of the Bureau of Information for permission to visit the office desired.

GENERAL

The members of the Investigating Squad are divided into squads, each under the supervision of a superior officer, and are assigned to designated sectors, alternating in such a manner that members thereof are on duty at all hours of the day and night.

They are required to supervise the activities of the hack inspectors performing duty in the precincts throughout the entire city ; investigate complaints relative to "closed" public hack stands ; refusing calls, overcharge, lost property and all other violations regarding hacks and hack drivers ; enforce all laws, ordinances and regulations affecting the taxicab industry ; investigate all applications for the establishment and abolition of public hack stands ; investigate the character of applicants who desire to become massage operators, members of the bar, hotel runners, etc. ; also to conduct investigations in cases where applications for hack drivers' licenses or pistol licenses have been disapproved.

They are also charged with visiting public garages to see that proper records are kept, supervise hack drivers at steamship piers at times of incoming and outgoing steamships, and likewise constantly cover all important railroad terminals with a view to safeguarding the travelling public and to see that hackmen comply with all regulations of the Hack Bureau. Another important duty of this squad is the supervision of reports of hack drivers who have been placed on probation.

A new squad, known as the steamship squad, was organized for the purpose of supervising the activities of hack drivers at all arrivals and sailings of steamships. Before the organization of this squad a few patrolmen were assigned on arrival or sailing of steamships. This new squad systematically and uniformly enforces laws, ordinances and regulations concerning public hacks and drivers, and in such manner safeguards the travelling public.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

CONFERENCES

A survey of the men performing duty in precincts as hack inspectors and the men attached to the Investigating Squad disclosed that many of them were not familiar with the various orders in connection with hacks and hack drivers. All members of this Bureau are instructed in their duties, the method of keeping records, and their obligation to the public.

APPEALS

In order to give each applicant for a license for a public hack, or as a driver of a public hack, every available opportunity to be heard, this Bureau has instituted a system of appeals. If an application for a license for a public hack is disapproved because of a mechanical defect or slight irregularity or if the vehicle does not meet the required specifications, such disapproval is not considered final. The vehicle or the applicant, as may be the case, is granted a rehearing at this Bureau, upon appeal, before final judgment is rendered.

CO-OPERATION

The Hack Bureau is open 24 hours daily, including Sundays and holidays. A member of the Force is available at all times to give information concerning public hacks and the drivers of public hacks to members of the Detective Bureau or any other branch of the service requiring information in the immediate investigation of crime, lost property, etc.

Members of the Force assigned to this Bureau are also required to coöperate with all branches of the City, State and Federal Governments, and assist in locating persons wanted for crime; return of lost property; locate, through its photograph system, persons wanted by relatives and render assistance to plainclothes patrolmen attached to Division Offices in preventing hacks or drivers from being used for prostitution, violations of the National Prohibition Act, or operators from becoming "steerers" for night clubs, gambling houses or other unlawful enterprises.

The Hack Bureau coöperated with the Traffic Division for an extended period in the early part of this year by assigning hack inspectors within the theatrical zone to tabulate and supervise the movements of taxicabs when the new traffic regulations were put into effect. They also maintained telephone booths to provide taxicabs when wanted by hotels, restaurants, etc., within this zone.

RECORDS

During 1929 the records kept in precincts relative to taxicabs, sightseeing busses and horse-drawn vehicles have been standardized. Written instructions as well as sample entries were furnished to all members of the Department concerned. This has eliminated all personal records kept by hack inspectors supplementary to official records, which was the cause of much confusion.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

A uniform method of submitting monthly activity reports by precinct hack inspectors was instituted. Under this system each precinct hack inspector must render a report on the third day of each month showing his individual daily activity for the previous month in connection with public hack stands, garages, hack drivers, hack owners and other activities within the precinct to which he is assigned.

Many requests are made for the identification of taxicabs. In many such cases only the make and part of the state registration number is furnished. This necessitated the establishment of a new register in the Hack Bureau. This record contains a concise list of the makes of all licensed taxicabs together with license numbers. The identification of any taxicab that may be wanted is facilitated.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN PUBLIC HACKS DURING 1929

TRANSMISSION DRIVE FOR TAXIMETER

Heretofore it was not permissible to attach a taximeter to any wheel or other part of the vehicle to which power was applied. The installation of four-wheel brakes on automobiles makes impractical the attachment of meter cables to the front wheel. Cables are caused to break, seals and stars are lost, and time is lost by both the owners of the vehicles and by members of the Force assigned as hack inspectors. Considerable expense is caused to owners of hacks to have these cables and lost parts repaired and restored.

The Ordinances have been amended permitting the attachment of taximeters to the transmission instead of to the wheel or non-power part. The result has been a more accurate recording of the meters and a greater degree of fairness, both to the passenger and the owners, and has practically eliminated cable repairs. Much time has been saved by the meter and hack inspectors, which left them free to do more important work.

FOURTH DOOR

Public hacks may now be licensed when equipped with a fourth door, provided the space between the operator's seat and the fourth door is so equipped with metal bars as to prevent such space, either above or below the bars, being occupied by any person, and provided further that provision is made to carry a trunk. The use of this fourth door adds materially to the comfort of the operator during inclement weather and tends to improve the appearance of the hack.

CONVERTED CARS

After November 1, 1929, no taxicab or public hack was licensed as a taxicab unless the chassis and body have been manufactured for taxicab use in accordance with prescribed specifications, unless the vehicle has been previously licensed as a hack.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

This regulation was found necessary. Many automobiles which became useless as pleasure cars were repainted and converted into taxicab use. Many of such cars were found to be mechanically defective. The taxi-riding public might be endangered if this practice were permitted to continue.

PROPOSED CHANGES DURING 1930

NEW CARD FRAMES

Many complaints were received from the taxi-riding public and editorials in the public press have been called to the attention of the police that the card frames containing the picture and identification card of the driver and the rate card of the cab were not always visible to passengers; that the receptacle was so deep that it was difficult for the passenger to see the picture or the cards.

The card frames, which are, in some instances, about five inches deep, will be eliminated during 1930. In the future it will be required that such card frames be not more than one inch deep, making easily discernible the identification of the hack driver and the hack.

UNIFORM CAP AND DUSTER

It is proposed to require every hack driver, while operating a public hack, to equip himself with an approved uniform cap and duster, the cap to be so fitted as to have the badge prominently displayed in the front. Some difficulty has been experienced in compelling hack drivers to wear a coat or duster and a cap and it is felt that this proposed change will remedy the condition.

TAXIMETERS

The accuracy of taximeters has been given careful consideration. It is proposed to establish a taximeter squad, the members of which will be selected from the present Investigating Squad. These men will be furnished with a fifth wheel equipped with a laborated speedometer, to be fastened to taxicabs selected at random for inspection. With such equipment the inspector will be able to test a taximeter as to its accuracy irrespective of the size of tire or gear ratio with which the cab may be equipped without taking the hack over a designated mile route.

DIRECTORY

A directory of important locations, including points of interest, banks, clubs, public buildings, museums, theatres, and other places of interest, is now being compiled. It is proposed to furnish each hack driver with a copy of this directory. It will be used by Commanding Officers of precincts when examining candidates for hack drivers' licenses as to their knowledge of the city, and will also be of service to hack drivers in ascertaining the shortest route to destination.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PISTOL LICENSE BUREAU

The Pistol License Bureau is charged with the issuing of pistol licenses and investigating applicants for the following licenses:

Pistol licenses
 Religious permits
 Hotel runners' licenses
 Masque ball permits
 Auctioneers
 Bail bond agents
 Massage operators
 Massage institute licenses
 Candidates for admission to the bar
 Various investigations for the Department of Licenses
 Miscellaneous investigations

In this work investigations in connection with such licenses are conducted by the Investigating Squad.

PISTOL LICENSES ISSUED

								1929	1928
Carry -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,922	26,636
Premises -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,925	5,828
Total -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,847	32,464

The reason for the increase in the number of pistol licenses issued during the year 1929 as compared with 1928 is that many insurance companies carrying insurance on banks and financial institutions have required that all employees of such banking institutions be armed. Heretofore only employees actually handling money, such as tellers, cashiers, and messengers, were required to be armed.

Cash forwarded to bookkeeper -	-	-	-	\$50,725.50	\$48,609.00
Licenses disapproved -	-	-	-	677	719
Licenses revoked -	-	-	-	124	83
Licenses cancelled -	-	-	-	1,349	1,056
Licenses void -	-	-	-	30	58
Documents (to purchase guns) issued -	-	-	-	2,359	1,566
Religious permits issued -	-	-	-	341	423
Religious permits disapproved -	-	-	-	40	82

Applications for licenses received from City Clerk, investigation completed and returned with recommendation:

						1929	1928
Auctioneers -	-	-	-	-	-	98	70

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Application for licenses received from State Insurance Department, investigation completed and returned with recommendation:

	1929	1928
Applications received - - - - -	147	70

Applications received from Department of Licenses, investigation completed, and returned with recommendation:

	1929	1928
Massage Institute - - - - -	19	25
Massage operators - - - - -	278	363
Pool parlors - - - - -	1,739	1,905
Dance halls - - - - -	518	527
Theatres - - - - -	229	273
Amusement - - - - -	35	42
Concert - - - - -	5	5
Pawnbrokers - - - - -	4	1
Circus - - - - -	-	2

The following licenses are issued by Second Deputy Commissioner. Investigation is made through Bookkeeper's Office:

MASQUE BALL PERMITS

	1929	1928
Approved - - - - -	200	210
Disapproved - - - - -	5	5
	—	—
Total - - - - -	205	215

RUNNERS' LICENSES

	1929	1928
Approved - - - - -	91	75
Disapproved - - - - -	-	3
Withdrew application - - - - -	1	-
	—	—
Total - - - - -	92	78

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Records searched and returned to Supreme Court, Appellate Division (Character and Fitness Committee) - - -	2,163	1,875
--	-------	-------



LABORATORY—DEPARTMENT OF BALLISTICS



DEPARTMENT OF BALLISTICS—POLICE COLLEGE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND ENGINEERS' BUREAU

The Steam Boiler Inspection and Engineers' Bureau is empowered under Sections 342 and 343 of the Greater New York Charter to inspect all steam boilers within the City of New York carrying over ten pounds of steam pressure to the square inch, except those used for heating purposes or for railway locomotives, and to subject them to a hydrostatic test once a year; also to qualify engineers to operate them.

This Bureau is further authorized under Chapter 10, Article 18, Sections 216, 217 and 219 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of New York to examine applicants for certificate of qualifications to operate ice machines and to examine and license applicants to operate or take charge of any machine for hoisting purposes or cable ways used for construction work, irrespective of motive power, as required by Chapter 18, Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Code of Ordinances.

RENEWALS AND TRANSFERS OF LICENSES—ALL CLASSES

<i>Renewals—All Classes—</i>	1929	1928
Engineer, first class - - - -	542	574
Engineer, second class - - - -	1,001	828
Engineer, third class - - - -	5,236	5,362
Engineer, portable (3d) - - - -	1,701	1,663
Engineer, Fire Department (special) -	94	125
Any motive power except steam (operator) - - - -	221	128
Ice machine operator - - - -	1,146	1,393
Fireman, stationary - - - -	698	538
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	10,639	10,611
<i>Transfers—All Classes—</i>		
Engineer, first class - - - -	42	39
Engineer, second class - - - -	119	127
Engineer, third class - - - -	867	957
Engineer, portable (3d) - - - -	72	71
Engineer, Fire Department (special) -	9	8
Any motive power except steam (operator) - - - -	11	7
Ice machine operator - - - -	117	199
Fireman, stationary - - - -	74	39
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,311	1,447

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Examinations—All Classes—

Number of examinations held	-	-	104	98
-----------------------------	---	---	-----	----

New Applications—All Classes—

Engineer, first class	-	-	-	24	18
Engineer, second class	-	-	-	94	45
Engineer, third class	-	-	-	828	768
Engineer, portable (3d)	-	-	-	168	215
Engineer, Fire Department (special)	-	-	-	-	-
Any motive power except steam (operator)	-	-	-	226	154
Ice machine operator	-	-	-	802	799
Fireman, stationary	-	-	-	258	277
				2,400	2,276

EXAMINATION RESULTS—ALL CLASSES

	1929			1928		
	Passed	Failed	Not Examined	Passed	Failed	Not Examined
Engineer, first class	7	7	10	3	10	5
Engineer, second class	27	20	47	16	21	8
Engineer, third class	356	447	25	327	439	2
Engineer, portable	83	85	-	103	107	5
Engineer, Fire Department	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any motive power except steam (operator)	148	78	-	94	60	-
Ice machine operator	418	221	163	406	167	226
Fireman, stationary	186	72	-	208	69	-
	1,225	930	245	1,157	873	246

BOILER TESTING

	1929	1928
Number of boilers tested	17,381	17,323
Number of boilers tested for City Departments (no fee)	2,479	2,408
Number of boilers tested at \$2.00 each	14,902	14,915
Total amount of cash due	\$29,804.00	\$29,830.00
Cash outstanding	912.00	752.00
Cash received	\$28,892.00	\$29,078.00
Cash received for 1928 certificates	726.00	
Total amount of cash received	\$29,618.00	

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL BUREAU

Heretofore, reports of this character have consisted mainly of figures as a means of portraying matters with which this branch of the service is concerned, but in view of long-anticipated improvements consummated during the past year, in the form of increased facilities and enlargement of staff personnel, which were only made possible through the broad vision of the present Administration, a narration of them in detail is considered essential in order to adequately convey their full import and significance.

New York City sets aside annually a sum of nearly \$50,000,000 for personal services, standard equipment and cost of maintenance of its buildings, not to speak of the Pension Funds which must be taken into consideration. All this means a stupendous achievement for an executive to accomplish.

CIVIL SERVICE

The Municipal Civil Service Commission receives annually more than 6,000 applications for the position of Patrolman from young men seeking this attractive vocation. The physical, athletic and medical requirements in the examinations are most scrupulously guarded, so that only candidates physically fit and 100% healthy are certified to the Police Department.

EXAMINATION BY POLICE SURGEONS

When the candidate has passed the mental tests and is duly certified as to his moral character, all these factors are carefully assembled. He is required to subject himself to a Police Surgeon's medical examination, so that the best type of applicant may have his physical fitness confirmed and recommended for appointment to the ranks of the Force. Starting as a recruit, he is assigned to the Training School for a period of 90 days for intensive training and discipline.

APPOINTMENT

When he is selected the municipality assumes to give him adequate compensation and he enlists for a period of twenty-five years, giving the best in him, faithfully living up to the rules and regulations, and performing vigilant and efficient police duty. If he should become ill, skillful medical care and half pay are provided. If he is injured he receives a full pay check, also special care, special nursing, and everything conducive to promote speedy convalescence and return to duty.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

HOW TO KEEP WELL

The occupation of a patrolman is considered a healthful life. His physical condition should be 100%, and this spells 100% efficiency, for the half-well man, or one who patrols his beat in discomfort, cannot fill the bill. He must be watched, observed and physically checked up, for it might only be a transient disturbance of bodily functions or the beginning of some acute disease starting its inception.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

All symptoms and signs must be searched for and, if found, he must be released from duty and rest at home until the case has cleared and promptly resume work. Loss of time is an economic liability, impairs patrol efficiency and must be kept down to the minimum, thus avoiding loss of money and services which the city's protection demands at all times.

HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE

Advances in the cure and prevention of disease reflect a shifting of emphasis and a gradual revision of the idea of health itself. Being "up and around," or "I can't complain," represents a far from stimulating conception of bodily prosperity. Freedom from conscious pain would seem to be almost the obvious starting point for any useful standard of health. Nevertheless, even this may be misleading. Conformity with objective norms, such as average temperature, height, weight, blood pressure, condition of various organs, results of blood and other analysis, represents a more trustworthy basis of valuation. There is a growing demand for a positive conception which in the individual registers itself in a keen sense of physical and mental vigor—a joy of living.

Preventive medicine has already gained the status of a profession and is making rapid progress in public favor. Many industrial corporations are demanding an annual check-up on their employees because the human equation is so vital.

Medical societies now urge health examinations and insist that the attending physician must coöperate for the benefit of community health, check the spreading of infection, remove the cause, and promote a prolongation of life by the modern, scientific methods of prevention of diseases.

CLEARING HOUSE

The Headquarters Clinic has become a vitally important center of preventive medicine. It is now enlarged, equipped and standardized according to the requirements laid down by progressive physicians who study to prevent disease rather than fighting it when it has made serious inroads, thus taking the risk of battling with it for a cure after it has begun its serious phases.



CALISTHENICS—POLICE RECRUITS

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

INFECTION CHECKED

The causes of systemic disease in many cases has been traced by research to what is termed Focal Infection, and it has been proven, by laboratory analysis, that diseased, defective and decayed teeth have been responsible for pains of neuritis, inflammatory condition in joints, disturbances of digestion, and, by constant irritation, the exciting cause of a malignant growth in the mouth, the throat and stomach.

Tonsils, which have been repeatedly inflamed and infected, likewise have been recognized as causes of infection of the throat and glands, joints and nerves, and overwhelming the blood streams with microorganisms that have produced serious bodily disturbances, resulting in producing inflammatory condition of the lining of the heart and valves, known to laymen as chronic heart disease.

Sinuses, which are situated in the head, namely, the upper jaw, the mastoid region, the frontal bone and in remote channels, have by the infection of microorganisms become the seat of chronic catarrhal inflammatory processes, have contributed to serious bodily infections, producing diseases of the bones, joints and nervous system. These chronic and progressive conditions are all preventive if proper advice of nose, throat and ear specialists are sought in time and remedial measures are carried out.

Hence, by thorough survey of these channels of infection and when skilful and intelligent measures are started, the serious bodily infections are checked and the normal functions are again restored to their normal activity.

It has been estimated that at least 60% of the diseases may be traced and found resident in the upper nasal, ears, mouth and tonsils.

Therefore, the most progressive and constructive line of prevention must be approached by correction of these local and most accessible organs, and the records of the Surgical and Medical Division have made history and brought relief and cure by study of these sources of infection and disease, and cure attained.

CARE OF THE EYES

It is a well known fact that the human eye is subject to change from its normal visual function. After 40 years every one should have a survey of their eyes made, either for positive or negative findings. A police officer must function 100% every moment. Efficient vision is extremely important. If any defect is discovered an Ophthalmologist (graduated M.D.) should carefully examine the officer, not a "glazier" who commercially makes glasses for great profit and is not familiar with the causes of disease in the human body or knows the pathology of progressive disease which may secondarily cause impairment of vision.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

CARE OF THE EARS

Here is where infections, extending from the nose and throat diseases, cause catarrhal inflammation of the middle ear and sooner or later cause defective hearing or permanent deafness. The nose and throat are responsible for 90% of defective hearing. It is important to efficiency to have good hearing. Blasts of whistle, gong of ambulance or fire bells must instantaneously warn the officer. Then again, strangers in the city, asking for directions and guidance, or answering telephone booth calls, receiving a forthwith order from the station house, requires good functions of hearing. A deaf man is not efficient and is potentially in danger.

CARE OF THE FEET

The physical examination of the candidate requires him to have good feet. This means:

1. Free from deformities
2. Well arched insteps
3. Absence of bunions or corns
4. No overlapping toes
5. Free from callouses
6. 100% function of all joints.

The care of the feet is very important. They should be cleaned hygienically every day, cleanliness and bathing reduces painful congestion and swelling of the feet. The arches of the feet have to sustain a bodily weight in the erect posture for eight hours at least every day. Arches become weak, and the functions of the feet become restricted, the tendons of the foot stretch and permit the bony structure of the arch to fall. If these are examined and advice given, the foot disturbance disappears. The proper and correct fitting shoes is a personal equation with every case; and the promiscuous use of steel arches mean "a crutch for the feet for lifetime."

DENTAL CLINIC

In its short period of existence the Dental Clinic at Police Headquarters has proven to be an invaluable asset in maintaining the health of the members of the Department as a whole. It minimizes time lost through dental ills and resultant complications, and is of great assistance to the medical staff in their therapeutic treatments. The clinic treatments afforded include prophylaxis, fillings and extractions.

In the course of daily inspections of teeth many unsuspected conditions were brought to light in time to forestall more serious complications. These included fracture of the jaw, foreign body (hypodermic needle) lodged in gum, abscesses, impacted teeth, broken roots, improper bridge work and



SWIMMING INSTRUCTION—POLICE RECRUITS

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

root canal fillings, pyorrhea and gingivitis. One instance entailing grave possibilities was the discovery of a cancer of the tongue, a condition which the patient was totally in ignorance of. This timely discovery was the means of having the patient receive radium treatment and he is now in the convalescent stage.

The Roentgenographic (X-Ray) examination, which is one of the modern features of the clinic, has been of invaluable assistance to the medical staff in their treatment of conditions where focal infections were suspected. In many cases of neuritis, lumbago, arthritis, rheumatism and other systemic conditions, the possibility of focal infection having a direct or contributory bearing on these conditions has been ruled upon, and the findings served as a guide to the physicians in their treatment of such ailments.

The personnel and equipment of the dental clinic are as follows:

- 2 Surgeon Dentists
- 1 Dental Hygienist
- 2 Registered Nurses
- 2 Modern Dental Chairs and Units
- 1 Modern Dental X-Ray
- 2 Modern Dental Cabinets with operative and surgical instruments including sterilizers.

That its establishment will be a boon to the general health and efficiency of the rank and file of the Department may be gleaned from a perusal of the table of figures dealing with its activities since its opening on June 4, 1929, herewith appended.

As the work of the clinic progresses it becomes quite apparent from the daily volume of patients treated, that the present staff and equipment must be augmented in the near future. The appointment of another dentist and acquirement of an additional unit will soon become a necessity in order to handle the volume of work adequately.

EXAMINATIONS

Total number of members of the Force examined at the Dental Clinic since June 4, 1929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,574
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------

DIAGNOSES

Total number found normal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,372
Total number with minor defects	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,353
Total number having artificial teeth (plates)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204
Total number having Pyorrhea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	292
Total number having Gingivitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223
Total number requiring emergency treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130

TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,574
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	-------

ANNUAL REPORT OF

*TREATMENTS

Fillings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	365
Extractions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	204
Prophylaxis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	942
Pyorrhea and Gingivitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328
								<hr/>
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,839

* Staff personnel not being complete, the treating of patients for conditions found in course of examinations was not commenced until July 1, 1929.

X-RAY LABORATORY

The valuable equipment of this Laboratory was assembled and placed in operation on the fourth floor opposite the Dental Clinic. The Police Commissioner, visualizing the great benefits that would accrue to the members of the Force from the operation of this discarded instrument of medical and surgical science, lent his support and encouragement to this project, and the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association made possible its consummation. Drawing unstintedly upon its resources, the Association provided the necessary financing, and thus the plant has been assembled and made available for the sole benefit, without cost, of the rank and file of the Police Department.

It would be superfluous to dwell upon the obvious advantages of a medical and surgical character that this laboratory provides as an aid to the medical staff in their diagnoses, treatments and prognoses of cases in their care. Aside from these its salient features that make it an invaluable asset to the members of the Force are :

The service is free of cost. Similar service at private laboratories is always costly.

The service is prompt, thus eliminating the delays encountered in receiving X-ray reports from municipal and private hospitals, occasioned by the routine handling of many cases.

The X-ray plates, or films, being the property of the Police Department, are retained in the Department files at the laboratory. Their availability for inspection by the medical staff and Honorary Consultants (Specialists) is often of great advantage to them in the treatment of a case, the nature of which makes personal inspection of them necessary.

The laboratory consists of four rooms on the fourth floor of Police Headquarters, adjacent to the Dental Clinic. It consists of the X-ray and fluoroscopic room, the dark or developing room, the demonstration room,



JIU JITSU, POLICE RECRUITS

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

and the waiting room. The equipment is modern in every respect and includes a fluoroscope with Bucky attachment, a Bucky diaphragm, a lead glass-enclosed stand attached to table, stereoscopic viewing boxes and a transformer. It is under the supervision of the Chief Surgeon and in the immediate charge of a Roentgenologist, assisted by a Technician, both of whom were appointed from the certified civil service list.

Statistics regarding the work performed in the laboratory since operation began on July 25th, 1929, follow:

		Bones	Chest	G. I. Tract (Stomach)	G. U. Tract (Kidneys)	Gall Bladder	Sinuses— Mastoids	Teeth	Total
July	- - -	6	2	5	—	—	—	7	20
August	- - -	42	14	15	2	—	7	28	108
September	- - -	50	16	9	2	—	7	35	119
October	- - -	42	17	11	—	2	8	49	129
November	- - -	38	22	19	2	2	7	17	107
December	- - -	36	18	12	—	2	13	44	125
TOTAL	- - -	214	89	71	6	6	42	180	608

HONORARY MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTANTS

The accomplishments of the Honorary Medical and Surgical Consultants in their treatment of members of the Force who required the benefits of highly specialized medical and surgical care have been a tribute to their professional skill. The wisdom, judgment and experience of these gentlemen, all specialists in their field, have been of great assistance to the medical staff in reaching prompt and proper diagnoses. Their skilful treatment and operations have saved life in numerous instances. Their unselfish and patriotic motives in rendering their valued services to the City's guardians gratuitously reflects credit not only on them as individuals but on their profession.

Their ranks have been augmented during the present administration by a number of appointees, all of whom are prominent and commanding figures in the world of medicine and surgery.

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IN ASPHYXIATION

The Schafer Prone Pressure Method of Artificial Respiration in conjunction with the application of the Inhalator, for resuscitation in asphyxiation from carbon monoxide poisoning, electric shock and drowning, is recognized as the most efficient means of effecting recovery in these emergencies. All the Police emergency trucks were equipped with the Inhalator and the crews trained in its usage. They were also trained in the Schafer Prone Pressure Method of Artificial Respiration. This latter instruction is also given the recruits in the Police College.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

RECAPITULATION OF SICK AND DEATH ROLLS

	1929	1928	INC.	DEC.
Total number of members of the Force admitted to sick report - - - - -	9,888	9,648	240	-
Total number of admissions, all causes (re-admissions classed as admissions) - - - - -	25,329	25,058	271	-
Aggregate number of days absent on sick report of members of the Force - - - - -	147,236	161,453	-	14,217
Aggregate number of visits made to members of the Force on sick report - - - - -	56,085	56,519	-	434
Total percentage of Force reporting sick - - -	.56	.55	.01	-
Rate of time lost by Force on sick report - - -	.023	.025	-	.002
Examinations for appointment as Probationary Patrolmen, Policewomen, Patrolwomen and Police Surgeons - - - - -	909	1,394	-	485
Examinations of Probationary Patrolmen, Policewomen, Patrolwomen and Police Surgeons, before appointment as regular members of the Force - - - - -	732	1,224	-	492
Examinations of members of the Force with a view to retirement on physical disability - - -	13	17	-	4
By RANK				
Captains - - - - -	1	1	-	-
Lieutenants - - - - -	3	1	2	-
Sergeants - - - - -	-	1	-	1
Patrolmen - - - - -	9	12	-	3
Policewomen - - - - -	-	2	-	2
Members of the Force retired on Police Surgeon's certificate of physical disability - - - - -	9	12	-	3
By RANK				
Captains - - - - -	1	1	-	-
Lieutenants - - - - -	3	-	3	-
Sergeants - - - - -	-	1	-	1
Patrolmen - - - - -	5	8	-	3
Policewomen - - - - -	-	2	-	2
Members of the Force dismissed on Police Surgeon's certificate of disability. (Service less than 10 years):				
Patrolmen - - - - -	-	1	-	1
Total number of deaths of members of the Force -	122	117	5	-
By RANK				
Surgeons - - - - -	1	-	1	-
Captains - - - - -	6	2	4	-
Lieutenants - - - - -	13	13	-	-
Sergeants - - - - -	10	14	-	4
Patrolmen - - - - -	91	87	4	-
Policewomen - - - - -	1	1	-	-
CAUSE OF DEATH				
From injuries sustained in the performance of police duty - - - - -	12	11	1	-
Accidental (off duty at time) - - - - -	5	6	-	1
Suicide - - - - -	2	10	-	8
Natural causes - - - - -	103	90	13	-
Total number of members of the Force on sick report by reason of injuries - - - - -	1,960	2,048	-	88

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

NOTES

While the number of admissions on sick report and the number of men reporting sick during the current year exceeds that of the past year, the time lost by members of the Force on sick report has been considerably decreased.

This saving of sick time to the members of the Force has resulted from their being more promptly returned to duty by the District Surgeons for various assignments to light duty for temporary periods.

Three members of the Force died as the result of gunshot wounds sustained while making arrests of, or in pursuit of, criminals for the commission of "holdups" and other serious crimes, as compared with three who met death under like circumstances during the year 1928.

Five members of the Force died as the result of injuries sustained by being struck by automobiles.

Two members of the Force died as the result of injuries sustained while riding motorcycles and colliding with other motor vehicles.

One member of the Force died as the result of injuries sustained when the emergency truck on which he was riding collided with an automobile.

One member of the Force died as the result of injuries sustained when two fire apparatus going in opposite directions collided; the Patrolman on traffic duty remaining at his post was crushed between them.

Nineteen members of the Force sustained gunshot wounds in the performance of police duty, being shot by criminals about to be placed under arrest, or while attempting to escape after the commission of serious crimes, as compared with seven members being shot in the performance of police duty in 1928.

While this record reveals a marked increase in violent injuries to members of the Force, nineteen members having been shot in 1929, only three have proved fatal, whereas of the seven members that were shot in 1928, three proved fatal.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION UNIT

The Blood Transfusion Unit consists of 622 members of the Force who volunteered as Potential Blood Donors; they have been examined and typed for future emergencies.

Thirty-five members of the Blood Transfusion Unit donated a total of 20,290 cc. of blood to sixteen seriously ill or injured members of the Force who required immediate transfusions of blood as a last means of saving their lives, as compared with thirty-four members donating 1,772 cc. of blood to fourteen seriously ill or injured members of the Force in like period in year of 1928.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

During the year numerous instances have arisen where a member of a Policeman's family required a blood transfusion. To meet such emergencies in the future, the present Administration enlarged the scope of the Unit's beneficence to include the immediate families of members of the Force.

To accomplish this, it is planned to issue a call for volunteers and type a sufficient number to increase the membership of the Unit to 2,500.

SURGICAL CLINIC

The Surgical Clinic with its modern equipment is under the immediate supervision of the Deputy Chief Surgeon. The Clinic provides a prompt and efficient means of treating members of the Force requiring medical or surgical emergency treatment. A Nurse is in constant attendance during the day time, and where it is impracticable for a member of the Force to visit his District Surgeon, such emergency cases are efficiently and promptly treated there.

949 Surgical and Medical treatments were rendered to the members of the Force for the period covered in 1929, as compared with 414 treatments rendered in 1928.

The advantage of such professional services to the members of the Force is apparent. The treatment of minor ailments made it unnecessary for many men to report sick.

PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT, HACK LICENSE BUREAU

The medical activities at the Hack License Bureau consist of a physical examination of all applicants who seek a hack license. During 1929, 11,767 examinations were made. Of this number, 11,491 have been certified as physically qualified. In the medical work of this Bureau, considerable assistance has been given by the Honorary Consultant Surgeons of the Department. Many cases have been treated by various members of the Consultant Staff and made physically fit so that they could obtain their licenses. It is felt that the rejected cases have adequately safeguarded the public by removing those not physically qualified to properly operate taxicabs, etc., in New York City. The examinations at this time consist of new applicants and those who, for various reasons, have failed to renew their former licenses. There has been no delay in the prompt examination of applicants during the past year.



BOXING INSTRUCTION—POLICE RECRUITS

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF AUDIT AND ACCOUNTS

The financial records of the Department, amounting to over \$50,000,000.00 in Budget and Tax Note appropriations and \$200,000.00 in Equipment Bureau, Relief Fund, Recreation Camp, Welfare and Contingent Fund, Cafeteria and Special Patrolmen Shields Account, during the year 1929, are kept in this division.

Over 41,384 vouchers, payrolls and requisitions were prepared, verified, recorded and forwarded for liquidation to the Finance Department during the year. More than 6,500 Police Pension checks, 230 Police Relief checks, 300 Detectives' expense checks, as well as 100 Reward checks, are prepared, verified, signed and mailed to the beneficiaries every month.

Over 300 Masquerade Ball permits and 150 Runner's License permits were prepared and issued during 1929. Fees amounting to \$6,500.00 were collected for the former and \$2,000.00 for the latter.

In addition to the foregoing, full sets of books are kept for the Police Relief Fund, Police Recreation Camp and Equipment Bureau.

During the year the method of handling cash receipts for Hack Licenses and Pistol Permits in the different precincts was reorganized and the Accounting Division of the Department was made the central receiving office for all cash collected throughout the city by the Police Department for any purpose whatsoever.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The following comparative schedules of 1928 and 1929 show expenditures from budgetary appropriations and miscellaneous pension receipts.

CODE	TITLE	1929	1928
SALARIES			
1600	Executive - - - - -	\$93,376.88	\$85,532.22
1601	Administration - - - - -	139,712.79	140,259.15
1602	Uniformed Force, Surgeons, etc. - - -	41,669,548.52	40,369,073.81
1603	Care of Buildings, Grounds, etc. - - -	44,324.75	36,337.84
1604	Taxicab Inspection - - - - -	14,837.81	13,768.31
WAGES			
1605	Printing Office - - - - -	17,793.76	19,573.05
1606	Care of Buildings, Grounds, etc. - - -	347,717.50	349,738.75
SUPPLIES			
1607	Forage and Veterinary Supplies - - -	15,507.56	14,852.24
1608	Fuel Supplies - - - - -	79,270.13	80,908.80
1609	Office Supplies - - - - -	13,512.87	7,891.80
1610	Medical and Surgical Supplies - - -	838.10	422.07
1611	Laundry, Cleaning and Disinfecting Supplies -	6,773.89	6,958.92
1612	Motor Vehicle Supplies - - - - -	168,146.66	187,176.95
1613	General Plant Supplies - - - - -	16,685.30	12,044.00

ANNUAL REPORT OF

CODE	TITLE	1929	1928
EQUIPMENT			
1614	Office Equipment - - - - -	19,759.25	14,849.32
1615	Household Equipment - - - - -	30,318.81	25,249.60
1616	Live Stock (Horses) - - - - -	8,024.00	12,740.50
1617	Motor Vehicles and Equipment - - - - -	118,347.76	124,836.27
1618	General Plant Equipment - - - - -	73,059.35	63,277.73
MATERIALS			
1619	Materials - - - - -	151,135.25	129,782.38
REPAIRS			
1620	General Repairs and Replacements - - -	149,984.04	161,935.27
1621	Motor Vehicle Repairs - - - - -	31,831.18	30,607.78
SERVICE AND CONTINGENCIES			
1622	Boarding and Shoeing Horses - - - - -	106,137.00	99,691.53
1623	Carfare - - - - -	13,438.40	12,099.68
1624	Telephone Service - - - - -	337,923.66	310,177.72
1625	Telegraph, Cable and Messenger Service - -	5,229.78	4,838.29
1626	General Plant Service - - - - -	56,034.15	5,332.20
1627	Contingencies - - - - -	146,504.85	122,160.77
PENSIONS			
1628	Pensions { Appropriations - - \$2,350,218.00		
	{ Other Sources - - 2,250,010.96		
			4,600,228.96
	{ Appropriations - - \$2,926,000.00		
	{ Other Sources - - 1,904,144.23		
		4,830,144.23	
TOTAL - - - - -		\$48,705,918.23	\$47,042,345.91
Increase in Expenditures, 1929 over 1928 - -			1,663,572.32
		\$48,705,918.23	\$48,705,918.23

ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES

CODE	SALARIES	Decrease	Increase
1600	Executive - - - - -	-	\$7,844.66
1601	Administration - - - - -	\$546.36	-
1602	Uniform Force, Surgeons, etc. - - - - -	-	1,300,474.71
1603	Care of Buildings, Grounds, etc. - - - - -	-	7,986.91
1604	Taxicab Inspection - - - - -	-	1,069.50
WAGES			
1605	Printing Office - - - - -	1,779.29	-
1606	Care of Buildings, Grounds, etc. - - - - -	2,021.25	-
1608 }	Supplies - - - - -	20,853.99	-
1611 }			
1612 }			
1607 }	Supplies - - - - -		11,333.72
1609 }			
1610 }			
1613 }			
1616 }	Equipment - - - - -	11,205.01	
1617 }			

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

CODE	SALARIES	Decrease	Increase
1614 }	Equipment - - - - -		19,760.76
1615 }			
1618 }			
1619	Materials - - - - -		21,352.87
1620	General Repairs and Replacements - - -	11,951.23	
1621	Motor Vehicle Repairs - - - - -		1,223.40
1622 }	Service and Contingencies - - - - -		110,967.65
1623 }			
1624 }			
1625 }			
1626 }			
1627 }			
1628	Pensions - - - - -		229,915.27
	TOTALS - - - - -	<u>\$48,357.13</u>	<u>\$1,711,929.45</u>
	Less Decrease - - - - -		48,357.13
	Net Increase - - - - -		<u>\$1,663,572.32</u>

The net increase in expenditures for 1929 over the year 1928, as shown by the above figures and tabulated report, amounted to \$1,663,572.32. This sum embraced the following items:

MANDATORY

Regular automatic increase in grade for the Uniformed Force in 1929 over 1928 amounted to - - -	\$377,171.00	
Regular advancement in grades in 1928 and provided for in 1929 at advanced rates - - - - -	147,349.00	
Increase in 1929 over 1928 due to additional force allowed in 1928, provision when allowed only being made from date of appointment to end of year -	512,307.00	
Increase due to the number of vacancies occurring in 1928 (Retirements, etc.) being greater than those occurring in 1929 - - - - -	99,450.00	
	<u>\$1,136,277.00</u>	
Pensions - - - - -	229,915.27	
	<u></u>	
TOTAL - - - - -		\$1,366,192.27

DISCRETIONARY

Increase due to new positions in Uniform Force - -	\$164,197.71	
Increase in Civilian Force less savings due to vacancies -	12,554.17	
Net increase in other appropriations - - - - -	120,628.17	
	<u></u>	297,380.05
TOTAL NET INCREASE - - - - -		\$1,663,572.32

ANNUAL REPORT OF

TRANSFERS AFFECTING 1929 APPROPRIATIONS

FROM CODE				TO CODE			
1600	Executive	-	-	-	\$10,300.00	20	Board of Estimate and
1601	Administration	-	-		7,204.87		Apportionment - - 947.92
1602	Uniformed Force	-	-		32,000.58	1600	Executive - - - 17,685.00
3068	For adjustment of Sal-					1601	Administration - - 1,165.75
	aries - - - -				600.00	1602	Uniformed Force - - 10,000.00
1603	Care of Buildings,					1603	Care of Buildings,
	Grounds and Equip-						Grounds and Equip-
	ment - - - -				3,739.17		ment - - - - 12,045.00
1605	Printing Office	-	-		1,100.00	1606	Care of Buildings,
1606	Care of Buildings,						Grounds and Equip-
	Grounds and Equip-						ment - - - - 1,944.00
	ment - - - -				10,800.00	3050	City Accrual Fund - 31,956.95
3180	Salaries Supreme Court				10,000.00	1608	Fuel Supplies - - - 5,000.00
1612	Motor Vehicle Supplies	-			30,409.00	1609	Office Supplies - - 5,125.00
3050	City Accrual Fund	-			108,400.00	1613	General Plant Supplies - 2,700.00
1617	Motor Vehicle and					1614	Office Equipment - - 12,085.00
	Equipment - - -				6,805.00	1615	Household Equipment - 7,775.00
1626	General Plant Service	-			7,000.00	1618	General Plant Equip-
							ment - - - - 27,270.00
						1619	Material - - - - 25,850.00
						1620	General Repairs and Re-
							placements - - - 5,000.00
						1623	Carfare - - - - 4,000.00
						1626	General Plant Service - 57,809.00
					\$228,358.62		
							\$228,358.62

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PAYROLL ANALYSIS

IN ACCORDANCE WITH CIVIL SERVICE CLASSIFICATION

		1929		1928	
		Number of Incumbents	Amount Paid	Number of Incumbents	Amount Paid
Exempt Employees	-	35	\$116,347.52	28	\$107,858.22
Competitive:					
Uniformed Force	-	17,722	41,650,629.95	17,711	40,356,264.41
Civilian Employees	-	129	266,603.49	122	256,528.74
Labor	- - -	139	293,731.05	139	293,632.36
<hr/>					
Total	- -	18,025	\$42,327,312.01	18,000	\$41,014,283.73
Payroll Increase	- -			25	1,313,028.28
<hr/>					
		18,025	\$42,327,312.01	18,025	\$42,327,312.01

PENSION AND RELIEF BUREAU

PENSION CASES

								1928	1929
Pensions Approved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	189
Killed on Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Pensions Denied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
<hr/>									
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	204
Widows Receiving Pensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	177
Guardians Receiving Pensions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	23
<hr/>									
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	200
Active Members Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	100
Retired Members Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	104
<hr/>									
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	181	204

RELIEF CASES

								1928	1929
Relief Cases Approved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290	317
Relief Cases Denied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	17
<hr/>									
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309	334

ANNUAL REPORT OF

PROMOTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1929

TO INSPECTOR

John Duane	Archibald McNeill
John J. Gallagher	Charles Stilson
Vincent J. Sweeney	

TO COMMANDING OFFICER, DETECTIVE BUREAU

Joseph J. Donovan

TO SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS

Thomas E. O'Brien

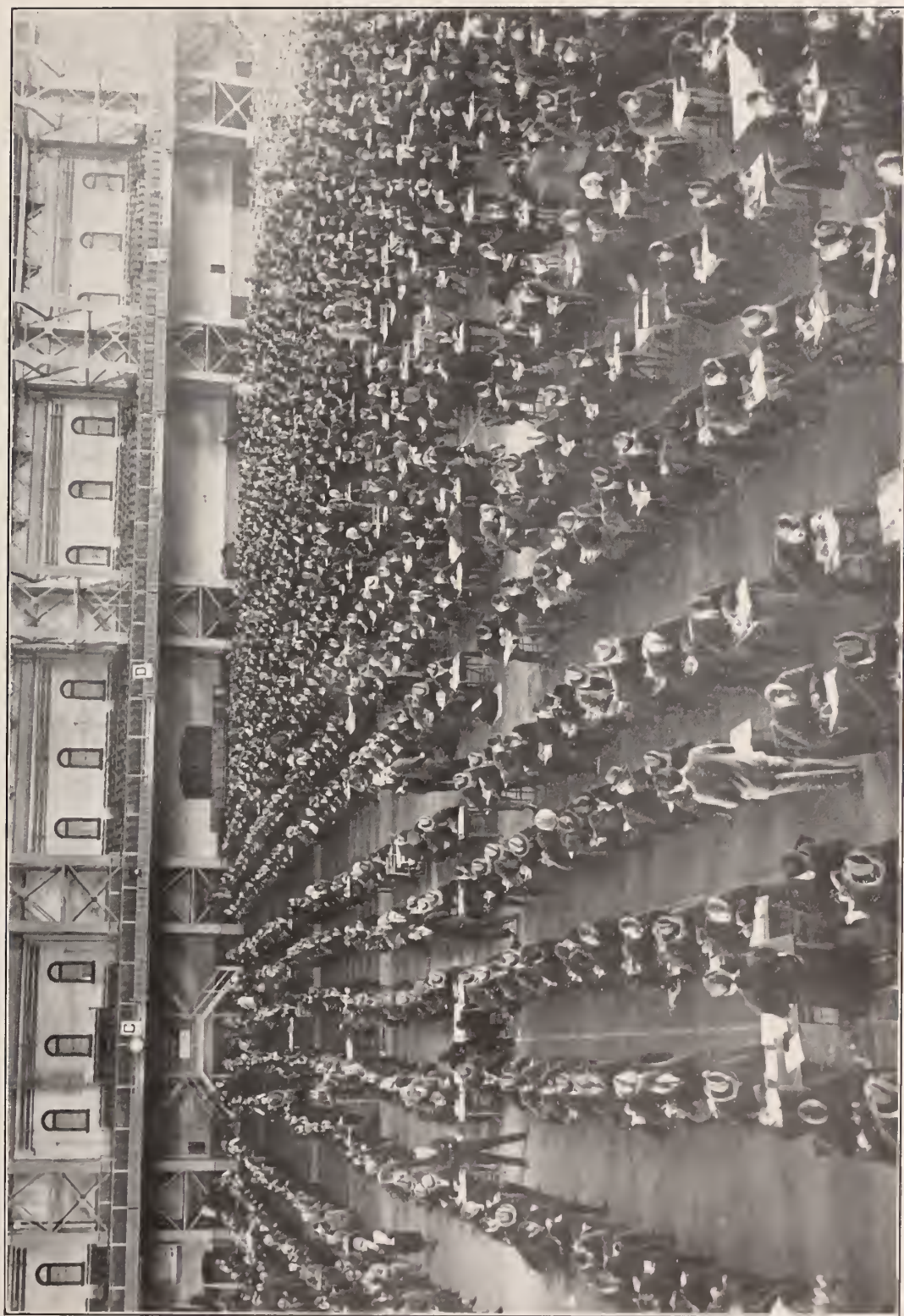
TO DEPUTY INSPECTOR

Alexander C. Anderson	Harry L. Lobdell
Henry E. Bruckman	John A. Lyons
Louis F. Costuma	Thomas Myers
John J. Hennessy	John J. O'Connell
Daniel A. Kerr	Richard O'Connor
Thomas B. Leahy	Joseph Reynolds
Thomas F. Walsh	

TO CAPTAIN

William H. Amann	John L. Lagarenne
John Boyle	Harry L. Lobdell
Edward A. Bracken	John A. Lyons
James S. P. Brady	Henry Malley
Louis F. Costuma	George H. Marxhausen
Joseph F. X. Day	James F. Mooney
Louis F. Dittmann	Joseph A. Murray
William J. File	James F. McGrath
Jerome A. Foley	Peter McGuirk
John P. M. Griffith	Richard McHale
Joseph Hemley	Charles L. Neidig
John J. Hennessy	Charles Q. Nelson
James Keane	John J. O'Sullivan
Francis J. Kear	Harry A. Taylor

Louis Vetter, Jr.



THREE THOUSAND OF THE 5800 CANDIDATES IN THE EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION TO POLICE SERGEANT—
258TH COAST ARTILLERY ARMORY

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

TO LIEUTENANT

John B. Barry	Emil Jahelka
Thomas F. Blake	Charles Johansmeyer
Edward Brady	Emil L. Kepko
Peter H. G. Bree	Edward Lynch
Louis Bruggemann	William J. Maloney
John J. Burggraf	Earl J. Mayo
Thomas V. Burke	William A. Murtaugh
Peter P. Cahill	Frederick C. Mutter
George A. Camerer	George Nearey
Thomas J. Cantwell	James Nolan
William J. Cassidy	John J. Nugent
August F. Cook	Patrick O'Brien
Martin J. Corley	Joseph C. O'Neill
Edward J. Costello	Gustave J. Papp
Jeremiah J. Crowley	Martin F. Phelan
Thomas B. Crumblin	Joseph Reit
George Derleth	William Sachs
James J. Deveny	Robert J. Schroy
John Driscoll	Joseph A. Schanley
Thomas J. Egan	Edward E. Siegenthaler
Emmett B. Farrie	Charles C. Steinert
James E. Fitzgerald	Michael F. Sullivan
Alexander W. Fraser	Patrick Toohey
Thomas F. Gibney	John S. Wallace
Patrick Gorman	John J. Walther
John A. Green	William H. Weber
Herman H. Grieme	John M. Weisenreider
John R. Hanken	Arthur Wertheim
Henry R. Hill	Robert J. Wood

Frank W. Young

TO SERGEANT

Hans Anderson	Edwin A. Jackson
Richard Austin	William A. Jacobs
Charles A. V. A. Bauer	Harold Jaffrey
Cuthbert J. Behan	Charles Katz., Jr.
John E. Bell	David Kelly
James F. A. Bennett	Thomas Kenny
William A. Best	James E. Kinney
James J. Blake	Frank C. Kinscher
Nathan Blumberg	John J. Kircher
Peter S. Brennan	Emil J. Kochman
Arthur J. Butler	Joseph Lennon
Edward T. Clark	Harry Lieberman

ANNUAL REPORT OF

TO SERGEANT—(Continued)

Jeremiah J. Concannon	Myles A. Lynch
Thomas A. Coughlin	Samuel Marks
Walter F. Culhane	Rudolph A. Menten
John O. Dale	Charles A. Motjenbacker
Michael De Luca	Daniel C. Murphy
Stephen T. Devine	Jerome Murphy
Richard J. Doherty	Harry A. Martin
Joseph P. Dolan	John J. McCamley
Frank Donnelly	Thomas A. McDonough
James E. Donnelly	Eugene M. R. McGillicuddy
Edward P. Donovan	William J. McMahon
William J. Dooley, Jr.	George B. Nolan
Pierson P. Dorff	Daniel G. Oliva
John T. Egan	Frederick Reichardt
Thomas E. Enright	George L. Roeder
John W. Fealey	James J. A. Rogers
Thomas J. Feeney	William J. Sager
Joseph F. Fennelly	John Salmon
Thomas E. Finan	Christian R. Salseider
Thomas R. Foster	Christopher Schweitzer, Jr.
John Grunewald	William A. Scott
Joseph J. Hallinan	Henry V. Seward
Thomas J. Henry (1)	Michael Sullivan
Thomas J. Henry (2)	Laurence A. Symmers
Charles Herrschaft	John D. Tracy
Rudolph C. Hoffman	Joseph J. Wrynn
Henry Hoffman	John J. Zipp
Thomas J. Horgan	Emmanuel M. Zwerling

MEMBERS OF THE FORCE DETAILED AS FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD GRADE DETECTIVES DURING THE YEAR 1929

FIRST GRADE

William G. Barry	*Elmer S. Joseph
James Burke	James Kenney
William H. Burns	Max Leef
William T. Burns	Herman Levine
Walter Casey	John S. Lewis
Thomas J. Cavanagh	John J. Lind
Clarence Connelly	James Lynch
Thomas E. Croak	Nicholas J. Majewski
Edward C. Cunningham	Herman Meyer
John F. Dalton	John S. Moran
Thomas J. Devery	Edward J. Murphy

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

FIRST GRADE—(Continued)

Alfred T. Dillhof	Richard P. Murphy
John E. Duffy	*Philip McGuire
James V. Fitzpatrick	*Amedeo Polignani
Martin L. Fitzpatrick	James Quigley
*Charles Flood	John W. Reilly
*James Gaine	John H. Rooney
Edward Geiger	*John Scanlon
Thomas V. Hannigan	Francis J. Sherry
Henry L. Hansen	Thomas J. Sheehan
John J. Harrington	Martin F. Tanahey
Peter J. Hayias	Andrew W. Vanderdrift
*Raymond J. Honan	Jacob Von Weisenstein
Neil C. Winberry	
*Sergeants.	

SECOND GRADE

John P. Anderson	Albert Keppler
Frank W. Ashley	James J. Kissane
George Ballenstaedt	John A. Kranz
Charles W. Beakey	James Lavelle
Albert Beron	Thomas A. Lilienthal
Cornelius Bohan	Edward F. Loures
Fred Brandt	John J. Magner
George Brautigam	Raymond F. Maguire
John J. J. Breen	John F. Martin
John J. Brennan (1)	Benjamin Miller
John J. Brennan (2)	Edward F. Miller
John S. Brennan	Henry J. Miller
Francis Brierton	Michael J. Minitier
Michael J. Brown	William J. Mulligan
Joseph F. Canavan	Daniel Murphy
Sebastian J. Carrao	Patrick A. Murphy
Michael M. Carroll	Thomas F. Murphy
Walter Casey	Philip E. McGlynn
Vito R. W. Christiano	George J. McGowan
Hugh J. Clark	Thomas J. McCormack
Edmund B. Cosgrove	William A. McCoy
William A. Cunneen	Frank Newkirk
Albert Dittmer	Francis Nowicki
Joseph J. Donohue	James J. O'Brien
Frank Dunn	James L. O'Brien
Thesby Feltenstein	Cornelius F. O'Connell
Harold H. Fischer	James O'Connell
William F. Fitzgerald	Thomas J. O'Kane

ANNUAL REPORT OF

SECOND GRADE—(Continued)

Joseph F. Flinter	Frederick W. Opperman
Harold V. Fox	John M. O'Shaughnessy
Charles Frank	Henry P. Oswald
John R. Gallagher	James J. Partington
Ignatius Gannon	Francis D. J. Phillips
Joseph Gilkinson	Robert Reers
Gaetano Greco	John W. Reilly
John S. Griffin	Thomas J. Reilly
Henry J. Grippen	Leo Russ
Bradley Hammond	Daniel F. Ryan
James M. Harrison	Charles Ryder
Edward J. C. Hart	Samuel Senft
George A. Heidt	John J. Sheehan
Louis Herman	Patrick Sheridan
Charles B. Higgins	Francis X. Short
Philip Hoerter	Jeremiah F. Smith
John J. Hogan	Hugh J. Sullivan
Edward J. Hollingsworth	William A. Thompson
Arthur M. Horey	Thomas J. Tyrrell
Albert E. Jenner	Francis J. Upton
William J. Jones	Henry P. White
Daniel J. Kelly	Frank G. Wilson
John T. Keudell	Christian Woehrle

THIRD GRADE

Timothy C. Abbott	Andrew F. Kiernan
Carl A. Anderson	Benjamin F. King
John A. Anderson	Charles P. Kleber
John P. Anderson	Joseph Lammey
Anthony M. Balga	James F. Lane
George Ballenstaedt	John A. Langell
Daniel R. Barry	Jeremiah F. Leake
Charles W. Beakey	Michael E. J. Ledden
Oscar Berman	Charles E. Lehman
Max Black	Bernard J. Lester
Harold J. Blaney	Nicholas F. Loomam
Robert J. Bowe	Joseph A. Loures
William Boyden	George Low
James A. Brady (1)	John J. Low
James A. Brady (2)	David P. Lynch
John S. Brennan	James E. Maguire
Harry D. Buckley	John F. Marrinan
Percival Bulger	Edwin B. Matthews
Joseph M. Burke	Milton F. J. Menegay

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THIRD GRADE—(Continued)

Thomas J. Burke	Benjamin Miller
Edwin J. Callahan	Lester T. Morris
Anthony T. Callery	Frank A. Mullady
Daniel J. Champion	Edward L. Mullaney
Eugene S. Canevari	William J. Murphy
William A. Carey	John S. Murray
Joseph J. Casazza	Thomas J. McCormack
Patrick J. Casey	James J. S. McGee
Howard C. Clancy	Philip E. McGlynn
Joseph A. Cleary	James B. McIvor
Timothy A. Clune	John J. McLaughlin
Edward T. Cody	James J. McMackin
Joseph Cohen	John J. McMahan
Frank J. Connaughton	Edward J. McNamee
William H. Cook	Patrick J. Noonan
William G. Copeland, Jr.	Ivar K. W. Nylin
Walter Corbitt	James J. O'Brien
Philip G. Creamer	John L. O'Brien
John J. Cronin, Jr.	William M. O'Brien
William R. Curry, Jr.	Joseph T. O'Connor
William Czech	Michael J. O'Connor
Thomas J. Dagger	William P. O'Keefe
James F. Daly	John J. O'Sullivan
George J. De Risi	Dominick D. Pape
Walter E. Dinan	William Parks
Charles Dorfman	Arthur F. Pendrell
John W. Dowling	William R. Philips
William A. Duffy	Harold F. J. Plate
John Joseph Dust, Jr.	Harold J. Purcell
Albert C. Elias	Francis J. Quigley
Michael C. Erb	Robert J. Quinn
Thomas M. Farrell	Herman D. Rave
Joseph P. Farrington	Roger F. Redden
John A. Faughnan	Robert Rehman
George P. Fitzgerald	William Reilly
William F. Fitzgerald	Alexander D. Renton
Cyril G. Fitzpatrick	William N. Robinson
William J. Flanagan	Benjamin Rosenberg
John G. Flynn	Gabriel Russo
Thomas J. Foran	Fred Russell
Edward R. Friel	Daniel F. Ryan
Thomas Gallagher	Robert J. Ryan
Samuel J. T. Genet	George S. Sahadi
Arthur F. Giddings	Nicholas Santamorenna
William G. Gilmartin	Eugene V. Shevlin
Frank C. Giordano	George J. Seelandt

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THIRD GRADE—(Continued)

Felix Gorman, Jr.	William J. Shea
William J. Grafenecker	Dennis P. Sheehan
Charles Graham	Robert Sheffield
William A. Graham	Edward J. Shields
Peter L. Green	Arthur J. Silk
Antonio Grottano	Marco Stolfi
George F. Groves	Thomas E. Strowbridge
John W. F. Hannan	Daniel F. Sullivan
Percival R. Harmon	John E. Swords
Arthur M. Harnisch	Leon T. Theis
Thomas J. Harte	Edward Thomas
Bernard A. Heaney	Maurice W. Tobin
James F. Hildebrand	Vincent D. Treanor
Frank M. Horan	William F. Vaughan
James F. Howe	John L. Walborn
William A. Hyde	George E. Webber
William J. Hyland	Charles F. Wichern
Thomas H. Hynes	Thomas J. F. Williams
James H. Ihnken	Thomas P. Williams
Robert J. Keleher	Walter J. T. Williams
Herbert A. Kennedy	Michael Wilson
Thomas J. Kenny	Michael F. Woods

Ralph H. Zengen

PATROLMEN AWARDED \$240 EXTRA COMPENSATION—1929

Walter Brummerhop	Timothy T. Hushion
Daniel C. Casey	Edwin C. Johnson
Albert W. Christopher	Benjamin Krog
Jeremiah Clifford	James A. Loures
Thomas J. Coleman	Richard J. Moane
Michael B. Conlon	William F. Morgan
Bertram J. Cooper	Frank J. McCarron
Samuel B. Copeland	Joseph L. Naughton
John W. Creamer	Thomas F. J. Nelson
John J. Devery	John Parthymuller
John A. Dolan	John Ritter
William Doran	Harry Roedel
Charles F. W. Enkler	Lawrence F. Runey
Terence V. Gibney	Frank P. Schettino
William Gilmartin	Frank Stegman
James A. Guerin	Lewis Stokes
James F. Haggerty	Eugene A. Sullivan
John Hodur	Peter Terranova
Herbert Hollweg	Frederick W. Trommer
Thomas F. Hughes	Michael J. Ward

Adam Wiessheier

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE POLICE CHAPLAINS

In every large, well-run organization, there are certain workers whose activities do not attract a great deal of notice, but who, because of the peculiar nature of their duties, are an absolute necessity to the proper functioning and adequate development of the organization itself. Numerically, they may be insignificant; to the outsider they may be an unknown quantity; the very ones among whom they labor may come in time to take them more or less for granted; but those who guide the destinies of that organization realize that they are an essential cog in the operation of the great mechanism.

The Police Department is in no wise different from any other large, well-run organization. The small but vital group working unceasingly within it is the corps of Chaplains who attend to the spiritual needs of the men, and, at the same time, carry on work among the rank and file of the Department that could be accomplished by no one else. It is but natural that those outside of the Police Force should look upon the Chaplain as a sort of dignified figurehead—a sprig of ecclesiastical parsley, as it were, garnishing the great departmental dish. They associate him with police parades and funerals. They may even associate him with occasional visits to the very sick. They are certain that the position is a sinecure. Such thoughts to the uninitiated are most natural, but those within the Department fully appreciate how far from the truth this is.

The Police Chaplain is more than a Chaplain; he is, in addition, a highly trained, efficient welfare worker whose finger is ever on the pulse of the organization and who feels its every throb. He is to the policeman what the Army Chaplain is to the soldier. His status in the Department and the wide scope of his duties peculiarly fit him to reach the men themselves. He is more than their superior officer; he is their confidant and adviser in moments of perplexity, and their friend in time of need. Because of this intimacy he is the friend not only of the policeman but of the policeman's family as well—the problems of the home become his problems.

The chief care of the Chaplain is, of course, the spiritual welfare of the men. More by example than by precept he is ever trying to inculcate the idea that religion is a practical, intrinsic part of their every day life, the vital spark that makes for contentment and right thinking. As spiritual adviser his duties are manifold. In the course of a single year he must perform duties without end. He must visit the sick. Consider the thousands that make up the Department, and then consider all the ills that flesh is

ANNUAL REPORT OF

heir to. In that way a small part of his work can be appreciated. In the time of sickness he is the first one called upon; no one, not even the family physician, takes precedence. He must comfort the dying. Is this duty an easy or a pleasant one? Think of the policeman struck down by the bullet of the assassin. Imagine him to be in the prime of his manhood, ambitious, clean living, with a family dependent upon him. Imagine now the harrowing task of telling him that his condition is hopeless and that he must surely die. This is a second phase of the Chaplain's work as spiritual comforter. He must bury the dead. How much more this means than merely presiding at the funeral ceremonies! He must offer consolation to the bereaved family; he must do all in his power to make them see the blow that has so afflicted them in its proper perspective; he must even at times arrange the wordly affairs of the deceased! All these things the Chaplain must do. He knows no eight-hour day; both day and night are alike to him. He is on post from sunrise to sunrise, awaiting the call of the sick and the afflicted.

The efficiency of any great organization is dependent primarily upon the conditions under which its members live and work. This is a self-evident fact. With this in mind, the large corporation employs the skilled personnel director to study and improve the social, physical and economic welfare of its employees. This work has been reduced to an exact science. Especially in the last few years has the necessity of this personnel director and those associated with him been realized. This is in keeping with the spirit of progress in regard to things sociological that has marked the present decade. Unfortunately, up to the present, it has been impossible to organize and maintain such a body within the Department. The reasons for this are too complicated to cover in an article such as this. However, the Chaplain, insofar as he is able, acts in the capacity of personnel director. When we consider the vast army of men that make up his charges, and the great responsibilities that burden him along other lines, we cannot but realize the handicap under which he works. Nevertheless, he is doing good and constructive work in this field. He is making at all times an intensive study of existing conditions and is ever planning for their betterment.

The Department has reason to be proud of its religious and social organizations. These, probably more than anything else, make for a healthy morale among the men. Through their influence the policeman is made to realize his individuality and to lose the notion that he is a mere unit in a mighty machine. Through their influence, also, new interests are acquired and new friendships are formed. Since man is a social animal, the widespread good resulting from such associations must be appreciated. These social and religious organizations are under the direction and the supervision of the Chaplain. No greater proof of the efficiency with which he has worked in this field could be given than to call attention to the remarkable growth in the membership of these organizations within recent years.



POLICE ACT AS GUARD OF HONOR TO PREMIER RAMSAY MACDONALD



MEMBERS OF SHOMRIN SOCIETY, POLICE DEPARTMENT, CHOSEN TO ACT AS PALLBEARERS AT THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE
LOUIS MARSHALL, DISTINGUISHED JURIST AND PHILANTHROPIST

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

This example of the personnel work that is being done by the Chaplain is cited because it is the most striking one. Let it not be supposed that it comprehends all of his endeavors along these lines. He is as progressive as he is active. To illustrate how far he will go in looking after the welfare of those whom he serves, let us mention that the Chaplains of one creed have secured for their men a fitting cemetery in order to provide for those who are taken off without having made provision for burial.

The temptations of the policeman are many. No one can fail to realize how much greater they are than in any other city department. This is, of course, due to the nature of his work. He is at all times surrounded by pitfalls that do not lie in the path of the average citizen. Naturally, there are times when he is likely to forget himself. Here again the Chaplain plays his part. He is the adviser to the rash and unthinking, and the probation officer of the violator of rules and regulations. He attends the trials before the Trial Commissioners, investigates causes of delinquency, and is ever willing and anxious to make constructive recommendations.

The policeman has great responsibilities placed upon him. He is the judge and jury, the sole arbiter in every case that confronts him. He must act on the spur of the moment with firmness, with discretion, and with tact. Being human, he makes mistakes. At such times the Chaplain is the friend to whom he turns for counsel and encouragement. How much help he has rendered in such times of stress can never be adequately estimated.

The Chaplain stands for all that is best in the Department. It is most happy to voice its indebtedness to him for his kind coöperation and his loyal support. In its efforts to raise its standards and to perfect its organization his assistance has been invaluable. With such as he to hold up the hands of those who guide the destinies of the Force, there need be no fear for its future integrity.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

ROLL OF HONOR

HONORABLE MENTION

(Posthumous)

(Names to be placed on Tablet at Police Headquarters)

(Awarded during 1929)

Patrolman William Schmelter, Shield No. 5893, 3d Precinct. At about 5.30 A. M., April 14, 1929, on patrol duty, commandeered an automobile at 53d Street and Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, and during the pursuit of another automobile was thrown to the roadway and killed.

Patrolman William J. McCaffrey, Shield No. 2151, Traffic Precinct A. At about 11.15 A. M., October 3, 1929, on traffic duty at Fifth Avenue and 14th Street, Manhattan, attempted to prevent a collision between Fire Department apparatus responding to an alarm and was crushed between the vehicles and killed.

Patrolman Charles A. Sauer, Shield No. 5803, 76th Precinct. At about 11.55 P. M., October 19, 1929, on patrol duty, encountered three men perpetrating a holdup in the rear of a store at 59 Summit Street, Brooklyn. Several shots were fired, and Patrolman Sauer was mortally wounded and died within a few hours.

Patrolman John J. Duffy, Shield No. 1233, 23d Precinct. At about 3 A. M., November 16, 1929, on patrol duty with another patrolman, pursued a burglar from a store at 1760 Second Avenue, Manhattan, on foot and automobile through various streets, during which revolvers were discharged by all, and finally following the burglar into a hallway, Patrolman Duffy was shot and killed.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR

(Awarded in 1929 to next of kin of members of the Force who died during 1928 as the result of the actual performance of Police duty.)

PATROLMEN

William E. Kelly, Shield No. 9096, 37th Precinct. At about 9.40 P. M., January 31, 1928, while on special volunteer duty in a store at 926 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, intercepted three men who had entered with drawn revolvers to commit a holdup. Patrolman Kelly was shot and killed.

Arthur C. Fash, Shield No. 1506, 52d Precinct. At about 8.30 P. M., August 4, 1928, while on patrol duty at Beach 96th Street and Rockaway Beach Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, Queens, observed a broken live electric trolley wire hanging to the sidewalk. While attempting to safeguard pedestrians he came in contact with the wire, and was electrocuted.

Joseph F. Dursee, Shield No. 9522, 8-A Precinct. At about 3.45 P. M., August 25, 1928, while on patrol duty, was informed that three men were committing a holdup in a store at 638 Third Avenue, Manhattan. He encountered them as they were leaving the store; shots were exchanged; one of the bandits was fatally wounded, and Patrolman Dursee was shot and killed.

William J. Stoffel, Shield No. 15371, 4th Precinct. At about 7.35 P. M., October 8, 1928, while on patrol duty on South Street, near Pike Street, Manhattan, observed an automobile approaching at a reckless rate of speed. In attempting to halt it, he was strick and received injuries which resulted in his death.

Henry C. Behnstedt, Shield No. 595, Traffic Precinct G. At about 3.30 P. M., November 5, 1928, while on traffic duty, pursued an automobile in which two men were attempting to escape arrest. At Amboy Street near Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, he jumped on running board and the driver deliberately swerved the car into a parked taxicab. Patrolman Behnstedt was crushed between them, and died before he could be taken to a hospital.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MEDALS OF HONOR

(Awarded in 1929 to members of the Force who were granted Honorable Mention during 1928.)

DEPARTMENT MEDAL OF HONOR

Sergeant John G. Green, Shield No. 355, 8-A Precinct. At about 12.20 A. M., August 11, 1928, while on patrol duty, observed smoke and a sputtering flame coming from a bundle in the doorway of 552 Second Avenue, Manhattan, and while attempting to prevent the explosion of what he realized to be a bomb was knocked senseless; received major injuries, and has since been continuously on sick report.

THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF AMERICA MEDAL

Detective Jeremiah J. Ahearn, Shield No. 1083, 18th Division, 5th Squad (was Patrolman, Shield No. 11714, 9th Precinct, at time of occurrence). At about 10.20 P. M., September 10, 1928, while on patrol duty, saw an automobile leave the scene of an accident; commandeered a car, and gave chase until the escaping car was again in collision at 49th Street and Eleventh Avenue, Manhattan. In the subsequent shooting the fugitive wounded the citizen driver of the pursuing car, and Patrolman Ahearn finally subdued and disarmed him with the timely assistance of another patrolman. The prisoner was a desperate escaped convict with indictments pending against him for murder and robbery.

THE LEROY W. BALDWIN MEDAL

Detective Frank P. Overlander, Shield No. 1258, 18th Division, 59th Squad (was Patrolman, Shield No. 1499, 19th Division, Automobile Bureau, at time of occurrence). At about 1.30 P. M., October 8, 1928, a notorious escaped convict recognized Detective Overlander and another detective in an automobile as he came from the basement of 1532 Underwood Avenue, The Bronx, and fired two shots at them, both of which struck the car. After a protracted chase during which shots were exchanged, the fugitive was disarmed and arrested.

THE ISAAC BELL MEDAL FOR VALOR

Detective James J. Cronin, Shield No. 166, 18th Division, 5th Squad (was Patrolman, Shield No. 4220, 9th Precinct, at time of occurrence). At about 2 A. M., September 5, 1928, while on patrol duty, commandeered a taxicab and pursued an automobile containing holdup men. The chase led into a garage at 509 West 34th Street, Manhattan; shots were exchanged during the chase and in the garage; the taxicab driver was wounded and Patrolman Cronin shot and killed one of the bandits.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE BROOKLYN CITIZEN'S MEDAL FOR VALOR

Detective James F. O'Brien, Shield No. 945, 18th Division, 37th Squad (was Patrolman, Shield No. 10991, 46th Precinct, at time of occurrence). At about 3.30 p. m., March 1, 1928, responded with Rescue Squad No. 2, to a call from 279 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, where part of a seven-story building under construction had collapsed, trapping one of the workmen. Patrolman O'Brien immediately started through the debris to the relief of the entombed man, despite imminent danger from the falling of loosened beams and girders, and released him with the assistance of others after temporary measures of safety had been provided. The man died in the hospital.

THE DANIEL B. FREEDMAN MEDAL

Patrolman William Franz, Shield No 9115, 13-A Precinct. At about 7.40 p. m., January 1, 1928, while on patrol duty, followed two men who had been in an altercation with a taxicab driver into the hallway of 2100 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan. They resisted arrest, and Patrolman Franz was shot by one and slashed with a razor by the other. One of the men was arrested. Patrolman Franz continued on sick report until November 17, 1928.

THE WILLIAM McLAIN FREEMAN MEDAL

Patrolman James E. Henry, Shield No. 10618, 7-A Precinct. At about 10.50 p. m., February 14, 1928, while on patrol duty, entered a store at 253 Ninth Avenue, Manhattan, where a holdup was being perpetrated. As one of the bandits was about to shoot Patrolman Henry, he wounded and disarmed him, and with the aid of another patrolman placed both under arrest.

THE PETER F. MEYER MEDAL

Patrolman James W. Kelly, Shield No. 15808, 7th Precinct (was attached to 56th Precinct at time of occurrence). At about 9.45 a. m., November 20, 1928, while on patrol duty, overtook a man running north on 120th Street, towards 101st Avenue, Richmond Hill, Queens, who had perpetrated a holdup. The man had two revolvers which he endeavored to use; was disarmed of both and arrested.

THE RHINELANDER MEDAL FOR VALOR

Patrolman Elmer E. Koesting, Shield No 14490, 45th Precinct. At about 8.40 a. m., January 16, 1928, while on patrol duty, entered a burning dwelling at 28 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, and after rescuing a woman and a child from the top floor, commenced a search for the parents of the woman. He was rescued by firemen; received first degree burns, and was in a hospital over a month and on sick report for 71 days.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE CHARLES H. SABIN MEDAL

Detective Emil Winterhalter, Shield No 96, 18th Division, 16th Squad. At about 1.30 P. M., October 8, 1928, a notorious escaped convict recognized Detective Winterhalter and another detective in an automobile as he came from the basement of 1532 Underwood Avenue, The Bronx, and fired two shots at them, both of which struck the car. After a protracted chase, during which shots were exchanged, the fugitive was disarmed and arrested.

THE WALTER SCOTT MEDAL FOR VALOR

Detective James P. McDonnell, Shield No. 904, 18th Division, 9-A Squad. At about 2.30 P. M., August 21, 1928, while off duty in citizen's clothes, pursued a man with a revolver into 133 West 22d Street, Manhattan, and arrested him on the top floor, after a struggle during which both rolled down a flight of stairs. The prisoner, in concert with two others, had shot and killed the proprietor of a fur shop. Detective McDonnell also assisted in the apprehension of the two accomplices.

THE MARTIN J. SHERIDAN MEDAL FOR VALOR

Patrolman Daniel J. Sullivan, Shield No. 8, 19th Precinct. At about 8.25 P. M., November 13, 1928, while on patrol duty, observed a taxicab for which he had a police alarm stop at 166th Street and Tinton Avenue, The Bronx, and two occupants enter a store there. Taking the chauffeur from the taxicab and forcing him to lead the way into the store, Patrolman Sullivan disarmed and arrested the three men.

HONORABLE MENTION

(Awarded during 1929)

Sergeant John G. Green, Shield No. 355, 8-A Precinct. At about 12.20 A. M., August 11, 1928, while on patrol duty, observed smoke and a sputtering flame coming from a bundle in the doorway of 552 Second Avenue, Manhattan, and while attempting to prevent the explosion of what he suspected to be a bomb was knocked senseless; received major injuries, and has since been continuously on sick report.

Sergeant John B. McGarty, Shield No 927, 68th Squad, 18th Division (was attached to 76th Precinct at time of occurrence). At about 12.30 A. M., March 19, 1929, off duty and in the vicinity of Bay Ridge Avenue and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, encountered several men in a shooting affray. He exchanged shots with and killed one of them, and arrested two others.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Sergeant John J. Padian, Jr., Shield No. 111, 94th Precinct. At about 2 A. M., August 10, 1929, off duty in civilian clothes, followed an ex-convict who was wanted for several burglaries into a restaurant at 275 Broadway, Brooklyn. Upon accosting the man several accomplices interfered; shots were exchanged, one man was shot and another disarmed and arrested. A bullet went through the Sergeant's hat.

Detective James P. McDonnell, Shield No. 904, 18th Division, 9-A Squad. At about 3.30 P. M., August 21, 1928, while off duty, pursued a man with a revolver into 133 West 22d Street, Manhattan, and arrested him on the top floor. The prisoner in concert with two accomplices had shot and killed the proprietor of a fur shop. Detective McDonnell also assisted in the apprehension of the two accomplices.

Detective James J. Cronin, Shield No. 166, 18th Division, 5th Squad (was Patrolman, Shield No. 4220, 9th Precinct, at time of occurrence). At about 2 A. M., September 5, 1928, while on patrol duty, commandeered a taxicab and pursued an automobile containing holdup men. The chase led into a garage at 509 West 34th Street, Manhattan; shots were exchanged; the taxicab driver was wounded, and Patrolman Cronin shot and killed one of the bandits.

Detective Jeremiah J. Ahearn, Shield No. 1083, 18th Division, 5th Squad (was Patrolman, Shield 11714, 9th Precinct, at time of occurrence). At about 10.20 P. M., September 10, 1928, while on patrol duty, saw an automobile leave the scene of an accident; commandeered a car, and gave chase until the escaping car was again in collision at 49th Street and Eleventh Avenue, Manhattan. In the subsequent shooting the fugitive wounded the citizen driver of the pursuing car, and Patrolman Ahearn finally subdued and disarmed him with the timely assistance of another patrolman. The prisoner was a desperate escaped convict with indictments pending against him for murder and robbery.

Detective Henry G. Swift, Shield No. 258, 18th Division, Homicide Squad, Brooklyn (was Patrolman, Shield No. 12882, 5th Precinct, at time of occurrence). At about 8.15 A. M., September 13, 1928, while on patrol duty, entered the hallway of 89 Christopher Street, Manhattan, where a man was assaulting his wife. The man immediately attempted to shoot the patrolman, and during the struggle for the weapon broke away and was about to shoot when Patrolman Swift wounded and arrested him.

Detectives Emil Winterhalter, Shield No. 96, 18th Division, 16th Squad, and **Frank P. Overlander**, Shield No. 1258, 18th Division, 59th Squad (was Patrolman, Shield No. 1499, 19th Division, Automobile Bureau, at time of occurrence). At about 1.30 P. M., October 8, 1928, a notorious escaped convict recognized the Detectives in an automobile as he came from the

ANNUAL REPORT OF

basement of 1532 Underwood Avenue, The Bronx, and fired two shots at them, both of which struck the car. After a protracted chase during which shots were exchanged, the fugitive was disarmed and arrested.

Detective Frederick C. Murlock, Jr., Shield No. 291, 18th Division, 56th Squad (was Patrolman, Shield No. 14139, 8th Precinct, at time of occurrence). At about 12.30 A. M., December 3, 1928, while on patrol duty, entered a restaurant at 340 First Avenue, Manhattan, where four men were perpetrating a holdup. Patrolman Morlock disarmed one, and held them all at bay until other policemen came to his assistance.

Detective William H. Cook, Shield No. 83, 19th Squad, 18th Division (was Patrolman, Shield No. 12428, 1st Precinct, at time of occurrence). At about 9 P. M., January 28, 1929, on patrol duty, pursued on foot and the running board of a taxicab a bandit who had held up a storekeeper at 35 Whitehall Street, Manhattan. Shots were fired by both during a long and circuitous chase, and terminated in an alley where the bandit was killed.

Detective John L. O'Brien, Shield No. 856, Main Office, 18th Division (was Patrolman, Shield No. 2964, 103d Precinct, at time of occurrence). At about 1.10 A. M., March 2, 1929, on patrol duty, was informed that five bandits were holding up a restaurant at 159-18 Jamaica Avenue, Jamaica, Queens. He intercepted the bandits as they were leaving the restaurant; shots were exchanged, and although wounded Patrolman O'Brien disarmed and arrested one of the men.

Detective John J. Dust, Jr., Shield No. 1213, 114th Squad, 18th Division (was Patrolman, Shield No. 8634, 19th Precinct, at time of occurrence). At about 2.30 A. M., April 3, 1929, on patrol duty, saw a man being assaulted by several others in front of the Central Opera House, 205 East 67th Street, Manhattan. While he attempted to arrest the offenders they attacked him, and although seriously injured Patrolman Dust killed one of his assailants.

Detective Edward J. Murphy, Shield No. 1335, 62d Squad, 18th Division (was Patrolman, Shield No. 13684, 84th Precinct, at time of occurrence). At about 2.25 A. M., August 12, 1929, on patrol duty, boarded a taxicab in pursuit of man escaping in another taxicab from a restaurant at 353 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, where he held up the cashier. The chase led to the elevated railroad structure at Franklin Avenue, and with another patrolman continued along the tracks and to the platform of the station at Nostrand Avenue. Shots were fired, and the bandit was killed.

Detective James Quigley, Shield No. 1336, Main Office, 18th Division (was Patrolman, Shield No. 5732, Chief Clerk's Office, 19th Division at time of occurrence). At about 7.45 A. M., August 27, 1929, on annual vacation and

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

at home at 361 79th Street, Brooklyn, saw two men alight from an automobile and attack a man with blackjacks. Hurriedly procuring his revolver he ran to the street just as the assailants were driving away. Shots were fired at him, and he shot and killed one of the thugs.

Detective William T. Burns, Shield No. 1339, 32d Squad, 18th Division (was Patrolman, Shield No. 12003, 30th Precinct, at time of occurrence). At about 5.40 P. M., September 19, 1929, on patrol duty, pursued a man who had held up a drug store at 41 Convent Avenue, Manhattan, which ended on the roof of a building where in a final exchange of shots Detective Burns killed the bandit.

Detective John H. Rooney, Shield No. 1370, Main Office, 18th Division (was Patrolman, Shield No. 8408, 79th Precinct, at time of occurrence). At about 11.10 P. M., November 25, 1929, on patrol duty, entered a store at 389 March Avenue, Brooklyn, where he saw a man with two revolvers holding up the proprietor. Shots were exchanged, and Patrolman Rooney killed the bandit.

Patrolman William Franz, Shield No 9115, 13-A Precinct. At about 7.40 P. M., January 1, 1928, while on patrol duty, followed two men who had been in an altercation with a taxicab driver into the hallway of 2100 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan. They resisted arrest, and Patrolman Franz was shot by one and slashed with a razor by the other. One of the men was arrested. Patrolman Franz continued on sick report until November 17, 1928.

Patrolman William C. Jones, Shield No. 11899, 34th Precinct. At about 1.30 A. M., June 25, 1928, while assigned to police booth, boarded an automobile and pursued a taxicab speeding east on 14th Avenue, near 36th Street, Brooklyn, containing three holdup men. After a chase of about two miles the cab was overhauled and the men forced to submit to arrest, and two revolvers confiscated.

Patrolman Daniel J. Sullivan, Shield No. 8, 19th Precinct. At about 8.25 P. M., November 13, 1928, while on patrol duty, observed a taxicab for which he had a police alarm stop at 166th Street and Tinton Avenue, The Bronx, and two occupants enter a store there. Taking the chauffeur from the taxicab and forcing him to lead the way into the store, Patrolman Sullivan disarmed the three men and took them to the station house.

Patrolman George B. Wilson, Shield No. 7674, 78th Precinct. At about 7 P. M., November 13, 1928, while on patrol duty in the vicinity of 5th Street and Carroll Street, Brooklyn, jumped on the running board of an automobile in pursuit of an escaping holdup man. During the chase and at close quarters shots were exchanged. Patrolman Wilson received four gun shot wounds which necessitated absence on sick report for four months.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Patrolman James W. Kelly, Shield No. 15808, 7th Precinct (was attached to 56th Precinct at time of occurrence). At about 9.45 A. M., November 20, 1928, while on patrol duty, overtook a man running north on 120th Street, towards 101st Avenue, Richmond Hill, Queens, who had perpetrated a holdup. The men had two revolvers which he endeavored to use but was disarmed of both and arrested.

Patrolman William J. Stapleton, Shield No. 8263, 34th Precinct. At about 2 P. M., May 5, 1929, one of the workmen on the New Hudson River Bridge, 178th Street and Hudson River, Manhattan, fell from the upper part of the structure to a temporary platform about 150 feet from the ground. Patrolman Stapleton, on patrol duty, was informed of the accident; immediately went to the rescue by climbing emergency ladders (the elevator used by workmen being out of order) and along unplanked girders to the unconscious man. He used exceptional skill and intelligence in avoiding additional casualties. Another patrolman assisted in lowering the man to ground with a rope.

Patrolman Maurice D. Roche, Shield No. 4783, 24th Precinct. At about 12.40 A. M., June 29, 1929, on patrol duty, heard pistol shots in a restaurant at 3100 Broadway, Manhattan. He encountered a man with a gun at the entrance, and as he was disarming him an accomplice shot and wounded the patrolman.

Patrolman Edward A. Schnell, Shield No. 5048, 75th Precinct. At about 1.10 P. M., July 15, 1929, on patrol duty, followed two suspicious men to Alabama Avenue and Dumont Avenue, Brooklyn. During an exchange of shots Patrolman Schnell was wounded, after which he shot one of the men, and arrested him with the assistance of other patrolmen.

Patrolman William J. Cashel, Shield No. 13973, 28th Precinct. At about 12.30 A. M., July 22, 1929, on patrol duty, pursued a holdup man into the vestibule of premises 278 West 120th Street, Manhattan, where he was shot by the bandit.

Patrolman Albert W. Christopher, Shield No. 14340, 13th Precinct. At about 3.40 P. M., September 24, 1929, on patrol duty was notified that two workmen were unconscious from gas in a telephone cable chamber on Second Avenue between 16th Street and 17th Street, Manhattan. When he arrived another workman who had attempted a rescue was being removed in an unconscious condition. Without precautionary measures other than a rope about his body, Patrolman Christopher immediately descended into the hole, and before he could render any assistance collapsed and was removed to a hospital.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Patrolman Edward J. O'Donnell, Shield No. 11261, 28th Precinct. At about 1 A. M., September 25, 1929, on patrol duty, entered a dance hall at 209 West 125th Street, Manhattan, where several men were perpetrating a holdup. After disarming one of the bandits, and another had attempted to shoot him, Patrolman O'Donnell arrested both of them.

Patrolman John P. T. Lowe, Shield No. 13582, 23d Precinct. At about 3 A. M., November 16, 1929, on patrol duty, with another patrolman pursued a burglar from a store at 1760 Second Avenue, Manhattan, on foot and automobile through various streets during which revolvers were discharged by all, and finally followed the burglar into a hallway. The other patrolman was killed. Patrolman Lowe continued the chase and the burglar was wounded and arrested.

COMMENDATION

(Awarded during 1929)

LIENTENANT

John F. O'Grady

ACTING LIEUTENANT

Charles W. Flood

SERGEANTS

John O. Dale
George P. Lang
Samuel Marks

John B. McGarty
Arthur J. McMenomy
Emil J. Skala

DETECTIVES

Tyler S. Allen
James A. Brady
Thomas A. Brady
Fred Brandt (2)
James Burke
Thomas J. Burke
Thomas L. Burns
Walter Casey (2)
Cornelius F. Connelly
John F. Dalton
Stephen J. Devine

James W. Hennessy
Christian B. Jorn
Andrew F. Kiernan
Charles E. Lehman
Raymond F. Maguire
Michael J. Minitier
John J. Morrissey
James F. McHale, Jr.
James P. McKeogh
John T. O'Donnell
Peter A. Pfeiffer

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DETECTIVES—(Continued)

Anthony J. Fater	Edmund J. Powers, Jr.
William J. Federer	John W. Reilly
Thebsy Feltenstein	Daniel F. Ryan
Harold H. Fischer	Nicholas Santamoreno
John P. Foran	Charles Schauss
Thomas J. Foran	Arthur E. Schultheiss
William J. Fyffe	Edgar Stephens
Edward W. Gayne	Marco Stolfi
William G. Gilmartin	Hugh Sullivan
James M. Harrison	John P. A. Taaffee
Thomas J. Harte	Henry P. White
Vincent A. Hastings	Fred L. Wilson
George J. Winter	

PATROLMEN

Solomon Abrahams (2)	Richard P. Cook
Edward J. Antignani	Ferdinand J. Dauria
James J. Barrett	Michael C. Deperino
Bernard C. Barry	Stephen P. DiRosa
Tony Batto	Dennis V. Donovan
William J. Begg	Patrick J. Doyle
Otto W. Behrens	Anthony Duffy
Louis Belluci	Abraham I. Ebenfeld
Harold J. Bergman	Peter J. Ennis
Ferdinand A. Berthold	Arthur R. Erickson
William F. Boyd	Thomas Erwin
John R. Branch, Jr.	Herbert J. Faust
Daniel A. Breen	Peter J. Finnegan
Edward P. Brennan	Martin F. Flanagan
Joseph Broderick	Brayton D. Fogarty
William A. Buenau	Patrick J. Foy
John J. Burke	Edward A. Friel
James E. Burns	Francis W. Fullerton
Joseph G. Byrne	Harold E. Gaffney
James F. Cahill	Henry Gaines
Patrick Carver	Thomas A. Gashun
John A. Cassidy	Andrew K. Geisler
Thomas M. Clancy	Benjamin Glotzer
Henry J. Claus	Anton Goshony
William L. Colberg	Michael J. Grejtek
Matthew W. Colston	Edward H. Grove

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PATROLMEN—(Continued)

Edward C. Cone	George B. Haffner
James V. Connell	Thomas Hartnett
John J. Conway	Edwin J. Hayden
Edgar P. Heenan	William G. Neumann
John A. Henle, Jr.	Henry Noll
Henry Hergenhan	Patrick J. J. O'Brien
William J. C. Hermann	James J. O'Neill
Benjamin F. Heuss	Henry W. Parler
Patrick Improte	John G. Picone
Edward J. Jefferson	Walter Port
Edward O. W. Johnson	Joseph Pribil
John J. Keating	Henry Quinn
William Kelly	William E. Reed (2)
Joseph M. Kennedy	John J. Regan
Charles J. Kenney	Henry J. Reinhardt
Matthias Kinavy	Francis H. Riecker
Joseph D. Kuefner, Jr.	Joseph L. Robb
William A. Kuntz	William J. Roche
Walter Kunze	William M. Roosa
John A. Kurtzke	William J. Ryan
Albert F. Lang	Charles U. Saeger
William A. Leckey	Jacob J. Schaefer
Rudolph W. Lehman	Arthur J. Schirmer
Frank Logan	William C. Seubert
William F. J. Logan	William W. Smith
Patrick J. Lynch	Philip Stabile
John E. Maher	John C. Stewart
James C. Mangan	Louis S. Stigliabotti
George E. Marshall	Theodore J. Stokes
Louis Marshon	William Svitak
John J. A. Mierau	William J. Taylor
Caleb J. Miller	Amerik Terreri
James R. Minary	Charles J. Tobey
James G. Morahan	Joseph D. Torre
Frank J. Moran	Harry H. Turbett
Michael Moy	Otto A. Ulrich
John L. Mulvihill	David R. Walker
John F. McHugh	Stephen J. Wall
Joseph B. McKeown	George S. V. Wandling
James J. McMahon	William M. Ward
Peter J. McMahon	George Watkins
John A. McNamara	Matthew H. White
Leo J. Nadolski	Leo D. Williams

ANNUAL REPORT OF

EXCELLENT POLICE DUTY

(Awarded during 1929)

DEPUTY INSPECTOR

Ernest L. Van Wagner

CAPTAIN

Francis J. Kear

Martin Sheehy

Hugo O. Wunsche

ACTING CAPTAIN

John J. E. Appel

LIEUTENANT

Thomas F. Dugan

John A. McIlhargy

Michael P. Murphy

William C. McKay

Michael F. McDermott

Patrick F. J. McVeigh

ACTING LIEUTENANT

Frank C. Bals

Henry Flattery

James J. Blake

Patrick Kenny (2)

James A. Dinan

Edward J. O'Neill, Jr. (2)

James F. Fitzpatrick

Thomas M. Reilly

Walter B. Robertson

SERGEANT

William J. Begley

William J. Kenney

Peter S. Brennan

William M. Kent

Walter F. Culhane

William F. Morgan

Francis J. Digney

William B. O'Keefe

Frank Donnelly

John J. Padian, Jr.

James E. Donnelly

Edward L. Ratigan

Thomas Dowling (2)

William J. Reubold

James J. Finn

William J. Shearer

John Sweeney

DETECTIVES

Joseph H. Arnold

Frederick H. Kroener, Jr.

Daniel J. Ayres

Thomas J. Layden

Maurice V. Barry (2)

Herman Levine

William G. Barry

John S. Lewis

Albert Beron

William A. Lynch

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DETECTIVES—(Continued)

Harry D. Bloomfield	John A. MacLennan
Alfred J. Boller (2)	John J. Magner
Frederick A. Buddemeyer (2)	Jeremiah F. Maher
Jerome J. Butler (2)	William C. Mara (2)
James Burke	James J. Martin
Edward W. Byrnes	Patrick J. Meehan
Patrick J. J. Carey	Roger J. Meehan
Donald E. Carey (2)	John J. Meenahan
William A. Carlson	Herman Meyer
Domenico Caso (2)	Walter F. Millar
Francis Cassidy	Edward F. Miller
Howard C. Clancy	Harold F. Moore
Sylvester Clauer	John J. Morrissey
Timothy F. Connolly	John F. Mortimer (2)
James A. Corey	Patrick J. Mullarney (2)
Matthew Cross	Dennis J. Murphy
Robert W. Damrau	Patrick A. Murphy (3)
Manning Decker	William J. Murphy
Arthur J. DeMarrais, Jr.	George Murray
William J. Dempsey	John S. Murray
Thomas J. Devery	Edward F. McAuliff
William J. Dillon	Alexander R. McConeghy
Charles P. Dinegan	William A. McCoy (3)
Stephen M. Downey	Donald L. McDonald (2)
William A. Duffy	James J. McDonnell
Charles A. Dugan	James F. McHale, Jr. (3)
Michael Edberg	Edward J. McNamee
William J. Enright	Francis Nowicki
William F. Fay (2)	Thomas J. O'Kane
Joseph P. Farrington	Fred. W. Oppermann, Jr. (4)
William M. Finken	John M. O'Shaughnessy
John J. Fox	Henry P. Oswald
Charles Frank	Louis Pagani
Otto G. Franz (2)	Romolo Pagano
Ignatius J. Gannon	Francis D. J. Phillips
James J. Garvey	Edward Pollak
Edward H. Gaynor	Edmund J. Powers, Jr.
James A. Gillece	Francis X. Quinn
Clarence C. Gilroy	George F. Raeburn
John W. Gleason	Frank T. Raihl
Joseph P. Glennon	Joseph G. Reece
William J. Grafenecker	John W. Reilly (3)
William A. Graham	William Reilly
Charles A. Grubert	Daniel F. Ryan
Bernard Gunson	Charles Ryder
George V. Gundleman	David I. Salter

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DETECTIVES—(Continued)

Harry J. Hagan	Louis J. Schaeffer
John V. Halk	Max Schain
Bradley Hammond (3)	John C. Schoenstein
Henry L. Hansen	Patrick Shanley
Patrick A. Harty	Thomas J. Sheehan
Morris A. Haring	John J. Shilling
John J. Harrington, Jr.	Joseph M. Smith
John L. Hayes	Frank G. Spottke
Jerome F. Heaney	Julius C. Steinhäuser
Richard J. Hickey	Christian F. Streck
John J. Hogan (2)	William M. Toolen
William J. Hooks	Thomas P. Tunney (2)
John A. Hurton	William F. Vaughan
Thomas H. Hynes (2)	Francis C. A. Walsh
Albert E. Jenner (3)	Louis White
William J. Kelley	George J. Whitney
Michael Kelly	Neil C. Winberry (4)
John T. Kendall	Alfred T. Wing
Thomas L. Kenney	Fred L. Wilson (3)
James Kiernan	Charles G. Winterhalter
Thomas J. Killoran	Frank Wolter (2)
John A. Kranz	Michael F. Woods (2)

PATROLMEN

Frank Adams	Howard H. Kullman
William G. Agnew	Philip J. Langguth
Clarence M. Allen	Dominick A. Lardino
John F. Algie	William A. Laurence
Emilio E. Antonelli	John A. Leonard
Albert E. Armstrong	Henry Levy
Isadore Astel	Timothy M. Liston
Walter Baer	James S. J. Lockhart
Robert E. Ball	Frank Lo Frisco
John E. Bayreuther	Giuseppe Lo Frisco
Edward Beban	William H. Lowig
Alfred W. Beers	Frank J. Ludwig
Edward F. Becker	Frederick E. Luth
Joseph J. Betancourt	Jerome L. Lyons
Osmond S. Blackburne	Lawrence J. Lyons
Joseph Bluver	John F. Lynch
Ernest P. Bodenburg	James T. Mackay
Cornelius Bohan	William F. Mackin
Adolph F. W. Bopp	John Malbec
Anthony Bourke	James B. Mason
William J. Boyle	Norman J. Mayer
James G. Braun	James A. Mead

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

PATROLMEN—Continued)

William A. Brennan	John E. Meenan
Leon Brischkat	Saul C. Metz
Henry Burgoyne	George H. Meyer
Edward J. Byrnes	Michael A. Miraglia
Peter J. Caffiaux	Emil G. Moldenshardt
Edward F. Cahill	Richard C. Molk
Matthew F. Cahill	James F. Monaghan
James M. Canavan	Peter V. Moran
John Carpenter	Walter J. Moran
James F. Carberry	Herbert A. Mott
Reuben A. Carter	Henry J. Mueller
Michael Cavoli	George F. Muhlmeyer
Lawrence W. Clare	Alfred F. Muoio
Richard J. Collins	Robert F. McAllister
Frederick J. Condon	Edwin McClellan
Edward J. Conlin	Richard F. McElligott
Albert J. Coogan	Frank A. McEneaney
Joseph C. Colombo	Michael J. McNery, Jr.
Anthony Canonico	Thomas P. McKeever
Joseph F. Conti	Cornelius McKenna
Thomas G. J. Cox	Edward J. McKenna
Joseph Creed	Joseph B. McKeown
Martin F. Cronin	John J. McLees
Frank A. Czenszak	Patrick H. McNamara
Lawrence W. Dagger	Leo J. Nadolski
Albert F. Daly	Frank J. Nalevaiko
John J. Darcy	Thomas C. Newton
Michael Darienzo (2)	John J. Noonan
Louis Decker	Frank H. O'Brien
Michael Deperino	Michael T. O'Connor
James J. Desmond	Thomas J. O'Donnell
Joseph DeSoucey	Patrick O'Neill
Daniel Dimitroff	Albert J. Ott
Patrick J. Doherty	William V. Panella
Maurice J. Dorney	George J. Peattie
Albert A. Draghi	Mark Peragallo
Thomas F. Drumm	Frank W. Pils
John J. Duffy	William J. J. Pendergast
John J. Duggan	Edward Pressfreund
William J. Duncan	Thomas J. Quinn
Edward J. Dunn	William E. Reed (2)
George E. Dunphy	Edward F. Reilly
William S. Eason	William P. L. Rettig
Thomas J. Egan	Jasper Rhodes
John J. Fallon	William L. Rode
Angelo E. Favato	Clifford C. A. Rogers
Harvey L. Fekeith	Cornelius F. Ryan

ANNUAL REPORT OF

PATROLMEN—(Continued)

Vito C. Ferraro	Anthony J. Sadlo, Jr.
Edward J. Finn	Harry Schaffel
Francis F. Finnegan	Morris Schreiber
James F. Fitzpatrick	Martin J. Schuchman
Omer Fonda	James E. J. Scully
Ludwig J. Frank	Michael J. Shalloe
William F. Fruin	Russell A. Shopland
George A. Fuchs	Frank R. Siekman
Peter F. Gallagher	Harry Singer
Joseph M. Gaynor	Peter J. Smith
James A. Goodman	Walter J. Smith
John R. J. Gorman	William Smith
Albert E. Goss	William G. Smith
William H. Graff	John M. Speaker
Arthur J. Grebner	Alvin N. Starkins
Anthony C. Grieco	Benjamin F. Steers
Charles R. Hammer	Sebastian F. Stellitano
Arthur Hansen	John C. Stewart
August J. Harnischfeger, Jr.	George A. Stoffers
Patrick F. Harrison	Paul O. Storll
James J. Healy	Anthony R. Strangio
William E. L. Heiden	Bernard Streeter
Nelson E. Hellstrom	Frank J. Sullivan
Hector W. Hemingway	James M. L. Sullivan
Frederick M. Hencken	William Sullivan
John M. Hickey	William J. Swickert
Gordon M. Hill	Saul Tave
Louis Hollmann	John J. Taylor
Raymond Hoppenstedt	Joseph P. Thierry
John J. Hurley, Jr.	John Thoden
George P. Hurst	Alfred A. Thompson
Joseph S. Jarecki	John Tormey
Silas L. Jennings	George F. Trapp
Andrew J. Johnson (2)	Peter B. Turner
Irving Kaufman	Salvatore Valenti
Clarence Kayton	Henry F. Vlach
John Keaney, Jr.	John W. Walker
John T. Kearney	Anthony W. Walker
Jeremiah J. Kelleher	Cornelius C. Walter
Thomas F. Kilfoyle	Joseph W. Wareham
Joseph H. King	Luke J. White
Edward M. Kilbridge	Jacob Wies
William H. Klinkenberg	Bennie Wozniak
Arthur Koch	Bertrand P. Wray
Charles Koehler	Abraham Yudenfriend
George F. Koehler	John W. Zittel
George T. Kreese	Samuel H. Zudick

“FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH”

It is fitting and proper here to make mention of those heroic policemen who laid down their lives in the performance of duty. A grateful Department feels it incumbent to voice its respect, its admiration, and its undying gratitude for its ever-increasing roll of martyrs. Prompt in their response to the call of duty, unflinching in the face of tragedy, undismayed by the odds against them, they died as they had lived.

The fatal roster comprehends heroes of all ages, from the young probationer in the first flush of his manhood to the gray veteran of the Force who wore upon his sleeve the service stripes of five-and-twenty years. Young and old, they were called upon to make the supreme sacrifice; brave and uncomplaining, they made it. Regardless of years and experience they stood, and their indelible records still stand, for all that is best and noblest in the Department.

Many and varied were the crises that called them to the ranks of that silent, invisible platoon. There are those who died at the hands of the ruthless law-breaker. In the dark alley, along the waterfront, amid the marble columns of a great bank—brave and unwavering, they shot it out with the criminal and ceased firing only when the revolver fell from their dying grasp. There are those who, cool in the face of disaster, died that others might live. The onrushing subway train, the blinded, fear-maddened runaway, the all-consuming conflagration—these and others have taken deadly toll. There also are those who were taken because of the acts of the rash, the unthinking, and the irresponsible. The reckless speeder and the thoughtless employer, careless for the safety of his charges, have added to the quota.

With the bereaved families of these brave policemen let us leave this thought: When death comes to the young it is a grim tragedy; when it comes to the aged, or the sick who have lain for years upon a bed of pain and physical suffering, it is a blessed relief; when it comes to those who fell as these men fell, then it is a sublime triumph.

The Department salutes the memory of its dead heroes. They have fought the good fight.

Our Unforgotten Dead

Patrolman	James Cahill,	September 29, 1854.
Patrolman	Eugene Anderson,	July 20, 1857.
Patrolman	Horatio Sanger,	November 22, 1857.
Patrolman	David H. Martin,	August 6, 1861.
Patrolman	George W. Duryea,	May 16, 1864.
Patrolman	John O'Brien,	August 25, 1864.
Patrolman	Thomas Walker,	August 15, 1865.
Patrolman	Henry Corlett,	July 13, 1868.
Patrolman	Philip Lambrecht,	March 14, 1872.
Patrolman	John Donohue,	July 7, 1872.
Sergeant	James McGiven,	July 24, 1876.
Patrolman	Asa H. Furness,	December 29, 1878.
Patrolman	Francis Mallon,	May 4, 1883.
Patrolman	James Brennan,	October 28, 1888.
Patrolman	John J. Sherman,	September 1, 1891.
Detective	John Carey,	November 3, 1892.
Patrolman	Thomas R. McIntyre,	September 23, 1896.
Patrolman	Frederick Smith,	October 26, 1897.
Patrolman	William Baumeister,	November 30, 1900.
Patrolman	Edward J. Mullen,	January 31, 1901.
Patrolman	Thomas J. Fitzpatrick,	January 31, 1901.
Patrolman	Frank J. Redican,	December 6, 1903.
Patrolman	Hugh J. Enright,	March 20, 1904.
Patrolman	William F. Hedeman,	July 29, 1906.
Patrolman	George M. Sechler,	April 14, 1907.
Patrolman	Alfred A Selleck,	April 16, 1907.
Patrolman	Eugene S. Sheehan,	October 22, 1907.
Patrolman	Edward J. Kavanagh,	November 14, 1907.
Patrolman	Robert J. Fitzgerald,	January 11, 1908.
Patrolman	John Loughan,	January 27, 1908.
Lientenant	Joseph Petrosino,	March 12, 1909.
Patrolman	James F. Mangen,	October 26, 1910.
Patrolman	Michael Lynch,	July 1, 1911.
Patrolman	Thomas E. O'Connell,	June 17, 1912.

Patrolman	Charles J. Teare,	May 3, 1913.
Probationary		
Patrolman	William B. Heaney,	May 3, 1913.
Patrolman	Bernard O'Rourke,	August 1, 1913.
Probationary		
Patrolman	Patrick Cotter,	August 4, 1913.
Sergeant	Joseph M. McNierney,	October 3, 1913.
Patrolman	Edward A. Murtha,	February 6, 1914.
Patrolman	Thomas Wynn,	March 31, 1914.
Detective	Joseph Guarneri,	April 2, 1914.
Patrolman	Michael J. Kiley,	May 4, 1914.
Patrolman	Joseph M. Gaffney,	January 11, 1916.
Patrolman	Henry H. Schwarz,	May 30, 1916.
Patrolman	Samuel T. Cunningham,	June 19, 1917.
Patrolman	John P. Flood,	July 3, 1917.
Patrolman	Robert H. Holmes,	August 6, 1917.
Patrolman	Samuel Rosenfeld,	February 13, 1918.
Detective	John J. Quinn,	February 16, 1918.
Patrolman	Joseph A. Nolan,	June 26, 1918.
Patrolman	William Barrett,	August 26, 1918.
Patrolman	Emil Carbonell,	May 23, 1919.
Patrolman	John J. McCormack,	November 10, 1919.
Patrolman	Henry Immen,	February 21, 1920.
Detective	John E. Fitzpatrick,	May 20, 1920.
Lieutenant	Floyd Horton,	December 16, 1920.
Detective	Joseph J. Bridgetts,	February 17, 1921.
Patrolman	Joseph L. Connelly,	March 27, 1921.
Patrolman	John H. Conk,	May 3, 1921.
Patrolman	Charles D. Potter,	July 22, 1921.
Patrolman	Daniel J. Neville,	August 27, 1921.
Patrolman	Joseph A. Reuschle,	September 28, 1921.
Detective	William A. Miller,	January 5, 1922.
Detective	Francis J. M. Buckley,	January 6, 1922.
Patrolman	Otto W. Motz,	January 19, 1922.
Patrolman	John H. McMail,	March 15, 1922.
Patrolman	Henry L. Pohndorf,	May 10, 1922.
Patrolman	Douglas W. Hay,	May 18, 1922.
Detective	John J. Moriarty,	July 2, 1922.
Patrolman	Frank S. Mundo,	July 14, 1922.
Patrolman	Arthur Loewe,	July 22, 1922.

Lieutenant	Albert L. Duffy,	August 2, 1922.
Detective	John Donohue,	February 16, 1923.
Patrolman	Frank E. Romanella,	July 26, 1923.
Patrolman	Charles J. Reynolds, Jr.,	July 26, 1923.
Patrolman	John E. Egan,	September 1, 1923.
Patrolman	John A. Schneider,	January 13, 1924.
Detective	Bernardino Grottano,	May 26, 1924.
Detective	Timothy J. Connell,	July 12, 1924.
Patrolman	John J. Hyland,	July 26, 1924.
Patrolman	Frederick Thomas,	August 14, 1924.
Detective	Chester A. Hagan,	February 14, 1925.
Patrolman	Maurice F. Harlow,	February 22, 1925.
Patrolman	Thomas Kelly,	April 17, 1925.
Detective	Richard M. Heneberry,	August 6, 1925.
Patrolman	Frank White,	February 10, 1926.
Patrolman	Arthur J. Kenney,	April 2, 1926.
Patrolman	Charles H. Reilly,	April 5, 1926.
Patrolman	Oscar H. A. Oehlerking,	August 6, 1926.
Patrolman	Frank Murphy,	August 8, 1926.
Detective	John M. Singer,	August 11, 1926.
Patrolman	Edward T. Byrns,	November 19, 1926.
Patrolman	Frank A. Daszkiewicz,	November 22, 1926.
Patrolman	James H. Masterson,	January 31, 1927.
Patrolman	Harry J. Farrell,	March 4, 1927.
Detective	Morris Borkin,	May 17, 1927.
Patrolman	Walter T. Wahl,	May 23, 1927.
Sergeant	Benamin Cantor,	June 4, 1927.
Patrolman	Henry E. A. Meyer,	September 16, 1927.
Lieutenant	Charles J. Kemmer,	December 22, 1927.
Patrolman	William E. Kelly,	January 31, 1928.
Patrolman	Arthur C. Fash,	August 4, 1928.
Patrolman	Joseph F. Dursee,	August 25, 1928.
Patrolman	William J. Stoffel,	October 8, 1928.
Patrolman	Henry C. Behnstedt,	November 5, 1928.
Patrolman	William Schmelter,	April 14, 1929.
Patrolman	William J. McCaffrey,	October 3, 1929.
Patrolman	Charles A. Sauer,	October 19, 1929.
Patrolman	John J. Duffy,	November 16, 1929.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

**SOME OF THE MANY LETTERS OF COMMENDATION RECEIVED BY THE
POLICE COMMISSIONER DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1929**

ST. ANDREWS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

New York, January 6, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The congregation of St. Andrews Methodist Episcopal Church, 120-138 West 76th Street, New York City, assembled for worship Sunday evening, January 6, 1929, by unanimous vote express to you their emphatic approval of the vigorous manner in which you have taken charge of the Police Force of the City and started a real offensive war on crime.

We strongly approve your determination to close the speakeasies and stop the illegal traffic in intoxicants and narcotics, and to get the gangs of thugs, gamblers, thieves and robbers.

We pledge to you our moral support and sincerely hope that you will have the full support of all other city authorities and that you will carry through this program without ever a sign of weakening and without stint or limit.

JAMES H. BENNETT,
Pastor.

GEORGE LEDERER

New York, January 22, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I want to extend the heartiest congratulations on your brilliant achievement in so thoroughly solving the traffic problem. In our attractions at the Music Box, the Sam H. Harris, Booth and Forty-fourth Street Theatres, the audiences were seated far ahead of the customary time and the increased receipts over the previous Monday night lead me to believe that by making it possible for people to get to the theatre on time and without the usual confusion, you have not only answered the traffic problem but have also made theatre-going an unhopd for convenience.

GEORGE LEDERER,
General Manager for Sam H. Harris.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

DAVID BELASCO

New York, January 21, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Please accept congratulations on the success of your new traffic arrangements. The capacity audience for "Mima" at my theatre was all seated by eighty-thirty without the customary distressing jam, and Forty-fourth Street was clear for traffic. You have accomplished what appeared to be impossible. It is wonderful.

DAVID BELASCO.

LEE SHUBERT

New York, January 21, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Let me congratulate you upon the signal success of your new traffic plan. From reports of various theatre managers tonight, this opinion seems to be shared by everyone and if the system continues to work as well as it did tonight, it will be one hundred percent perfect.

LEE SHUBERT.

THE BANK OF UNITED STATES

New York, January 31, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

An automobile accident which has confined me to my bed for the past few weeks has prevented me from exercising the pleasure of voicing to you in person, as President of Garment Center Capitol, the appreciation and gratitude of that membership, as well as all others in the district, for the keen interest that you are taking in relieving the irritating traffic problems in that part of the city.

I have followed your activities since your acceptance of the Commissioner-ship with intense interest and my admiration for the progress you are making is unbounded. It has led me to express myself in a letter to our mutual friend, His Honor, the Mayor, a copy of which I enclose.



REVIEWING OFFICERS ANNUAL POLICE PARADE, 1929

LEFT TO RIGHT—ACTING AND LT. GOVERNOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN; MAYOR JAMES J. WALKER; FORMER GOVERNOR
ALFRED E. SMITH; POLICE COMMISSIONER GROVER A. WHALEN; JAMES BYRNE, BOROUGH PRESIDENT, BROOKLYN,
AND MAJOR GENERAL HANSON E. ELY, U. S. A.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

May God give you the strength to continue the wonderful work you are doing. As I dictate this letter I cannot help but recall the pleasant meeting I had with you and the late Joseph Barondess at your office. It was then that I realized that you could attack almost any problem intelligently.

Wishing you continued success, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

SAUL SINGER,
Executive Vice-President.

W. B. FOSHAY & CO.

New York, January 24, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

As I spend considerable time in New York City and have occasion to go to the theatre very frequently when here, I cannot help but express to you the wonderful improvement that has been made in the traffic regulations as put in force Monday evening.

It is my understanding that you are responsible for originating this plan and it certainly worked well Monday and Tuesday nights, as I had occasion to know through actual experience. It shows what can be done if a Police Commissioner really is interested and wants to accomplish something worth while.

Want you to know that many people appreciate it, even if they don't tell you about it, because I have heard many compliments from all sides upon the way traffic is now being handled during theatre hours.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM B. FOSHAY,
President.

BROOKLYN SAFETY COUNCIL

Brooklyn, N. Y., January 22, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

It remained for you to show the people of this great metropolis how to control not only vehicle traffic in the theatre district but also the hundreds of thousands of pedestrians, and I am writing to congratulate you on the huge

ANNUAL REPORT OF

success which you made last night, with the hope that you will, in a more or less varied form, extend this same highly improved traffic control idea throughout the five boroughs.

I rode criss-cross through the theatre zone many times last night, beginning at eight o'clock, and ending late in the evening, and it was obvious everywhere that your traffic control plan is correct, because it works satisfactorily in all but a few instances, at the same time greatly improving and speeding up the movement of vehicles and pedestrians.

Another thing which impressed me, as I am sure it must have the great multitude, was the uniform courtesy, and yet firmness, with which your army of policemen directed those riding and walking.

You deserve the support and coöperation of everyone who believes in safety and fair play, because I believe you have solved the most complicated traffic problem.

Yours for Safety,

CLARENCE E. SPAYD,
Secretary.

PUBLIC FORUM OF BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

New York, January 7, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

A very interesting discussion took place at the Public Forum of Brooklyn Heights and the following resolution was adopted comprising an audience of some two hundred people of representative citizens of Brooklyn and New York:

RESOLVED that the Public Forum of Brooklyn Heights go on record in favor of the good work Police Commissioner Whalen is doing for the City of New York and that we coöperate and endorse his purpose "To make New York City a better place to live in."

This resolution was adopted by a majority vote.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM J. DILTHEY,
Chairman.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL BUREAU OF CASUALTY AND SURETY UNDERWRITERS

New York, February 2, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I desire on behalf of the company members of this organization to commend your effort to clean up the traffic situation in the theatre district. We feel that you are teaching a valuable lesson to the people of New York in pedestrian and vehicular control. It is of value not only within the city but it undoubtedly will have an effect on the traffic situations in other large cities. We have no doubt that conditions within the theatre district have been made safer and that there has been a corresponding reduction in accidents.

We sincerely trust that the efforts of your Department to bring about better and safer traffic conditions within New York City will continue. If we can be of any assistance to you at any time, I trust that you will call on us.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT W. WHITNEY,
Acting General Manager.

THE KIWANIS CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY

New York, January 28, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The Kiwanis Club of New York, at its weekly luncheon at the McAlpin Hotel, on January 23d, in recognition of the splendid public service being performed for the City of New York by our fellow member, unanimously voted a resolution of commendation and appreciation to be sent to the Honorable Grover A. Whalen, Police Commissioner of the City of New York. Our club feels a just pride in the unusual service rendered to the community by its fellow member.

FERRIS E. REEVE,
President.

WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER, HERMAN A. METZ, RALPH W. BUDD,
Committee Appointed by the President.

ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE CIVITAN CLUB OF NEW YORK

New York, February 11, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir :

I take pleasure in enclosing herewith copy of a Resolution duly adopted at a regular meeting of the Civitan Club of New York City, held at the Astor Hotel, on Thursday, January 24, 1929 :

BE IT RESOLVED, by the Civitan Club of New York that we extend our congratulations to Mayor Walker for the appointment of Grover Whalen as Police Commissioner.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Civitan Club of New York warmly commend the efforts of Commissioner Whalen to wipe out the crime breeding speakeasies and the other dens of vice. We also endorse the steps he has taken to reduce traffic congestion and make the city streets safer for pedestrians.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Civitan Club of New York congratulates Magistrate Ewald, who is now conducting the traffic court, for imposing jail sentences as well as fines on persistent and defiant violators of the traffic laws.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of these Resolutions be transmitted with the signatures of the President and Secretary to Mayor Walker, Commissioner Whalen and Magistrate Ewald.

Very truly yours,

WORTHINGTON G. STRAIT,
President.

HANS P. FREECE,
Secretary.

LOWER MANHATTAN INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

New York, January 23, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir :

I have not had the pleasure of corresponding with you since the time we assisted in putting through the naming of one block of Ninth Street, Wana-maker Place, but that does not mean that we have not watched your career with a deepening interest. It is for this reason that we studied your plan for traffic congestion relief for the theatrical district very seriously. Your plan is undoubtedly as successful as anything ever attempted in the City and I believe that the people in that district should have an affectionate regard for you because of what you have done.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The merchants and business people of the theatrical district don't know it, but on the books of the "Inner Circle" (whatever that means) this district was slated for complete and drastic decentralization under a zoning ordinance. In other words, they were only going to have one theatre, one hotel, one bus terminal and one moving picture house in a certain specific area. This plan was predicted to relieve the worse spot of traffic congestion in the world and I personally believed it would have been put over if you had not put in operation your remarkable plan.

I would thank you therefore to accept my congratulations and tho I am conscious that because I am only one of this vast army of traffic experts(?) and my voice can be but a faint whisper in the traffic uproar, my appreciation of your accomplishments is sincere and that accounts for something.

I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully,

HEVLYN D. BENSON.

HARRIS ALTMAN & CO., INC.

New York, February 25, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir :

I intended to compliment you, much before this time, because of the splendid way you took hold of the Police Department.

I have watched your work with much concern and I have been particularly prompted this morning to write you because of the article in the New York Times signed by a group of citizens. For every one of the names signed to the article, which in a measure, criticises your work, there are thousands who are in accord with your attitude.

It is not often that I write to one in your position either to compliment or to criticize, but I have seen enough of New York to at least be able to read "between the lines," so to speak.

I think that you are the ablest man the New York Police Department has had at its head and the city ought to be thankful to be able to draw a fellow like you to the position.

Don't let some of these publicity seekers retard your progress. In my business and social activities I hear very complimentary things about your ability and I am glad to feel that you are too smart a fellow with too good a background to let some of these weak citizens stand in your way.

My highest compliments to you and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

AL. ALTMAN.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

UNITED AUTO LEAGUE, INC., OF DRIVERS AND OWNERS

New York, July 15, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir :

Reading the daily papers a few days ago, I see that this Citizens Traffic Committee, of which the traffic meddler, Mr. Banham, is at the head, assails you and the Police Department as regards the traffic situation, this is a political move by a Republican for one reason, to belittle your honest efforts.

Now, as an executive member of the Mayor's Traffic Committee, I can state that the traffic in New York City is 100 per cent. better under you than ever before, and I can prove it. Take the one big move in permitting traffic to drive through Safety Zones and one can realize these benefits when they drive one day around New York City.

Now, as to taking the taxicab licenses from the Police Department, that will never happen, for I, the strongest opponent to the transfer in the first place, now see with a level-headed man like yourself ; we ask for no change and the very people that are advocating the commission are the manufacturers and operators of large fleets of taxicabs. I again request you to give my suggestion of limitation of cabs your deep and careful consideration, as it is the best plan and must come sooner or later.

I have written to the mayor and made the same request and a committee appointed by him will work with you for 100 per cent. coöperation. Let all these knockers rap you but we who know you and your results, in our interests, will defeat any moves to change the License Bureau from its present place.

The rule regarding the lining of cabs ought to be vacated, as the National Transportation have over 50 cloth-lined cabs in operation today. Please let me know if order of Commissioner Ruttenberg is changed. I want to be cleared up on the subject one way or the other.

If any time you desire to place the question of limitation of cabs in effect, I will serve on the committee and give it my best efforts.

Thanking you for your kind consideration in behalf of the Independent Taxicab Driver and Owner, I remain,

Very truly yours,

UNITED AUTO LEAGUE, INC.
By: PHILIP J. O'BRIEN

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

UNITED RESTAURANT OWNERS ASSOCIATION

New York, July 12, 1929.

MRS. MORRISON,
Secretary to Commissioner Whalen.

Dear Madam :

May I enclose herewith copy of resolution which, duly engrossed, is to be presented to Police Commissioner Whalen on Tuesday, July 16th, at 12 noon at Police Headquarters by a delegation of members of the Association?

Cordially yours,

UNITED RESTAURANT OWNERS ASSOCIATION.

By Nathaniel Phillips, *Counsel*.

WHEREAS, we, the undersigned, are officers and directors of the UNITED RESTAURANT OWNERS ASSOCIATION, proprietors of numerous cafeterias and restaurants throughout the City of New York, and

WHEREAS, for a number of months last past the continuance of our places of business has been threatened because of acts of misconduct on the part of members of an alleged union, and

WHEREAS, representatives of our Association, on the occasions when they called upon the Honorable Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Police of the City of New York, were at all times treated with courtesy, understanding and sympathetic realization of their problems, and

WHEREAS, Police Commissioner Whalen has uniformly from the very beginning of these troubles assisted personally and through his instructions to his aides, and

WHEREAS, the assistance of Police Commissioner Whalen and his aides has been a most potent factor in safeguarding the lives and persons of our patrons, of our employees, and of the public generally in the neighborhood of said cafeterias, and has prevented the actual destruction of the said cafeterias,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that we take this opportunity of expressing to the Honorable Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Police of the City of New York, our earnest appreciation and sincere gratitude for the courteous and helpful coöperation he has manifested to us from the time we first made known to him the problems that confronted us through the attacks upon our cafeterias in the recent alleged strike.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions duly engrossed be forwarded to Police Commissioner Whalen and to his Honor, the Mayor of the City of New York.

S. BERMAN

S. DOBKIN

H. GROSS

J. KRIM

M. SCHNEIDER

S. NEULICHT

B. ROSENTHAL

J. SIEGEL

S. SHAPIRO

A. SCHARF

N. YELLIN

Directors

JOSEPH BURGER,

President

MOSES LEVINE,

Vice-President

SAMUEL BLUMFIELD,

2d Vice-President

ABRAHAM CHINITZ,

Treasurer

CALVIN W. KLEIN,

Secretary

NATHANIEL PHILLIPS,

Counsel

Dated, New York, July 2d, 1929.

BROOKLYN CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION

Brooklyn, N. Y., January 9, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Too often civic officials are remembered only when there is (or sometimes is not) opportunity to criticize. The Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union, representing over 3,000 young men and women of this Borough, in monthly business session, Saturday, January 5, 1929, went on record as commending your excellent start in a most difficult task. We believe in your sincere effort and extend you our best wishes for complete success. We thus want to change the usual custom and commend where there is every reason when commendation is deserved.

Cordially yours,

FRANK L. FREET,

President.



CHIEF INSPECTOR AND STAFF

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

KINGS COUNTY GRAND JURORS ASSOCIATION

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 22, 1928.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

It is a real pleasure to transmit herewith the resolution which the Kings County Grand Jurors Association adopted by unanimous vote at its meeting held last evening.

With sincerest wishes for your success as Police Commissioner of this great city, and with the Season's Greetings, I beg to remain,

Yours very sincerely,

CLARENCE E. SPAYD,
Secretary.

WHEREAS, we view with considerable alarm and anxiety that ever present tendency to the increase of street accidents and deaths in all parts of the world, and

WHEREAS, we have a jealous regard for the world's record made in Brooklyn for safety, much of which was rendered possible, and in a large measure brought about, by the recent Deputy Chief Police Inspector of Brooklyn, and

WHEREAS, we feel our efforts have now been rejuvenated and redoubled, which causes us to feel that the world's record in saving life will remain in Brooklyn, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we most heartily endorse and commend the appointment of John O'Brien, that faithful, honest and capable policeman, as the Chief Police Inspector of the Greater City by Police Commissioner Grover A. Whalen, and be it further

RESOLVED, that we congratulate the new Police Commissioner, who while Commissioner of Plant and Structures, saw to it that the appointees in his Department punched the time clock and rendered the service for which they were paid, for his high regard for true merit and first-class service in selecting this outstanding man as his Chief Police Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

JAMES McDONNELL

Far Rockaway, N. Y., August 5, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Sincere congratulations on the way a smash-up at Clark and Grove was handled by your men, both of the patrol and emergency services. I like to see snappy action and efficient methods and I noted that the onlookers were favorably impressed. I doubt if more than twenty minutes elapsed from the initial crash before the emergency wagon left, its mission accomplished.

Sincerely,
JAMES McDONNELL.

THE MERCHANT TRUCKMEN'S BUREAU OF NEW YORK

New York, July 31, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

This organization wishes to congratulate your Safe and Loft Squad on the prompt and successful recovery of a valuable load of silk which was stolen from the truck of N. O'Connell, Inc., 342 West Broadway, truckman for Cheney Brothers, with the subsequent arrest of the participants.

Such remarkable work is most gratifying to business interests of this city generally and is a graphic example of the keen efficiency of our Police Department.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. W. DANIELS,
President.

THE SALVATION ARMY

New York, July 25, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

It affords me pleasure in assuring you that The Salvation Army observes with interest and appreciation the various promotions in the Police Department, as recently announced in the newspapers.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

To each of the Captains and Lieutenants receiving recognition a note expressing congratulations and good wishes was forwarded by this Department.

Wishing you continued success in your great responsibility, and with esteem from Colonel E. B. Underwood and myself, believe me,

Yours sincerely,

E. S. GERBERICH,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

ASSOCIATED RETAIL CREDIT MEN OF NEW YORK CITY, INC.

New York, May 31, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

We take this opportunity of expressing to you, on behalf of our Association, our appreciation of the splendid work done by your Detective Bureau in connection with the apprehension of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gwynne, forgers and bad check passers, who had many aliases.

These people have been a menace to society for a number of years, according to our records and, needless to say, a great service has been done for the retail interests of this community by their incarceration.

May we at this time offer our services to your Department in whatever manner they can be used. We have records of over one and one-half million individuals who maintain charge accounts with the retail stores in this city. Included in this list are items of derogatory nature in connection with fraudulent buying, bad check operations and many other items of interest.

Wishing you continued success in your undertakings, we are,

Cordially yours,

ASSOCIATED RETAIL CREDIT MEN
OF NEW YORK CITY,

J. M. CONNOLLY,
Secretary-Executive Mgr.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

THE TRUSTEES OF ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

New York, June 20, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

At a regular meeting of The Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral in the City of New York, held on June 13th, His Eminence, Cardinal Hayes, presiding, a resolution was adopted expressing their keen appreciation of the courteous and efficient services rendered by the commanding officers and the men of your Department in regulating traffic and caring for the thousands of visitors to Calvary Cemetery on Decoration Day.

As Managing Director of Calvary and Allied Cemeteries, I wish to express also my own appreciation for the services rendered and beg to remain, my dear Commissioner,

Sincerely yours,

ALOYSIUS C. DINEEN,
Managing Director.

CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

New York, July 19, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Comptroller Berry has asked me to thank you for your coöperation in connection with the recent auction sale in the Aldermanic Chamber of city-owned property no longer needed for municipal purposes.

The men detailed by you for the two days of the sale acquitted themselves in their customary creditable fashion.

Yours truly,

J. A. FITZGERALD,
Deputy Comptroller.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE UNITED IRISH-AMERICAN SOCIETIES OF NEW YORK

New York, June 27, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The Societies having charge of the arrangements of the funeral of the late John Devoy and with the shipping of his body to Ireland, at a meeting held on June 24, 1929, have directed me to express their grateful appreciation to you as Police Commissioner and, through you, to Chief Inspector O'Brien and the other officers and members of the Force who acted either as escort while the remains were being carried through the streets or in preserving order in and around the funeral parlors at 138 East 57th Street, on the evening of June 4th and morning of June 5th, and for the excellent arrangements that were made by those who had charge on that morning at the Church of St. Malachy, West 49th Street.

In times like these when so many are apt to unjustly criticize the officers and men of your department, it is a great pleasure in behalf of our societies to voice our feelings of appreciation to them and to you.

With very best wishes, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN J. SHEAHAN,
*Chairman of the Committee
of Arrangements.*

NEWARK SUNDAY CALL

Newark, N. J., August 14, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

This morning I had occasion to call New York Police Headquarters to obtain some information regarding the mechanical details of removing illegally parked cars by towing them from the streets.

The questions I asked were difficult and it was necessary to shift me from one department to another. What I wish to call to your attention is the exceedingly helpful and courteous attitude of each man with whom I spoke. Their graciousness and eagerness to be of assistance was too marked for me to fail to express to you my appreciation.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD F. BATAILLE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL

New York, August 27, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

A word of thanks for the kindness of the Police Force yesterday in connection with the visit paid by the Jewish delegates to this Consulate General. Admirable arrangements were made by the various departments represented and everything passed off without difficulty.

Yours sincerely,

H. G. A——.

FOUR MASSACHUSETTS MOTORISTS

Boston, Mass., August 15, 1929.

EDITOR, NEW YORK TIMES.

DEAR SIR:

I am writing you, as spokesman for a party of motorists, a few lines to publish in your paper if you see fit, about the traffic officers of the New York Police Department.

Though none of us are strangers to New York, it was our first visit by automobile, and naturally the driver was somewhat nervous when entering the "Big Town," as traffic laws and signals are different in practically all cities. Although we made some mistakes we were not "bawled out" nor told to "drive over to the curb," there to be compelled to show registration and license certificates before a crowd of gaping onlookers.

Our driver, naturally, did nothing wrong intentionally and, in fact, made no serious mistakes, but we were all impressed by the spirit of good fellowship and decency displayed by your officers and we believe that this is probably one of the things that makes New York City great and popular.

We were certainly treated splendidly in every way and cannot say too much in praise of the "Big Town Cop."

Sincerely,

FOUR MASSACHUSETTS MOTORISTS.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

THE MONOGRAM SHOP

St. Louis, Mo., August 28, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I have just returned from a motor tour of 5,060 miles, visiting the principal cities in the North and East. I drove my car in New York City for eight days and, never having been there before, I frequently went to traffic officers and patrolmen for information. I want to compliment you and the men on the street for the courtesy shown me and the high degree of efficiency shown by the men.

Never once did I draw up to a policeman that I didn't receive a courteous reply and *correct* information pronto! I am,

Yours respectfully,

EDWIN O. KIESSIG.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE

New York, September 30, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Please accept my hearty thanks for your invitation to attend the Police College Graduating Exercises at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday, October 2d, at 8.30 p. m. I am sure it will be a most interesting occasion and am looking forward to being present. These ceremonies are of the greatest value in promoting the morale and self-respect of the incoming policeman.

I wish to take this occasion to express my hearty congratulations upon your excellent administration of the Police Department. It is recognized that no other department in our city government presents problems so complex and so versatile as does the Police Department. In our vast, crowded and busy community the question of crime control, of traffic management and the many other duties with which the Commissioner of Police is charged, present tremendous difficulties. You have grappled with these difficulties and solved these problems in a manner which entitles you to the gratitude of all the people of our city.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

Under your administration of the Department crime has decreased, traffic is better controlled and the spirit of the entire Force has been strengthened and encouraged, and in all the far-reaching fields over which your Department has jurisdiction there has been a distinct and most gratifying betterment of conditions. Very notably the courtesy shown by the police officers is highly gratifying. I have had occasion in many instances to notice the kindness and consideration shown by the members of the Force to the citizens with whom they come in contact, and particularly to those who are weak and helpless.

All of us who knew your immense energy, your peculiar intelligence and your high devotion to duty were sure that you would discharge the duties of this new office with your accustomed efficiency and fidelity. It is a source of gratification to us that our anticipations have been so abundantly realized.

Believe me to be, with warm personal regards,

Faithfully yours,

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE.

STATE OF NEW YORK

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

New York, October 8, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

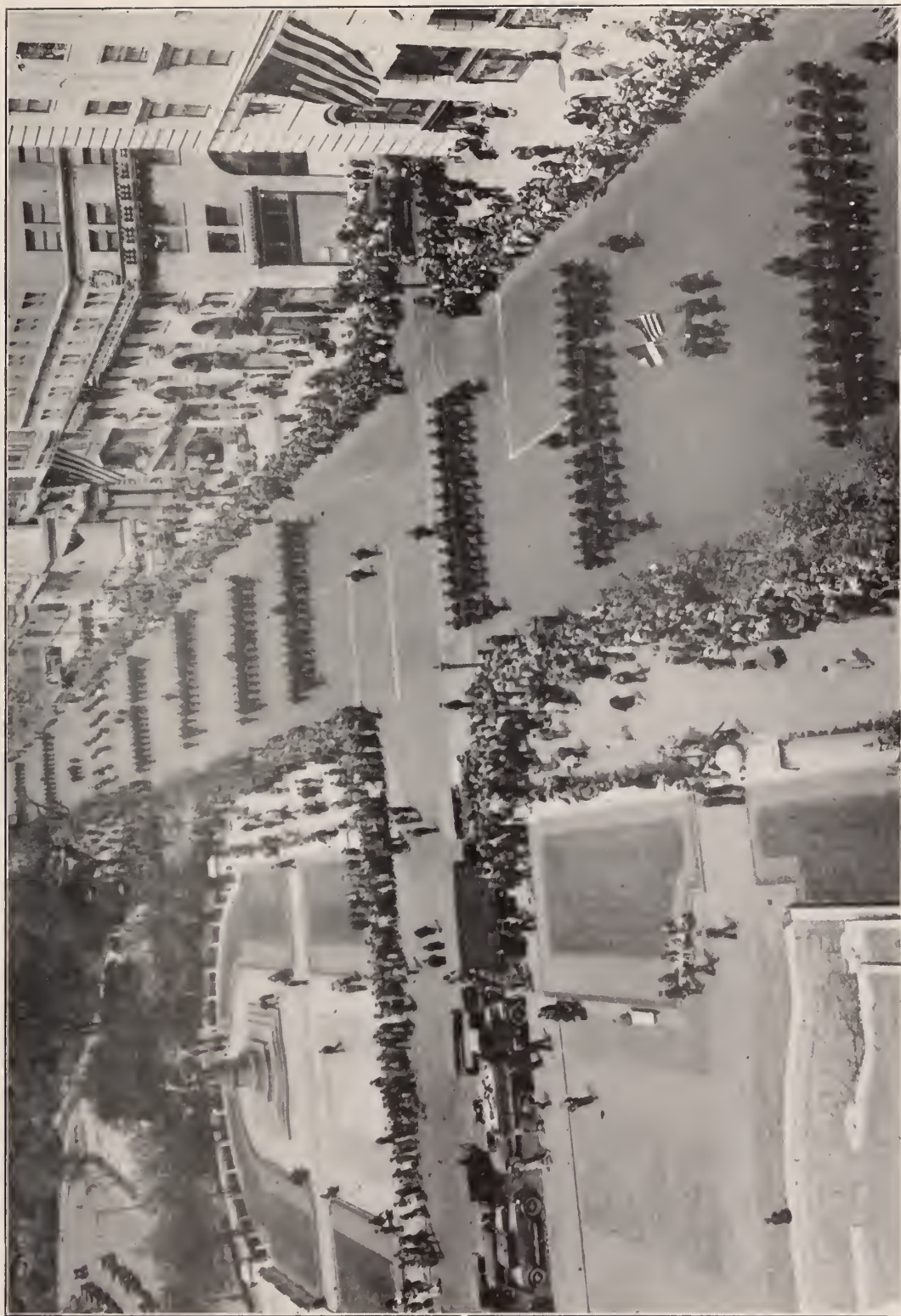
Dear Sir:

Please allow me to take the liberty of thanking you for your splendid work in the apprehension of the murderer of our game protector William Cramer. It was mighty nice of you to give this your personal attention, as you did, and I know it was through your untiring efforts that the murderer has been finally captured.

Kindly accept my congratulations, and I am sure the entire Conservation Department feels the same as I do in praising your excellent efforts to bring this murderer to justice.

Sincerely yours,

CLAUDE HANLON,
Inspector, Division No. 1.



NEW YORK'S FINEST ON PARADE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE NEW YORK DIVISION

New York, October 16, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

It seems fitting at this time to express the appreciation of this bureau of the Department of State for the very splendid coöperation rendered by you and your officers in connection with the recent arrival and departure of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and party.

The masterly manner in which every detail was planned and executed was a revelation to our friends from Britain, who agreed that only in New York City is it possible to stage so perfect a demonstration of police efficiency.

Sincerely yours,

A. R. BURR,
Special Agent in Charge.

WAITT OPERATING CO., INC.

New York, October 14, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the visit of the Right Honorable J. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, and his party, at the Hotel Weylin, we wish as owners thereof to express to you our great appreciation of the excellent services rendered by the Police Department during such period.

The entire personnel of your Department, both officers and men, with whom we came in contact during Mr. MacDonald's stay, were most efficient and courteous, and each evidenced a sincere desire to coöperate with us to the fullest extent in affording him adequate protection and making his sojourn in our City enjoyable.

We cannot too highly commend the services rendered by your Department and regret exceedingly it is not possible for us to express our thanks individually to each of the police officers and men detailed to Mr. MacDonald's party during his visit.

Sincerely,

WEYMER H. WAITT,
President.

FRANKLIN M. HAINES,
Vice-President.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

HARRY WEXLER, M.D.

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 22, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir :

May I take this opportunity of thanking you for the remarkable fashion in which your Emergency Service Squad No. 4 acted the other night.

A serious leak of sulphur dioxide developed in our electric refrigerator with the result that the noxious fumes of this lethal gas were dispersed throughout the house. We called Police Headquarters and within three minutes the Emergency Crew made their appearance.

I must compliment your Department upon the remarkable manner in which a serious trouble was quickly corrected.

With the best wishes, I am,

Yours very respectfully,

HARRY WEXLER, M.D.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, December 3, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir :

In the recent great volume of business that has come into the Street and during the stress and excitement attending the same, I feel it my duty to express for the Governors of the Stock Exchange, the Members and Employees, our appreciation of the splendid service rendered by the Members of your Force on duty in the Financial District.

Their spirit, willingness, tact and courtesy in meeting all situations has been so marked as to attract the attention of us all. We have heard nothing but expressions of commendation and praise for their good work. This especially applies to Captain Quinn of Old Slip Station and his uniformed force; Lieutenant Fitzpatrick and his detectives; Captain Joyce and Lieutenant Strip of the Greenwich Street Station and their men; Lieutenant Fogarty and his Wall Street Squad, and the men from Deputy Chief Inspector Mulrooney's Squads who have been detailed on special service.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

It has been a distinct pleasure to the men in our organization who have had the opportunity to coöperate with the members of your Force.

With my best personal wishes and congratulations, and deep appreciation of the services that you have had rendered to us during the past crucial times, believe me,

Faithfully yours,

RICHARD WHITNEY,
Vice-President.

STATE OF NEW YORK HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD

New York, December 13, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I want to express to you my sincere appreciation of the courteous and prompt coöperation given to the National Guard last Wednesday on the occasion of my request to you for tear-gas grenades to supplement our own supply that we were sending up to Auburn from Miller Field.

The quantity needed at Auburn being uncertain, I was anxious to get a large supply off at the earliest possible moment and your immediate response to my request was most welcome.

I am informed that the grenades supplied by you were brought back intact to Miller Field yesterday and that your Department was informed that they were at your disposal again.

This instance of the efficiency and coöperation of your Police Force was naturally no surprise to me, but is none the less appreciated.

It is unnecessary for me to say that should any occasion arise when you desire anything from the National Guard, it will be equally available to you.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM N. HASKELL,
Major General.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF NEW YORK CITY RETAIL JEWELERS ASSOCIATION

New York, November 23, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

At the regular monthly meeting of our Board held on Friday night, November 1st, 1929, I was requested to communicate with you relative to increased Police protection and therefore quote letter sent to your Department last year, under date of November 23rd, 1928, as follows:

Hon. Joseph A. Warren,
Police Commissioner, New York City.

Dear Sir:

At a recent meeting of the Executive Board of New York City Retail Jewelers Ass'ns of New York City, the undersigned was directed to address a letter to you on behalf of more than one thousand jewelers who are members of our affiliated trade bodies—

First, to express appreciation of your interest in safeguarding the lives and property of those engaged in the jewelry business.

Second, to urge that for the next several weeks, while holiday shopping is at its peak, additional Police protection be provided for jewelers in all sections of the Metropolis.

Pledging you our support and coöperation in all matters of law enforcement, we beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF NEW YORK CITY

RETAIL JEWELERS ASSOCIATION,

PHINEAS PETERS,

Secretary.

The Police Department was commended for their very fine work and wonderful coöperation, and also appropriate resolutions were passed favoring the increase for Policemen and Firemen.

Thanking you for the fine service your Department has rendered at all times, we remain,

Respectfully yours,

EXECUTIVE BOARD OF NEW YORK CITY

RETAIL JEWELERS ASSOCIATION,

PHINEAS PETERS,

Secretary.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC MARKETS

New York, January 29, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The Supervisor of the Ninth Avenue Market reported the wonderful coöperation of the police up there.

May I add my small bit of praise to the avalanche of "flowers" you are receiving.

Very truly yours,

THOMAS F. DWYER,
Commissioner.

EDWARD D. APPLETON

New York, March 22, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The family of General Appleton desire to express to you their appreciation of the fine work of the Police on the occasion of the funeral of my brother on Tuesday last.

The entire ceremony was conducted smoothly and without delay in spite of crowds and traffic.

Especially do we wish to thank the Motorcycle Squad for escorting us to the Woodlawn Cemetery so efficiently.

May I add that General Appleton always spoke of you in terms of high regard and admiration.

Very gratefully yours,

EDWARD D. APPLETON,

107th INFANTRY

New York, March 20, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of every officer and man in the Regiment and the several thousand ex-members who are now citizens of New York City, I wish to express to you our deep appreciation and sincere thanks for the splendid

ANNUAL REPORT OF

coöperation given us yesterday by your most efficient Department in connection with General Appleton's funeral. Will you please convey to the officers to whom you assigned this duty our personal thanks?

I am sure it will interest you to know that everyone was delighted with the police arrangements and to me, personally, your subordinates rendered invaluable assistance and made it possible for our arrangements to be carried out with absolutely no confusion or delay. The courtesy and efficiency of every member of the Department with whom I came in contact was really inspiring and was another indication of the fact that you have under your direction what is undoubtedly the finest police body in the world.

We also greatly appreciate your courtesy in permitting the Police Band to participate. As you know so well, General Appleton always maintained a keen personal interest in the Band as well as in the Department as a whole, and I am sure it would have pleased him tremendously could he have known of the tribute paid him by the splendid body of men who were detailed by you to represent the Department in connection with the funeral.

Owing to my rather prolonged absence in Europe, I did not have an opportunity to express to you my congratulations on your appointment to what is probably the most difficult job in public life in this country. When I read of it in the European papers it pleased me immensely because knowing so well your splendid record of efficient administration as a public official and having had the pleasure of coming in contact with your charming personality, I felt certain that the Department under your control would have every opportunity to do itself full justice and that the citizens of New York should consider themselves indeed fortunate in having a man like you charged with their protection. I am pleased to reiterate what you must know—that if at any time the Seventh Regiment or I, personally, can be of any assistance to you, we will consider it a pleasure to have you call upon us.

With warmest personal regards and wishing you the best of luck in your rather terrifying job, believe me,

Cordially yours,

WADE H. HAYS,

Colonel.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

C. C. JOHNSTON

New York, July 29, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Mrs. Johnston and I had occasion yesterday to drive from Pelham through New York and across the Brooklyn Bridge, through Brooklyn and on the ocean side of Long Island for some distance, returning by a different route along Flatbush Avenue and the Williamsburg Bridge. The purpose of this letter is to inform you that without exception every traffic policeman met with (and we were under the necessity of asking directions from three or four), expressed such courtesy and, despite the excessive heat and heavy traffic, displayed such willingness to be of assistance that we concluded, on our return home, that a new esprit de corps has taken hold of the Police Department since you have become its chief. Doubtlessly you have worked very hard to bring this about and it may be some satisfaction to receive this evidence of your accomplishment from an outsider.

Very truly yours,

C. C. JOHNSTON.

SAUL SINGER

August 27, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

As a member of several commissions related to labor under three Governors of the State of New York, and as president of manufacturers' associations, I have gained experience which enables me to rather accurately estimate the prudent and effective conduct of the Police Department during the recent strike in the garment industry.

The poise and absolute fairness with which you faced this difficult and ever-changing situation merits recognition which I and my fellow-directors of Garment Center Capitol add to our gratitude for your solution of the traffic problem in our section.

The efficiency of the Police Department under your very able direction has earned another citation of honor.

Faithfully,

SAUL SINGER,

President,

Garment Center Capitol, Inc.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

McKeesport, Pa., September 17, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

When visiting my daughter, Mrs. D. H. Rhodes, 561 West 169th Street, recently, I had occasion to drive through your busy streets, and although I got tangled with the unfamiliar traffic rules on several occasions, I wish to speak a word of praise for the unfailing, helpful and gentlemanly service rendered by your officers at all times. I expected censure for little unintentional violations, judging by my experience in some other places not nearly so congested and I appreciated all the more the courtesy of your men.

This is just a word to relieve my feelings and to throw a few flowers where merited.

Thank you.

JOHN A. KELSO.

WESTCHESTER MILITARY ACADEMY

Peekskill, N. Y., September 21, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I am taking the liberty to impose upon you and inform you of the splendid and courteous treatment that I received at the hands of the New York City Police Department.

I have been away the entire summer period on duty with the summer training activities at one of our midwestern posts (Fort Thomas, Kentucky) and was returning to station at this academy for the regular session. I do not usually like to remain in town at night and so, as Peekskill was only another two hours' ride, I decided to continue on and get home even though I would be an early morning arrival. Unfortunately I met with a motor mishap and was delayed more than if I had remained in the city over night.

I desire to inform you that I have never been treated with any more kindness, courtesy and consideration than that which I received at the hands of the police officers of the 34th Precinct. Although I was removed to the hospital (I was traveling alone) the Police Department attended every detail of guarding my property, taking care of my damaged motor car and its possessions, and were most courteous and solicitous after my welfare



MOUNTED REGIMENT—POLICE PARADE

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

and the safety of my property. This is deeply appreciated I assure you. Especially do I desire to commend Officer Number 11288, the lieutenant and sergeant on duty at the time (1.15 A. M.), and the officer lieutenant on duty today when I called at the station house to claim my property; their courtesy and attention to duty is most commendable.

Many are prone to criticize, but I feel that the treatment accorded me in my hour of distress is deserving of your attention and I sincerely trust that you will not feel that I have been ambiguous in my statements.

Should I be able to be of any service to the Police Department of New York City I will feel honored to render any service possible.

Trusting that I may at some time have the pleasure of showing my appreciation in a finer sense,

Very truly yours,

HARRY B. AUSDEMOORE,

*Captain, Infantry,
Professor of Military Science and Tactics,
The Commandant of Cadets.*

DR. JOHN L. BASTEY

Boston, Mass., September 19, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Having just returned from the National Rifle and Pistol matches held at Camp Perry, Ohio, I wish to compliment you on the excellent work your revolver team did in winning the Police revolver championship of the United States and Canada.

The men under Team Captain Wallender not only proved themselves superior shots on the firing line, but gentlemen off the range, and for the first time brought the Police championship to the East coast.

As a shooter and one who has coached in spare time various police departments in revolver work, I realize the moral effect of a straight-shooting police force on the lawless element, especially so in these days of gunmen and racketeers.

Hoping your men will continue to lead, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN L. BASTEY, D.D.S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF
PUBLIC SCHOOL 71, THE BRONX

September 18, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

By accident I tuned in on Station WOR last evening and enjoyed very heartily the splendid program rendered by the Police Department, as well as the excellent address delivered by yourself in connection with the Police Memorial Service.

In addition to having this wonderful celebration so entertaining, so highly instructive and educational, and so enlightening, merely an annual affair, limited to a link-up of two stations, it should be arranged that it would be a nation-wide project.

It happens that by virtue of my position I am in daily contact with members of the Police Department, and in all my experience as a school principal I have never seen any representatives of any of our municipal departments that reflect greater credit on the City of New York than do these courteous, courageous and helpful men.

I take this opportunity, therefore, to extend my congratulations to you and to your Department, and to wish your administration continued success.

Very sincerely yours,

PATRICK R. KINNEY,
Principal.

JAMES MARSHALL

September 25, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

On behalf of my family and myself I want to thank you for the energy and courtesy displayed by you and your Department, both at the pier on Monday and at the funeral of my father yesterday. I cannot conceive how the job of the Police Department could have been done to greater perfection.

I would appreciate learning from you the names of the officers of the Shomrim Society and also something about its nature and purposes.

Cordially yours,

JAMES MARSHALL.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

October 2, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir :

I am compelled to write to you following the many congratulatory messages received here at the way the funeral of our dear friend, William E. Kelly, was conducted. Considering the great number of people who desired to respect his memory, I join with the others at expressing to you, and through you, to the members of the Police Force, my appreciation of your great aid in carrying out the necessary plans that assured order.

I wanted you to know that special credit should be given to your Deputy Chief Cummings and Inspector James Fitzpatrick, who gave an immense amount of time and consideration to the arrangements for this funeral.

With appreciation of your many kindnesses, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JAMES J. BYRNE,
President.

CONGREGATION EMANU-EL

New York, October 8, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir :

The Board of Trustees directed that there be conveyed to you the sincere thanks and appreciation of this Congregation for your personal interest and assistance at the funeral of our late president, Louis Marshall.

They desire that you be good enough to convey, to all of the police force, whatever rank, how much their splendid coöperation and assistance was appreciated and express to them their thanks for the same.

Cordially yours,

WM. SPIEGELBERG,
Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY

New York, October 8, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir :

May I express my thanks to you, and through you to Chief Inspector John O'Brien and Inspector William A Coleman, for the arrangements provided for the Socialist Party Members and their friends at the reception to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, on Friday morning, October 4th.

Yours very truly,

G. AUGUST GERBER.

F. RAYMOND DANIELL

October, 20, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir :

On Tuesday, Oct. 15, I had occasion to need police assistance in a hurry, and, not knowing exactly what precinct my home was in, I called Inspector Harry Lobdell at your office and explained the situation to him. He acted quickly and courteously.

Within five minutes, three detectives from the Charles Street station were at my house. Through their coöperation I was able to nab a pestiferous young lounge lizard who had, in some manner, obtained my wife's name and was spending his spare time in annoying her over the telephone. The detectives put the fear of God in him and then advised me to let him go as the case against him was none too strong. He denied that he ever had called before and we could not prove that he had. Even so I am convinced the annoyance will stop now.

It was only a trifling incident in itself, but I think it shows the quick readiness of the police to act, even in unimportant matters, since you became Police Commissioner. Knowing how much an improved Police Department means to you, I took the liberty of writing this somewhat lengthy letter to tell you of this incident, which trivial though it is in itself, nevertheless is significant.

Yours sincerely,

F. RAYMOND DANIELL.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ALICE B. THOMPSON

New York, October 22, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Thank you so much for sending me the invitation to the reception to Prime Minister MacDonald. I enjoyed the ceremony at the City Hall immensely. It was a most dignified and impressive welcome to a very great man.

May I at this time congratulate you on the splendid showing made by your men on that day, also at the service on Oct. 13th, at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine?

As a teacher in a school for problem boys, I am most interested in your efforts toward the prevention of crime.

Yours truly,

ALICE B. THOMPSON.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION AND SAFETY LEAGUE, INC.

New York, October 28, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Permit us to extend our heartfelt appreciation of the full measure of protection rendered by your department in the preservation of law and order and the prevention of assault and bodily injury to employees during the present general strike of the window cleaners.

Our organization does not take sides in this matter.

We are primarily interested in the safety to the men employed in this industry and the prevention of accidents. Your prompt action has saved limb and perhaps even life.

For this we thank you.

Very truly yours,

ACCIDENT PREVENTION &
SAFETY LEAGUE, INC.,

MORSE M. FRANKEL,
Executive Director.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

AUGUSTUS C. HEPP

New York City, October 29, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir :

I am taking the liberty of addressing you, not as a complainant, but one who without equivocation wants to state his respect for the Police of New York, not those in command, but to the rank and file. As a member of the October panel of the Grand Jury of Bronx County, I have been brought in actual contact with the exemplary conduct of your men—earnest, alert, sacrificing—and above all have initiative. They were all good men—and showed 100 per cent. loyalty to their job, and am sure won the esteem of my fellow members of the October panel of the Bronx County Grand Jury.

Therefore please accept my congratulations and best wishes.

Very truly yours,

AUGUSTUS C. HEPP.

PERCY RECTOR STEVENS

New York, October 29, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir :

I had the pleasure of meeting you a number of years ago on one of your famous "hand-shaking expeditions." I am not stupidly going to ask you to recall it. However, that incident is relative to the fact that it brought in the element of personal contact which gives one an opportunity to "better judge his man."

As a citizen I have always been interested in the Police Department ; fundamentally the policeman. I still retain some of the awe and fear of my childhood. Possibly the reflection of this has something to do with my interest in later years.

In the past fifteen years the Traffic Department has been my particular obsession. I feel that this department has been the biggest factor in establishing an understanding and sympathy between the public and the policeman. Courtesy will do more to cement this bond than anything else. During the past few years I have seen a steady growth of courtesy and kindness, but there is much

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

still to be desired. I have a full realization of the trials with which the policeman is confronted on account of our mixed population. Hoodlums, gangmen and their ilk should and must be handled with the gun and nightstick, but there is a class of embryonic citizen who would profit and learn through the courteous conduct of the policeman. Its influence is far-reaching.

I am personally acquainted with many men of the Department and am glad to number several as intimate friends. This has given me ample opportunity to understand their problems and to see "inside."

When you were appointed Commissioner I was delighted but fearful—terribly so at the inception, but I relied on that sharp wit of yours to see the rocks ahead. Fortunately you saw them and have been steering a straight course since. Your first selection was a most happy one. To have a rugged old soldier like John O'Brien at your right hand should prove a tower of strength.

I have seen Commissioners come and go—the citizen, the soldier, the clerk, the policeman, the cold executive; all possessing useful qualifications but lacking certain essential fundamentals for this big, I might say, almost impossible job. The first fundamental necessary for success is honesty and frankness with the rank and file. I feel you have both. Not the slow, deliberate honesty and frankness of a judge, but the honesty and frankness that carries with it fresh air, and establishes confidence; the honesty and frankness than *can* be wrong at times. There are many other qualifications, as you know, and I am not going to bore a busy man; suffice to say, that I am going to be jealous for your welfare as long as you remain Commissioner. I feel that you are the one man who can bring up the *tone* of the Department in every respect. "Tone" expresses it better than any other word because it embodies all things not only in thought but in living.

Now allow me to say a word in defence: I am not a letter-writing fan in any sense of the word, never having carried on correspondence in the letter-writer's columns of the newspapers. I am claiming this as my first offense. I have as my excuse, however, that the subject interests me keenly and I feel deeply the welfare of these men who play such an important part in our public life.

My dear Commissioner, you have my complete sympathy and best wishes.

Cordially yours,

PERCY RECTOR STEPHENS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY

New York, October 31, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I want to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for the many police courtesies you extended to the Goodrich Silver Fleet while we were operating in the district under your jurisdiction.

I also want to say a few words of praise concerning the efficiency of your men. During the cruise of the Silver Fleet we have been escorted by more than 1,800 police officers, consisting of state, city and county men. The New York officers who were assigned to the Fleet, did the best job of any of this vast number of men who have worked with us. You can well be proud of being Commissioner of such a fine body of men as those that comprise the New York Police Department.

The police arrangements at the Borough Hall in Brooklyn, as well as City Hall in New York, were perfect and I want to especially call to your attention the work of the motorcycle officers who were with us—they certainly did a fine job.

With kind personal regards and hoping it is going to be my pleasure to see you again in the near future, I am,

Cordially yours,
H. R. SCHAEFFER,
Commander, Silver Fleet.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

New York, November 1, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Several months ago I read in the daily press of some public-spirited citizen founding some kind of a "Carnegie Medal" or "Hall of Fame" society of which courteous policemen were to be the beneficiaries. Since reading the article, I have had in mind writing you about a certain traffic officer but the matter escaped my attention from time to time.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

On the south side of the Grand Central Station, just beneath the big Standard Time clock, I have observed, as I drove to and from the Court, an officer directing the traffic that flows around the Grand Central Station in steady streams. He performs his duties with such uniform patience, courtesy, intelligence and efficiency that in my opinion he is deserving of special mention. I do not know this officer's name so when passing sometime I will hand him a copy of this letter that he may know that the splendid services he is rendering are not without appreciation. No wonder you are proud of such fine fellows.

Cordially yours,

WILLIAM ALLEN.

HARRY R. GELWICKS

Long Island City, N. Y., November 8, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I desire to express to you my personal appreciation as well as that of the other newspaper representatives who worked at the Jamaica police headquarters on last Tuesday night securing election returns for their newspapers. I am the Queens district representative of all the Manhattan and Brooklyn morning and evening newspapers. To serve them I had a staff of six men and three women. My staff was the next largest there to the City News Association. The other men were representatives of the Queens local newspapers.

I personally have collected such information for about the same newspapers every year since consolidation. There never was any cause for complaint. But this year Chief Inspector Thomas Kelley in command of Queens, and Captain William Esterbrook in charge of the Telegraph Bureau, assigned us our locations, then placed men of your Department to handle the details. The inspector and captain were continuously on hand until the last return was in and they saw to it that we had every facility for rapid and accurate reporting work.

I am sure as a citizen and as a reporter who was benefited by such service, that it should not go by without a word of appreciation.

The fine service and fine attention we received is but one example of the spirit you have instilled in everyone in your splendid Department. I feel that all citizens should rejoice that the election of Mayor Walker gives us the assurance that you and your able administration are to be continued in our great Police Department.

In Queens we are to be congratulated that you continue in the command such an outstanding, able and impartial officer as Chief Inspector Kelly.

Very truly yours,

HARRY R. GELWICKS,
Queens Representative.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

PARK AND FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

New York, November 12, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The policing of Poe Park yesterday during our Armistice Day ceremonies was admirable.

My indurated conviction that the New York Police are the best in the world was further intensified.

With highest esteem, I am,

Very sincerely,

DANIEL P. SULLIVAN,
Director.
(Colonel, U. S. Army Reserve.)

PUBLIC OPERATING CORPORATION

New York, November 16, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

May we take this means of complimenting the efficiency of your Hack Bureau at 156 Greenwich Street, and expressing our thanks for the kind coöperation and attention given to all communications addressed to that bureau and answered promptly by a Lieutenant Dyer of that bureau.

Very truly yours,

PUBLIC OPERATING CORPORATION,
J. H. Goldwater.

HENRY ANTHONY DARIUS

Upper Montclair, N. J., November 17, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

You probably are the recipient of a great many letters from people who are well classified as being crazy about one thing or another, so I feel it quite necessary to tell you that it is a perfectly normal person with a deep regard for the splendid organization you direct who writes this commendatory note.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

It is with much personal appreciation that I state at no time—anywhere—have I seen such thoughtful courtesy extended to visitors of any city as that which was displayed to me last night by one of your men. He also had the very trying problem of trying to keep people from dashing from the sidewalks into the maelstrom of Times Square traffic against perfectly obvious red lights. He did prevent these people from doing this, but he could have been an odious preventive instead of the intelligent, good-humored and alert help that he was. Truly, he almost made folks enjoy the fidgetting of waiting for the light to turn by making them instantly aware of why he was there; almost the feeling that here stood an interested, keen personal body-guard who was working for them. He was very kind in his directing me to where I wanted to go and gave me a new conception of what a “cop” should be.

Of course, I didn't get his name, but his shield number was 302 and he was stationed at the south-west corner of Forty-second street at Seventh avenue at eleven-thirty P. M.

With well wishes for the continued outstanding success of your administration, I am,

Respectfully,

HENRY ANTHONY DARIUS.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER, Inc.

New York, November 15, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Please allow me to thank you for your coöperation in supplying two patrolmen to assist us in connection with the series of public meetings held during the past two weeks in various of the city high schools. It may interest you to know that we had an average attendance of more than six hundred at these meetings.

The patrolmen who were present were in all cases most courteous and helpful and in at least one instance were useful in controlling a minor disturbance.

Thank you again for your help.

Very sincerely yours,

JOHN C. A. GERSTER, M.D.,
Chairman.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

New York, November 14, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Now that our recent labor difficulties are over and business has again become normal, I wish to express to you and all the members of your wonderful department our sincere thanks for the able and efficient manner in which this situation was handled.

I feel especially indebted to Captain Louis Dittman for his coöperation and untiring efforts in our behalf, as his services were of the greatest assistance to us in carrying on our work.

With kindest regards and success for your administration, I am,

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH RYLE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

New York, November 21, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

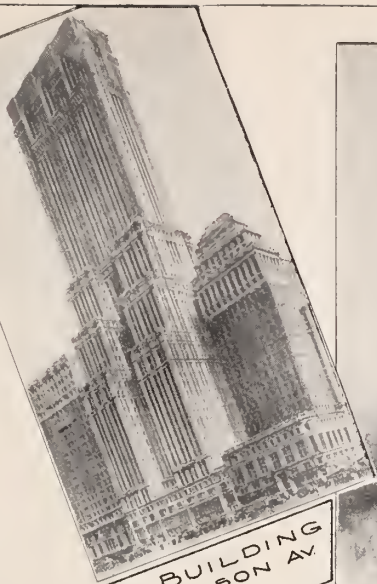
Dear Sir:

As you very probably know, we have had, for the last few years, quite a great deal of trouble on our various piers on account of bootlegging, and neither the Customs nor ourselves could succeed in keeping the bootleggers away from our ships.

Some time ago somebody at the Customs hit upon the idea of asking the coöperation of the Police in that very difficult job. We are, naturally, willing to try anything to remedy the situation and we enthusiastically accepted the suggestion.

The Custom authorities got in touch with Inspector McCormick of the Third Inspection District, and he, very helpfully, agreed to coöperate with us.

I am extremely pleased to advise you that since the police have been on the job no bootleggers have been seen any more around or on our ships and I want particularly to commend on the very efficient and foregoing manner with which the matter has been handled by Inspector McCormick and his men.



LINCOLN BUILDING
42ND ST. & MADISON AV.
53 STORIES



EMPIRE STATE BUILDING
5TH AVE., 33RD TO 34TH STS.
85 STORIES



CITY BANK, FARMERS
TRUST BUILDING
BEAVER ST., HANOVER PL.
EXCHANGE PL. & WILLIAM ST.
54 STORIES



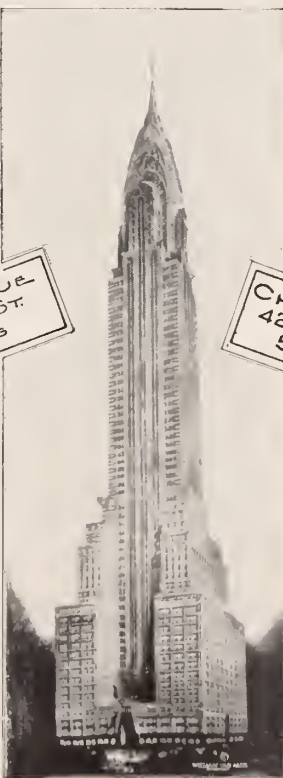
UNION LEAGUE
5TH AV & 40TH ST.
40 STORIES



CHANIN BLDG.
42ND ST. & LEX. AV.
56 STORIES



NELSON TOWERS
N.W. COR. 34TH ST. & 7TH AV.
45 STORIES



CHRYSLER BUILDING
N.E. COR. 42ND & LEXINGTON AV.
74 STORIES



BANK OF MANHATTAN
40 WALL ST.
72 STORIES

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

I thought of writing you personally rather than to address an official letter to your Department, believing that you would be interested in knowing this instance of extremely satisfactory service given by the men of your Department.

With my best personal regards, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

J. TILLIER,

Acting General Representative.

MORTIMER A. GOODKIND

New York, December 25, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

As a voluntary worker in the distribution of food at Armory on Lexington Ave., given by "The Americans," may I take this opportunity by expressing my thanks for the human and kindly spirit shown by your "cops." To work amongst the meek and lowly, I consider not a duty but a privilege, and to see those men of yours (and mine) handle this mass of people, in all gentleness, fairness and equality, not alone by word of mouth, but through their helping in a physical way, in the carrying and dragging of these heavy bags (as you yourself saw, Mr. Commissioner), and I therefore believe that your first year of office has made you (and me) most humble and grateful, in efforts of at least trying to aid those less fortunate than ourselves. I am an investment security salesman.

Thanking you sir,

Yours truly,

MORT GOODKIND.

NEW YORK COUNTY LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION

New York, December 10, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,

Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

Permit me, on behalf of the New York County Lawyers' Association, to express our high appreciation of your coöperatin in connection with our corner-stone laying exercises on Saturday last.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

The police, under Commanding Officer Joyce, rendered splendid service. They were not only efficient, but were courteous and tactful, as well.

It is with pleasure that we pay this tribute to them.

Very truly yours,

TERENCE J. McMANUS,
Secretary.

NEW YORK STAR

New York, July 24, 1929.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I take pleasure in enclosing herewith a page from this week's issue of the *New York Star* containing an editorial which I hope will interest you.

I want to congratulate you on your manly and sensible attitude in warning the public against the scourge of night clubs. I consider your warning to the public one of the outstanding things that you have done during the time that you have been head of the Police Department.

With best wishes, believe me to be,

Sincerely yours,

ROLAND BURKE HENNESSY,
Editor.

GANGDOM DOMINATES THE NIGHT CLUBS

No less an authority than Police Commissioner Grover A. Whalen, in commenting on the recent indictment of a recent notorious thug, said: "This indictment brings to the fore the fact that gangdom is in control of the night clubs. It would be well for decent people to keep away from such places, for they're going to get lots of police attention from now on."

Commissioner Whalen knows whereof he speaks. He knows all the angles of the night club proposition and, being on the inside, naturally is wiser in these matters than those who merely are prejudiced against the gentry without having the backing of reason.

* * * *

The theatre has suffered from the night club scourge more than it has been willing to admit. Ever since the days of the comparatively innocuous cabaret several years ago and all along the line to the present day of the night club in all its ugliness, the theatre has been obliged to suffer the slings and arrows—plus

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

the slugshots, clubs and guns—of a situation that has become well nigh impossible. During seasons when the public has not been any too eager in its desire to spend its money at the box-office, managers have felt the inroads of the night clubs. It is perfectly well known that, while these resorts are supposed to cater chiefly to the after-midnight wanderers, they also have cut into theatre patronage. Among those who have wandered into them early in the evening for dinner and an hour or so of whoopeeing and who expected later on to go to a place of real theatrical amusement, many have become befuddled with the good and bad “stuff” served and have ended the night in these resorts when they had intended only to begin it there.

* * * *

It has been known to the wise ones for a long time that the average night club has been owned and run by convicts, has been frequented by convicts and has been the breeding place of robbery, assault and even rape and murder. This is no exaggeration.

Those who enter night clubs should know by this time that they thus become the prey of the toughest type of citizen the Metropolis harbors. There are no bounds to the rapacity of these thugs. Men and women who enter their places of business are regarded as “suckers”—and so they are—and are likely to become the objects of attack through every phase of violence and crime known in the calendar of the police and criminologists.

Some decent people go to night clubs—but fewer go now than formerly.

Some decent girls have even been known to act as hostesses—but only until they had discovered just what was expected of them.

The old-time saloon, with its Gus and Joe and its free-and-easy comradeship, its surface friendships and even its downright lowness and vices, was a temple of art and a haven of decency and culture as compared with the night club of 1929.

* * * *

What makes the situation the more unpleasant and unbearable to theatrical folk is the fact that somehow or other the general public frequently mixes up its wits on the subject and brackets the night club and the theatre and makes the latter stand the odium attached to the former.

New York at large and the theatrical fraternity especially owe Commissioner Whalen a debt of gratitude for his outspokenness in expressing what he thinks and knows about the night club. Hereafter whoever enters one of these houses of debauchery and prostitution, these golden shacks that pander to the lowest that exists in the human, should do so knowing that he takes his life as well as his pocketbook in his hands and that he is lucky if he gets out alive.

All rather strong, but not extravagant language. Ask Commissioner Whalen!

ANNUAL REPORT OF

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

New York, January 17, 1930.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

It is with a feeling of performing a pleasant duty that I extend to you and certain members of your Force a meritorious tribute and expression of extreme appreciation upon the prompt, courteous and efficient manner in which your station located at 240 Centre Street responded to a call for an ambulance to care for an inspector on my force, who suffered a paralytic stroke this morning.

In less than six minutes after calling the station, your men were administering aid to the stricken inspector. You are to be congratulated for the splendid and excellent service established in the interest of human welfare and may you continue in the good work.

Respectfully,

D. R. GILLIES,
Inspector in Charge.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles, Cal., January 9, 1930.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

The University of Southern California is offering several courses in police work to police officers and deputy sheriffs.

We should like to collect a large number of annual police reports from which to draw information for these courses. May we have a copy of your last annual report?

We would also appreciate receiving any other publications of your department concerning police duties.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN M. PFIFFNER,
*Assistant Professor of
Public Administration.*

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD, DISTRICT No. 10

New York, January 20, 1930.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to congratulate you on a great service you have done for the people of Harlem, especially the school children, by the installation of traffic lights on Park Avenue, from 96th to 110th Streets.

I have been on this Board for the past fifteen years, and I know of no other single improvement which has done so much good.

With best wishes for your continued success, I am,

Very sincerely,

THOMAS V. STACK, M.D.,
Chairman.

ST. JOHNS BOARD OF TRADE

Brooklyn, N. Y., January 19, 1930.

HON. GROVER A. WHALEN,
Police Commissioner, City of New York.

Dear Sir:

As an executive member of the Board and as a plain citizen, I am pleased to call your attention to the splendid improvement in police service that has been noticed in our neighborhood in the past year.

Whenever the occasion arose to call for advice or assistance we received both—with courtesy.

The 77th Precinct today is a better, cleaner and safer place to live in, thanks to you, the Captain and the men under his command.

On behalf of the members and directors I extend best wishes.

Respectfully yours,

PHILIP EPSTEIN,
Treasurer.

ANNUAL REPORT OF

CONSOLIDATED REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929

CRIME GROUP	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Offenses against: the person -	9466	9299	725	737	10191	10036	6356	6599	-	-	906	976	243	17
chastity - -	3272	3122	3622	4284	6894	7406	2333	2558	-	-	362	424	886	76
family and chil- dren - -	5171	5184	341	352	5512	5536	697	614	-	-	421	459	3336	297
public health, etc	329619	232542	16569	9276	346188	241818	39146	36594	-	-	77082	66260	443	28
administration of government -	821	534	79	59	900	593	299	247	-	-	236	155	11	
Offenses against Property rights:														
a. Miscellaneous	522	586	27	22	549	608	250	280	-	-	106	110	2	
b. Unauthorized use of property	251	185	3	3	254	188	83	82	-	-	52	20	8	1
c. Destruction of property -	597	543	34	35	631	578	264	265	-	-	137	110	32	1
d. Frauds, swindles, and breaches of trust	3389	3593	490	439	3879	4032	1684	2032	-	-	396	375	101	13
e. Extortion -	164	158	3	7	167	165	116	87	-	-	6	6	2	
f. Robbery -	1576	1871	35	42	1611	1913	758	1011	-	-	48	50	16	
g. Larceny from person by stealth }	705	706	50	27	755	733	235	225	-	-	32	40	14	1
h. Larceny from high- way, ve- hicles, etc. }	2994	2942	33	43	3027	2985	1407	1530	-	-	320	377	99	13
i. Burglary -	2458	2319	42	33	2500	2352	954	1035	-	-	283	248	61	9
j. Sneaks from buildings -	1303	1151	1526	1599	2829	2750	631	539	-	-	486	631	224	19
General criminality	56907	60552	4200	5052	61107	65604	20816	27302	-	-	14220	14767	998	104
Juvenile delin- quency - -	6174	6094	1031	1042	7205	7136	1795	1958	-	-	1069	955	1602	174
Witnesses, luna- tics, etc. -	111	136	29	41	140	177	78	74	-	-	1	1	-	
Total - -	425500	331517	28839	23093	454339	354610	77902	83032	-	-	96163	85964	8078	754
Increase - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5130	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease - -	-	93983	-	5746	-	99729	-	-	-	-	-	10199	-	53
Percentage - -	-	22	-	20	-	22	-	7	-	-	-	11	-	

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1928

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON
CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
740	625	900	818	-	-	5	1	2794	2594	27	23	20	21	-	-	9197	9237
335	394	2278	2456	-	-	-	-	3861	4040	11	12	-	-	-	-	6205	6610
461	562	603	615	-	-	-	-	4821	4546	53	33	1	1	-	-	5572	5194
219605	125815	5770	5177	-	-	-	-	302900	197534	36	14	13	19	-	-	342095	234161
125	101	66	52	-	-	-	-	438	312	31	44	1	2	-	-	769	605
69	121	32	32	-	-	-	-	209	264	7	2	-	-	-	-	466	546
4	2	92	33	-	-	-	-	156	72	1	-	-	-	-	-	240	154
55	63	90	84	-	-	-	-	314	268	5	-	-	1	-	-	583	534
194	89	697	690	-	-	-	-	1388	1292	66	45	3	1	-	-	3141	3370
-	3	31	26	-	-	-	-	39	36	-	1	-	-	-	-	155	124
11	6	447	559	-	-	-	-	522	624	7	8	4	6	-	-	1291	1649
5	2	380	352	-	-	-	-	431	407	-	-	-	-	-	-	666	632
160	149	483	437	-	-	-	-	1062	1099	35	22	3	4	-	-	2507	2655
16	17	833	737	-	-	-	-	1193	1096	9	8	8	8	-	-	2164	2147
591	676	586	490	-	-	-	-	1887	1994	8	2	1	-	-	-	2527	2535
15091	12779	5387	5783	-	-	-	-	35696	34372	792	617	25	21	-	-	57329	62312
590	611	866	814	-	-	-	-	4127	4128	78	74	1	-	-	-	6001	6160
-	-	10	13	-	-	-	-	11	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	89	89
238052	142015	19551	19168	-	-	5	1	361849	254692	1166	906	80	84	-	-	440997	338714
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
-	96037	-	383	-	-	-	4	-	107157	-	260	-	-	-	-	-	102283
-	40	-	2	-	-	-	80	-	30	-	22	-	5	-	-	-	23

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON		ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS								
See also:								CONVICTIONS								
Body found, cause of death unknown		Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled		
Suicide		1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	
Accidental Homicide																
Accidental Injury																
Rape																
Abduction																
Robbery																
Offenses by Juveniles																
Homicide, unclassified -		126	150	12	20	138	170	88	98	-	-	-	2	1	-	
Homicide by shooting -		158	150	4	2	162	152	91	84	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Homicide, stabbing, cut- ting, etc. - - -		63	47	10	4	73	51	36	31	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Homicide, abortion -		11	3	-	3	11	6	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Homicide, rape - -		1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Homicide, criminal neg- ligence, (vehicles) -		624	718	17	14	641	732	548	603	-	-	2	3	1	1	
Homicide, criminal neg- ligence(non-vehicular)		20	20	-	-	20	20	20	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Felonious Assault, un- classified - - -		1760	1793	123	126	1883	1919	1168	1307	-	-	150	142	30	24	
Felonious Assault, at- tempted - - -		146	90	8	2	154	92	93	72	-	-	14	7	4	-	
Felonious Assault, with firearms - - -		337	375	24	20	361	395	215	257	-	-	18	23	2	3	
Felonious Assault, with knife, etc. - - -		948	923	126	110	1074	1033	673	674	-	-	68	64	11	13	
Felonious Assault, with intent to commit rape		131	120	-	-	131	120	64	66	-	-	4	8	3	4	
Felonious Assault, by vehicles - - -		129	109	1	2	130	111	96	75	-	-	1	2	-	1	
Maiming - - -		5	4	2	-	7	4	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Abortion, unclassified -		1	-	5	4	6	4	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Abortion, attempted -		-	5	1	-	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Abortion, com't'd on self		-	-	9	9	9	9	8	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Abortion, committed on patient by female -		-	-	30	32	30	32	28	25	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Abortion, committed on patient by male - -		16	21	-	-	16	21	4	20	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Abortion, committed on other persons - -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Foetus found (See found- ling) - - -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assault, on males (See also assault on Officer)		3005	2934	99	129	3104	3063	1892	1914	-	-	397	438	51	36	
Assault, on females -		1503	1380	238	241	1741	1621	928	972	-	-	238	271	136	90	
Assault, by vehicles -		469	437	11	14	480	451	367	358	-	-	12	14	1	2	
Kidnapping, attempt -		2	4	-	1	2	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kidnapping, of male -		10	11	2	1	12	12	10	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Kidnapping, of female -		-	3	2	2	2	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kidnapping, of child by relative - - -		1	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Group Total		-	9466	9299	725	737	10191	10036	6356	6599	-	-	906	976	243	174

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS

Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
-	-	22	16	-	-	1	1	24	19	3	4	2	5	-	-	117	126
-	3	25	27	-	-	4	-	30	31	1	-	2	5	-	-	124	120
-	-	13	17	-	-	-	-	14	17	2	-	1	-	-	-	53	48
1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
1	3	7	10	-	-	-	-	11	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	561	620
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	13
101	92	168	175	-	-	-	-	449	433	14	10	6	4	-	-	1637	1754
9	3	23	15	-	-	-	-	50	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	97
6	12	71	62	-	-	-	-	97	100	1	2	3	3	-	-	316	362
25	16	177	173	-	-	-	-	281	266	2	4	2	3	-	-	958	947
4	7	40	18	-	-	-	-	51	37	-	-	2	-	-	-	117	103
2	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	105	90
1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	2
-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	31	25
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	20
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
456	376	155	120	-	-	-	-	1059	970	1	2	-	-	-	-	2952	2886
106	80	166	161	-	-	-	-	646	602	1	1	-	-	-	-	1575	1575
25	27	18	11	-	-	-	-	56	54	-	-	-	1	-	-	423	413
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
740	625	900	818	-	-	5	1	2794	2594	27	23	20	21	-	-	9197	9237

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY

See also :

Abortion, resulting in death
Abortion, non-fatal
Rape, resulting in death
Assault, with intent to commit rape
Bigamy
Impairing morals of children
Offenses by juveniles

ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Miscellaneous offenses -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prostitution, unclassified Other than Tenement House	14	16	2949	3622	2963	3638	742	935	-	-	47	83	486	475
Prostitution, securing women for immoral purposes }	247	309	35	45	282	354	84	120	-	-	25	51	11	8
Compulsory prostitution of wife - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory prostitution of other females -	13	22	-	2	13	24	11	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory prostitution of Interstate traffic -	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disorderly house, keep- ing - - - -	458	448	333	310	791	758	319	313	-	-	53	60	63	45
Prostitution, in tenement house - - -	1	1	3	3	4	4	-	3	-	-	1	-	2	-
Living on proceeds of prostitution - -	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soliciting by males -	11	17	-	-	11	17	3	5	-	-	5	1	-	1
“ “ females -	-	-	102	81	102	81	35	28	-	-	5	-	5	5
Residing in house of prostitution, males -	116	114	-	-	116	114	51	52	-	-	12	24	8	2
Residing in house of prostitution, females -	-	-	110	125	110	125	54	42	-	-	2	3	13	12
Indecency—														
Indecent assault (to exclude "impairing morals of children," and "assault with intent to commit rape")	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent exposure -	430	426	1	11	431	437	117	110	-	-	86	85	28	19
Indecent prints and articles - - -	82	53	-	1	82	54	21	33	-	-	11	4	1	-
Indecent articles (Pe- nal Law, Sec. 1142)	5	7	-	5	5	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent performance	228	162	71	75	299	237	43	107	-	-	23	42	2	3

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
176	189	1302	1568	-	-	-	-	2011	2315	-	2	-	-	-	-	2753	3252
7	13	114	112	-	-	-	-	157	184	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	304
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	17
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
33	31	296	243	-	-	-	-	445	379	-	-	-	-	-	-	764	692
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
6	3	45	37	-	-	-	-	61	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	73
3	2	34	30	-	-	-	-	57	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	110
2	6	40	46	-	-	-	-	57	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	109
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	70	145	128	-	-	-	-	304	302	-	1	-	-	-	-	421	413
14	9	19	10	-	-	-	-	45	23	-	1	-	-	-	-	66	57
-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
18	58	23	25	-	-	-	-	66	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	235

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST CHASTITY—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Rape— (See Attempted Rape.)														
Rape, age of female not reported - - -	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, 7 to 12 years -	20	18	-	-	20	18	9	8	-	-	1	-	-	-
“ 12 to 14 years -	46	53	-	-	46	53	19	26	-	-	4	2	-	3
“ 14 to 18 years -	837	816	2	2	839	818	461	474	-	-	72	57	30	21
“ over 18 years -	63	58	-	-	63	58	57	39	-	-	1	1	-	2
Abduction, attempted -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction, females, 12 to 14 years - - -	10	5	1	-	11	5	5	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
Abduction, females, 14 to 18 years - - -	68	63	1	-	69	63	41	37	-	-	4	-	-	3
Abduction, females, over 18 years - - -	6	1	-	-	6	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bastardy - - -	359	318	-	-	359	318	108	86	-	-	5	2	232	165
Seduction of females over 18 years only (under that age, see Rape)	80	65	-	-	80	65	59	56	-	-	1	2	1	-
Adultery, by males -	3	2	-	-	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
“ “ females -	-	-	5	1	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depraved sexual crimes :														
Incest - - - (See Incestuous Rape.)	40	32	2	-	42	32	17	12	-	-	1	2	-	-
Incest, attempted -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy, attempted -	8	14	-	-	8	14	2	6	-	-	1	1	-	-
“ by males -	122	99	-	-	122	99	55	47	-	-	1	4	4	2
“ “ females -	-	-	7	1	7	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total -	3272	3122	3622	4284	6894	7406	2333	2558	-	-	362	424	886	766

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
-	-	6	9	-	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	17
1	-	6	19	-	-	-	-	11	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	50
10	3	155	142	-	-	-	-	267	223	4	3	-	-	-	-	732	700
2	-	9	5	-	-	-	-	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	47
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	5
3	-	9	13	-	-	-	-	16	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	58	53
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
9	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	252	171	4	4	-	-	-	-	364	261
1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	65	61
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
-	1	10	10	-	-	-	-	11	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	29	26
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	1	4	7	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	15
2	3	42	31	-	-	-	-	49	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	87
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
335	394	2278	2456	-	-	-	-	3861	4040	11	12	-	-	-	-	6205	6610

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST THE FAMILY AND CHILDREN	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
See also : Abortion Kidnapping Rape Adultery Incest														
Abandonment of parents	47	46	9	20	56	66	4	4	-	-	4	-	41	44
Abandonment of wife	- 1902	1707	-	-	1902	1707	205	140	-	-	35	41	1363	1144
Abandonment of wife and child or children	- 1488	1859	-	-	1488	1859	55	72	-	-	27	41	1336	1416
Bigamy - - -	81	92	19	19	100	111	22	27	-	-	19	12	56	3
Cruelty to family - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abandonment of child -	629	462	50	33	679	495	87	85	-	-	61	39	398	270
Foundlings - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improper guardianship -	2	2	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Impairing or endanger- ing morals of children	333	306	37	29	370	335	173	184	-	-	36	26	41	12
Selling liquor to child (Compare 424) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selling tobacco to child	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employing child in vio- lation of Labor Law -	6	8	-	-	6	8	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Unlawfully exhibiting children - - -	5	-	2	-	7	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cruelty to children - -	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	35	-
Compulsory education law, violation of -	564	665	177	236	741	901	34	47	-	-	222	287	63	21
Moving picture theatre, admitting child with- out guardian }	98	27	45	15	143	42	103	49	-	-	10	8	-	-
Dance hall, admitting minor - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pool and billiard parlors, admitting minor -	16	8	-	-	16	8	9	4	-	-	5	2	-	-
Group Total	- 5171	5184	341	352	5512	5536	697	614	-	-	421	459	3336	2910

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	48	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	53
11	3	275	254	-	-	-	-	1684	1442	8	2	1	-	-	-	1898	1584
4	8	104	168	-	-	-	-	1471	1633	15	18	-	-	-	-	1541	1723
-	-	36	37	-	-	-	-	111	52	3	1	-	-	-	-	136	80
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	4	54	70	-	-	-	-	513	383	23	11	-	-	-	-	623	479
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
20	22	80	67	-	-	-	-	177	127	2	1	-	-	-	-	352	312
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	2
400	515	40	12	-	-	-	-	725	835	2	-	-	-	-	-	761	882
20	5	9	1	-	-	-	-	39	14	-	-	-	1	-	-	142	64
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	7
461	562	603	615	-	-	-	-	4821	4546	53	33	1	1	-	-	5572	5194

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, PUBLIC SAFETY AND PUBLIC POLICY See also General Crimi- nality	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total				Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded			Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929					1928	1929	1928	1929
Public nuisance - -	5	15	1	2	6	17			1	12	-	-	1	-	-	-
Sanitary code, violations of, unclassified - -	2581	1303	405	270	2986	1573			164	112	-	-	963	661	3	2
Expectorating in public places - - -	555	943	2	2	557	945			6	2	-	-	68	113	-	-
Medical law, violations of	31	37	7	21	38	58			15	12	-	-	19	4	-	-
Dental law “ “	17	15	-	-	17	15			3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Drugs, miscellaneous, concerning narcotic violations - - }	1593	1513	182	171	1775	1684			231	186	-	-	81	106	22	29
Food, miscellaneous vio- lations - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food, adulterations -	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food, sale of exposed food stuff - - -	2725	384	156	24	2881	408			34	10	-	-	859	111	-	-
Failing to provide heat, water, etc. (landlord)	71	36	23	11	94	47			50	33	-	-	32	6	-	-
Compensation law -	34	28	-	-	34	28			13	4	-	-	5	7	6	4
Intoxication - - -	8104	6167	1115	937	9219	7104			560	381	-	-	5050	4557	77	37
Intoxication and disor- derly conduct - -	2345	2217	278	227	2623	2444			415	339	-	-	1202	1157	78	43
Parking Ordinance -	-	26684	-	1478	-	28162			-	583	-	-	-	7372	-	1
Safety, miscellaneous vio- lations - - - (See also Fire, Explosions, Traffic, etc., below)	-	1	-	-	-	1			-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violations, safety pro- visions, Tenement House Law }	63	26	17	9	80	35			10	1	-	-	54	23	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13
1724	721	77	12	-	-	-	-	2767	1396	-	-	-	-	-	-	2931	1508
477	810	-	39	-	-	-	-	545	962	-	-	-	-	-	-	551	964
3	4	12	12	-	-	-	-	34	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	32
3	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	10
184	57	1021	1271	-	-	-	-	1308	1463	14	-	-	7	-	-	1553	1656
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804	237	171	2	-	-	-	-	2834	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	2868	360
40	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	46
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	13	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	15
914	761	1727	1253	-	-	-	-	7768	6608	8	6	7	5	-	-	8343	7000
456	401	352	408	-	-	-	-	2088	2009	1	3	-	1	-	-	2504	2352
-	17987	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	25407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25990
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
19	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	75	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	35

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS									
							CONVICTIONS									
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Violations of Laws and Ordinances concerning boilers - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interfering with Railroad Signals - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violations of Navigation Laws - - - -	5	-	-	-	5	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Fire (see also Arson, suspicious fires) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire prevention, violations - - -	170	215	57	33	227	248	36	45	-	-	82	72	-	-	-	-
Fire, false alarms - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Explosions, miscellaneous -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Explosives, unlawful possession of - - -	-	3	-	2	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Traffic—operating vehicle while intoxicated -	1489	1407	22	27	1511	1434	953	927	-	-	69	89	21	9		
Motor Vehicle Law, violations of - -	14691	7746	66	61	14757	7807	587	466	-	-	2491	1880	1	1		
Operating without a license - - -	6709	5099	369	270	7078	5369	1743	1608	-	-	1627	1166	10	4		
Smoking automobile -	237	51	2	-	239	51	-	-	-	-	31	13	-	-		
Traffic Regulations, violations of G. O. 74	132871	57108	3336	1008	136207	58116	1512	831	-	2	19564	11151	5	1		
Speeding automobiles	39365	28558	1253	744	40618	29302	230	132	-	-	16399	14449	52	-		
Passing close to stopped street car - - -	2292	1054	61	21	2353	1075	222	109	-	-	698	356	2	-		
Speeding around corner	34	13	-	1	34	14	2	2	-	-	9	6	-	-		
Running away after accident - - -	261	290	9	10	270	300	169	185	-	-	15	15	1	3		
Noise, unnecessary -	514	317	15	5	529	322	38	32	-	-	109	93	1	-		
Amusements, violations of miscellaneous Laws and Ordinances, concerning - - - }	211	172	7	4	218	176	50	89	-	-	57	32	-	1		
Dance hall law, miscellaneous violations -	248	157	7	2	255	159	65	51	-	-	68	57	1	-		
Dance hall law, disorderly (admitting minors) -	22	3	-	1	22	4	5	4	-	-	5	1	-	-		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
94	94	2	3	-	-	-	-	178	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	214	214
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
240	224	150	99	-	-	-	-	480	421	-	1	1	-	-	-	1434	1349
11646	5268	21	18	-	-	-	-	14159	7167	2	-	-	-	-	-	14748	7633
3613	2549	106	68	-	-	-	-	5356	3787	-	-	-	-	-	-	7099	5395
206	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	237	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	237	51
114978	45026	205	100	-	-	-	-	134752	56278	-	3	-	-	-	-	136264	57112
23879	13026	263	186	-	-	-	-	40593	27661	-	-	-	1	-	-	40823	27794
1428	558	58	31	-	-	-	-	2186	945	-	-	-	-	-	-	2408	1054
21	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	15
54	43	17	14	-	-	-	-	87	75	1	-	-	-	-	-	257	260
367	198	1	1	-	-	-	-	478	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	516	324
109	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	169
123	47	1	-	-	-	-	-	193	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	155
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	5

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Pool and billiard parlor violations - - -	36	22	1	-	37	22	11	8	-	-	14	6	-	-
Pool and billiard par- lor disorderly (See admitting minors.) }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theatres, miscellaneous violations - - -	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Prize Fights - - -	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambling, miscellaneous (crap shooting, etc.) -	29609	27148	64	43	29673	27191	21223	18051	-	-	4492	5332	15	5
Gambling, keeping gam- bling house - - -	671	629	27	17	698	646	655	563	-	-	32	36	1	1
Gambling, common gam- bler - - -	15	12	1	-	16	12	16	9	-	-	1	-	2	-
“ pool selling -	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
“ bookmaking -	4132	5586	23	18	4155	5604	3405	5196	-	-	49	73	2	2
“ lottery -	196	193	22	18	218	211	106	133	-	-	46	33	8	3
“ policy -	2334	3017	473	480	2807	3497	1014	1438	-	-	410	539	6	8
“ bucket shops -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
“ slot machines	1321	1977	202	262	1523	2239	769	1387	-	-	81	156	8	21
Public policy, viola- tions not elsewhere provided for }	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Corporation Ordinances, violations, unclassified	23615	20423	823	643	24438	21066	1011	756	-	-	7794	6613	1	3
Sabbath Law - - -	5083	3187	412	225	5495	3412	354	222	-	-	2195	1511	-	-
Labor Law and Labor provisions, Factory Law }	130	177	11	8	141	185	11	8	-	-	65	99	1	1
Profanity - - -	1235	1011	323	194	1558	1205	639	560	-	-	299	271	114	87
Cruelty to animals (See Cruelty to Children)	239	85	3	-	242	85	14	11	-	-	43	25	1	-
Slander and Libel - -	1	8	-	-	1	8	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
12	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	27	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
3594	3206	73	55	-	-	-	-	8174	8598	-	-	-	-	-	-	29397	26649
32	27	12	6	-	-	-	-	77	70	-	-	1	-	-	-	733	633
8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
12	37	56	24	-	-	-	-	119	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	3524	5332
55	42	16	11	-	-	-	-	125	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	222
45	59	906	1075	-	-	-	-	1367	1681	2	-	2	4	-	-	2385	3123
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
165	640	7	20	-	-	-	-	261	837	-	-	-	-	-	-	1030	2224
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
15622	12765	97	88	-	-	-	-	23514	19469	-	-	-	-	-	-	24525	20225
2925	1567	7	1	-	-	-	-	5127	3079	1	-	-	-	-	-	5482	3301
59	71	1	2	-	-	-	-	126	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	181
169	119	147	104	-	-	-	-	729	581	-	-	1	-	-	-	1369	1141
164	53	4	2	-	-	-	-	212	80	3	-	-	-	-	-	229	91
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST REGULATIONS FOR PUBLIC HEALTH, ETC.—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929		
Factory Law, safety pro- visions - - -	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Violations of Park Or- dinances - - -	6754	3142	424	226	7178	3368	624	244	-	-	2312	1256	-	-		
Unmuzzled dogs - -	4589	1380	5373	1327	9962	2707	157	60	-	-	2224	604	-	-		
Garbage cans uncovered	582	207	427	117	1009	324	18	2	-	-	225	84	-	-		
Garbage cans filled with- in 4 inches of top -	25	6	17	5	42	11	-	-	-	-	17	6	-	-		
Garbage and ashes mixed	8	12	9	2	17	14	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-		
No proper receptacle -	98	46	17	15	115	61	5	4	-	-	44	12	-	-		
Disturbing garbage -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dirt in street - -	143	203	14	17	157	220	6	10	-	-	44	83	-	-		
Snow and ice on sidewalk	237	214	35	44	272	258	6	11	-	-	96	84	-	-		
Peddling without a li- cense - - -	9226	11227	68	85	9294	11312	276	274	-	-	3097	3842	-	2		
Maintaining stand with- out a license - -	252	192	20	12	272	204	1	8	-	-	114	101	-	-		
Reckless driving - -	3240	2721	78	47	3318	2768	1347	1227	-	-	546	487	4	1		
No lights on automobile or wagon - - -	13082	4858	251	103	13333	4961	262	170	-	-	2298	997	-	12		
Dazzling lights - -	1420	524	43	12	1463	536	36	8	-	-	277	147	-	-		
Failed to file taxi bond	112	60	-	-	112	60	21	16	-	-	38	25	-	-		
No warning card -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Smoking in Subway -	3972	2689	17	15	3989	2704	35	40	-	-	659	337	-	-		
Conservation Law - -	7	7	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Viol. of air ordinance -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Group Total - -	329619	232542	16569	9276	346188	241818	39146	36594	-	-	77082	66260	443	282		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
3829	1828	17	12	-	-	-	-	6158	3096	-	-	-	-	-	-	6782	3340
7370	2090	9	3	-	-	-	-	9603	2697	-	-	-	-	-	-	9760	2757
673	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	898	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	916	297
20	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	18
11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	12
52	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	51
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	126	2	1	-	-	-	-	146	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	220
169	151	2	1	-	-	-	-	267	236	-	-	-	-	-	-	273	247
5555	6966	130	155	-	-	-	-	8782	10965	-	-	-	-	-	-	9058	11239
141	91	1	-	-	-	-	-	256	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	257	200
1391	971	78	42	-	-	-	-	2019	1501	4	1	1	-	-	-	3371	2729
10669	3942	12	5	-	-	-	-	12979	4956	-	-	-	1	-	-	13241	5127
1107	338	-	2	-	-	-	-	1384	487	-	-	-	-	-	-	1420	495
41	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	80	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	53
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3212	2307	1	-	-	-	-	-	3872	2644	-	-	-	-	-	-	3907	2684
2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
219605	125815	5770	5177	-	-	-	-	302900	197534	36	14	13	19	-	-	342095	234161

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST ADMINISTRATION OF GOVERNMENT	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929		
Election Laws, viola- tions of - - -	51	3	5	-	56	3	53	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Election Laws, false reg- istration - - -	25	15	3	-	28	15	21	18	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Election Laws, Election- eering - - -	1	3	-	-	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Election Laws, Buying votes, etc. - - -	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Election Officials, Violations by - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Election Laws, Primary Elections - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bribery - - -	10	9	1	-	11	9	10	4	-	-	3	-	1	-		
Bribery, accepting a bribe	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bribery, bribing - - -	7	4	-	-	7	4	6	2	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Bribery, embracery - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Perjury - - -	52	31	3	3	55	34	34	31	-	-	4	2	-	2		
Perjury, Subordination, Accessory, etc. - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Unlawful law practice - -	2	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Intimidating a witness - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Intimidating an officer - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Resisting an Officer - - -	4	4	2	3	6	7	1	-	-	-	3	7	-	-		
Assaulting an officer - - -	302	222	21	17	323	239	86	102	-	-	97	72	10	2		
Interfering with an officer (See rescue of prisoner; Escape of prisoner; Permit- ing escape of prisoner)	300	193	39	33	339	226	83	76	-	-	127	71	-	-		
Complaints against public officers, malfeasance, etc.	2	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Complaints against police officers - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Offenses against the National flag - - -	-	3	1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Discriminating against uniform - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Immigration Law, vio- lations of - - -	60	43	4	3	64	46	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Group Total	821	534	79	59	900	593	299	247	-	-	236	155	11	4		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	4
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	19	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	43	38
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7
39	40	39	38	-	-	-	-	185	152	-	-	1	2	-	-	272	256
80	60	8	6	-	-	-	-	215	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	298	213
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	29	43	-	-	-	-	42	45
125	101	66	52	-	-	-	-	438	312	31	44	1	2	-	-	769	605

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
							Dis- charged or acquitted							
	Male		Female		Total			Repri- manded	Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
GROUP (A)—Miscella- neous	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928		1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928
Attempt at Grand Lar- ceny, miscellaneous -	15	23	2	-	17	23	3	11	-	-	-	1	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, general, males -	169	217	-	-	169	217	129	155	-	-	14	9	2	1
Receiving stolen goods, general, females -	-	-	12	16	12	16	2	14	-	-	1	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, pawn brokers -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, second-hand dealers -	2	1	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods, junk dealers -	11	22	-	-	11	22	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bringing stolen goods into the State -	6	4	-	-	6	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Unable to account for possession of goods -	12	5	3	-	15	5	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secreting mortgaged property -	22	13	6	5	28	18	22	16	-	-	1	-	-	-
Secreting personal prop- erty -	-	4	-	-	-	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dishonest Trade, mis- cellaneous -	4	2	-	-	4	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Advertising Law, viola- tions -	8	14	-	-	8	14	3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assumed name, conduc- ing business under -	2	4	-	-	2	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banking Law, violations	38	11	2	-	40	11	4	13	-	-	1	4	-	-
Bottle Law, “	1	5	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Copyright Law, viola- tions -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insolvency Law, viola- tions -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance Law, violations	4	-	-	1	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock Corporation Law, violations -	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ticket Speculating Law, violations -	200	241	1	-	201	241	38	12	-	-	85	89	-	-
Trade Mark Law, viola- tions -	8	11	-	-	8	11	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	-
Weights and Measures, false -	8	7	-	-	8	7	4	3	-	-	1	3	-	-
Usury -	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
False Labels -	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Group Total -	522	586	27	22	549	608	250	280	-	-	106	110	2	1

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
3	1	4	6	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	10	20
2	2	14	12	-	-	-	-	32	24	-	1	-	-	-	-	161	180
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	9
2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	17
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	20
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	114	-	3	-	-	-	-	141	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	218
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7
-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
69	121	32	32	-	-	-	-	209	264	7	2	-	-	-	-	466	546

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled				
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929		1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929			
GROUP (B)—Unauthor- ized Use of Property																
Of motor vehicles (joy riding, etc.) - -	16	7	-	-	16	7	12	5	-	-	1	2	-	-		
Unlawful entry - -	153	175	2	3	155	178	63	77	-	-	20	15	8	17		
Stealing rides on trains or cars - - -	82	3	1	-	83	3	8	-	-	-	31	3	-	-		
Group Total -	251	185	3	3	254	188	83	82	-	-	52	20	8	17		
GROUP (C)—Destruc- tion of Property																
Malicious mischief -	399	378	23	26	422	404	199	204	-	-	99	69	18	7		
Arson, person unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Arson, by owner - -	11	16	2	3	13	19	5	7	-	-	-	1	2	-		
Arson, by others - -	32	21	-	-	32	21	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Arson, attempted - -	1	2	-	2	1	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Breaking windows -	153	126	9	4	162	130	55	40	-	-	38	40	12	4		
Defacing private prop- erty - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Defacing public prop- erty - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Damage to R. R. prop- erty - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Horse poisoning - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Group Total -	597	543	34	35	631	578	264	265	-	-	137	110	32	11		
GROUP (D)—Frauds, Swindles and Breaches of Trust																
Miscellaneous - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Forgery - - -	89	64	3	1	92	65	19	16	-	-	12	16	1	2		
Forgery, checks - -	225	251	19	17	244	268	97	105	-	-	29	31	3	7		
Forgery, tickets, cards, etc. - - -	7	8	1	1	8	9	8	1	-	-	6	-	-	1		
Forgery, false book en- tries - - -	5	-	1	1	6	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9
3	2	50	30	-	-	-	-	81	64	1	-	-	-	-	-	145	141
1	-	40	1	-	-	-	-	72	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	4
4	2	92	33	-	-	-	-	156	72	1	-	-	-	-	-	240	154
37	50	36	47	-	-	-	-	190	173	1	-	-	-	-	-	390	377
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	6	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	13	14
-	-	13	5	-	-	-	-	13	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	17
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
17	12	34	27	-	-	-	-	101	83	2	-	-	-	-	-	158	123
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	63	90	84	-	-	-	-	314	268	5	-	-	1	-	-	583	534
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2	-	9	18	-	-	-	-	24	36	3	4	-	-	-	-	46	56
4	3	81	81	-	-	-	-	117	122	14	7	-	-	-	-	228	234
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
									CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
GROUP (D)—Continued																
Worthless checks - -	479	439	28	22	507	461	260	287	-	-	42	27	11	10		
Counterfeiting - -	7	12	-	1	7	13	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Counterfeit money— passing - - -	17	28	3	8	20	36	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
False pretense - -	344	220	26	19	370	239	180	157	-	-	27	19	3	1		
Fortune telling - -	16	19	165	87	181	106	17	7	-	-	23	24	4	6		
Failing to pay for meals, and lodgings in Hotels	112	101	10	15	122	116	24	47	-	-	15	37	2	1		
Confidence game - -	248	255	17	22	265	277	164	180	-	-	18	10	5	-		
Bogus Character - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Package Thief - -	23	23	-	-	23	23	10	6	-	-	5	2	1	1		
Dishonest Friend - -	164	185	48	65	212	250	122	143	-	-	21	9	2	5		
Dishonest Relative -	14	12	5	3	19	15	13	3	-	-	-	-	1	-		
Dishonest Servant -	9	8	69	73	78	81	41	37	-	-	14	7	7	2		
Dishonest Employees, other than servant (but not Forgery)	1629	1966	95	104	1724	2070	710	1026	-	-	184	191	61	101		
Dishonest Employee— short time - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dishonest Trustee, Bailee, Attorney, etc. -	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-		
Group Total -	3389	3593	490	439	3879	4032	1684	2032	-	-	396	375	101	138		
GROUP (E)—Extortion																
Extortion - - -	98	81	2	4	100	85	65	50	-	-	3	4	-	1		
Attempted Extortion -	54	65	1	2	55	67	42	33	-	-	2	2	2	-		
Illegal Fees - - -	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Blackmail - - -	9	10	-	1	9	11	7	3	-	-	1	-	-	-		
Blackmail, Attempt -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Oral Threats - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Badger Game - - -	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Group Total -	164	158	3	7	167	165	116	87	-	-	6	6	2	1		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
2	3	79	50	-	-	-	-	134	90	14	1	-	-	-	-	408	378
-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	12	6
-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	2	5	6	6	-	-	-	-	14	22
8	3	50	38	-	-	-	-	88	61	2	2	-	-	-	-	270	220
111	50	6	7	-	-	-	-	144	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	94
14	2	18	30	-	-	-	-	49	70	2	7	-	-	-	-	75	124
8	4	74	43	-	-	-	-	105	57	4	1	-	-	-	-	273	238
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	1	10	8	-	-	-	-	16	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	27	18
2	1	35	31	-	-	-	-	60	46	1	3	1	-	-	-	184	192
-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	3
1	1	15	23	-	-	-	-	37	33	-	1	-	-	-	-	78	71
42	21	310	354	-	-	-	-	597	667	15	10	2	1	-	-	1324	1704
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
194	89	697	690	-	-	-	-	1388	1292	66	45	3	1	-	-	3141	3370
-	3	25	15	-	-	-	-	28	23	-	1	-	-	-	-	93	74
-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	46
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	3	31	26	-	-	-	-	39	36	-	1	-	-	-	-	155	124

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
GROUP (F)—Robbery														
Miscellaneous - - -	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Robbery - -	65	97	-	-	65	97	41	44	-	-	4	7	2	1
Robbery of Males, Gen- eral - - - -	306	310	3	2	309	312	153	170	-	-	13	12	3	-
Robbery of Females, General - - -	6	3	16	29	22	32	10	15	-	-	-	1	1	1
Robbery, gun hold-up -	829	978	16	9	845	987	361	455	-	-	29	16	6	6
Robbery, with black-jack	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery, by several men	369	477	-	2	369	479	193	323	-	-	2	14	4	1
Group Total -	1576	1871	35	42	1611	1913	758	1011	-	-	48	50	16	9
GROUP (G)—Larceny from Person by Stealth														
Miscellaneous - - -	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Pickpocket, jostling, etc. - -	355	357	7	3	362	360	44	60	-	-	17	11	9	4
Pickp'k't, miscellaneous	14	23	3	3	17	26	3	15	-	-	-	2	-	1
Pickpocket, on streets (including bridges) -	131	93	16	8	147	101	89	65	-	-	3	4	1	3
Pickpocket, on street— meetings, parades, etc.	1	3	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, in public halls, theatres, etc. -	22	12	13	3	35	15	26	3	-	-	2	1	-	-
Pickpocket, in railroad stations, ferry termi- nals, etc. }	3	10	-	-	3	10	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pickpocket, in Subway and L Stations, where payment is es- sential to admission }	54	55	5	-	59	55	12	18	-	-	-	6	2	-
Pickpocket, race track, ball grounds, etc. -	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, cars, trains, boats, etc. - - -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny from intoxicat- ed or sleeping person	44	52	1	-	45	52	22	12	-	-	-	2	-	-
Larceny by street women	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snatching purses, etc. -	71	98	5	5	76	103	32	41	-	-	9	14	2	5
Creep game - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pickpocket, in depart- ment stores, etc. -	6	2	-	2	6	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group Total -	705	706	50	27	755	733	235	225	-	-	32	40	14	13

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
1	-	21	31	-	-	-	-	28	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	83
5	3	88	89	-	-	-	-	109	104	1	1	1	1	-	-	264	276
1	-	4	7	-	-	-	-	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	24
1	3	259	336	-	-	-	-	295	361	6	7	3	5	-	-	665	828
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
3	-	75	91	-	-	-	-	84	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	277	429
11	6	447	559	-	-	-	-	522	624	7	8	4	6	-	-	1291	1649
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
3	1	244	232	-	-	-	-	273	248	-	-	-	-	-	-	317	308
-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	24
-	-	42	23	-	-	-	-	46	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	95
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	11
-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6
1	-	31	21	-	-	-	-	34	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	45
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	21	23	-	-	-	-	21	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	37
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
1	1	27	31	-	-	-	-	39	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	92
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
5	2	380	352	-	-	-	-	431	407	-	-	-	-	-	-	666	632

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS									
							CONVICTIONS									
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted		Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
GROUP (H)—Larceny from the Highway, Vehicles, Etc.																
General - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriating lost prop- erty - - -	8	1	-	-	8	1	4	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny from push-carts	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny from trucks, etc., unguarded -	25	12	-	-	25	12	9	5	-	-	-	2	2	3		
Larceny from auto with merchandise - -	11	14	-	-	11	14	-	12	-	-	5	-	6	1		
Larceny from trains, boats, etc. - -	17	10	-	-	17	10	2	2	-	-	-	4	1	1		
Larceny from automo- biles - - - -	177	165	-	2	177	167	94	75	-	-	22	13	9	7		
Larceny from automatic boxes - - - -	57	19	3	1	60	20	6	5	-	-	10	4	4	4		
Larceny from automatic box by illicit operation	287	300	10	13	297	313	22	35	-	-	49	103	3	11		
Larceny from mail boxes	19	9	-	1	19	10	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1		
Larceny from yards, roofs, clothes lines -	1	2	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Larceny from piers -	49	30	-	-	49	30	21	17	-	-	10	6	8	2		
Larceny from sidewalks, goods on - - -	311	238	7	4	318	242	136	124	-	-	41	41	19	9		
Larceny from sidewalks, show cases - - -	7	13	-	-	7	13	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	1		
Larceny of articles, other than the following :	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Larceny of automobiles	1951	2073	13	22	1964	2095	1050	1219	-	-	169	195	45	88		
Larceny of horse and vehicle, empty - -	18	9	-	-	18	9	16	6	-	-	5	1	-	2		
Larceny of horse and vehicle, loaded -	9	6	-	-	9	6	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-		
Larceny of other ani- mals and horses -	9	3	-	-	9	3	7	2	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Larceny of boats - -	6	7	-	-	6	7	4	1	-	-	1	2	-	4		
Larceny of push-carts -	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Larceny of baby carriages	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Larceny of bicycles -	20	23	-	-	20	23	16	10	-	-	4	2	2	2		
Larceny of motorcycles	10	4	-	-	10	4	7	4	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Group Total -	2994	2942	33	43	3027	2985	1407	1530	-	-	320	377	99	136		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	12	7	-	-	-	-	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	17
-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	14
-	-	9	3	-	-	-	-	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10
3	5	34	21	-	-	-	-	68	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	121
7	1	23	7	-	-	-	-	44	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	51	21
128	107	25	54	-	-	-	-	205	275	-	-	-	1	-	-	227	311
-	-	14	4	-	-	-	-	14	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	21	10
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
3	1	12	9	-	-	-	-	33	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	35
7	15	78	45	-	-	-	-	145	110	-	1	1	-	-	-	282	235
1	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
11	19	257	266	-	-	-	-	482	568	30	20	1	3	-	-	1563	1810
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	10
-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5
-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	18
-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6
160	149	483	437	-	-	-	-	1062	1099	35	22	3	4	-	-	2507	2655

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued		ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS								
								CONVICTIONS								
								Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
		Male		Female		Total			1928 1929		1928 1929		1928 1929		1928 1929	
GROUP (1)—Burglary		1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	
Burglary, miscellaneous		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Burglary, attempted		-	50	64	-	1	50	65	24	19	-	-	6	6	1	3
Burglary, attempted, residence, day		-	41	33	1	-	42	33	14	16	-	-	2	3	1	-
Burglary, attempted, residence, night		-	13	14	-	-	13	14	4	2	-	-	2	3	-	-
Burglary, attempted, store or loft		-	113	74	-	-	113	74	37	45	-	-	8	6	4	3
Burglary, attempted, safe		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, flat, day		-	581	551	18	16	599	567	234	240	-	-	60	39	12	18
Burglary, flat, night		-	321	272	13	6	334	278	122	143	-	-	29	21	7	7
Burglary, private house, day		-	10	15	1	-	11	15	3	9	-	-	1	-	-	1
Burglary, private house, night		-	7	18	-	-	7	18	1	6	-	-	-	1	-	-
Burglary, other resi- dence, day, i. e. hotel, lodging house, etc.		}	10	18	-	-	10	18	8	2	-	-	1	2	-	1
Burglary, other res., night, i. e. hotel, lodging house, etc.			8	10	-	1	8	11	2	2	-	-	2	1	2	-
Burglary, cellars, base- ments, storerooms of flat houses		}	19	32	-	2	19	34	14	15	-	-	1	2	1	1
Burglary, business houses, miscellaneous			2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Burglary, stores		-	990	968	7	3	997	971	371	420	-	-	139	112	26	41
Burglary, lofts		-	128	109	2	1	130	110	53	52	-	-	16	18	1	2
Burglary, boring jobs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, safes forced, ripped or blown		-	11	11	-	-	11	11	3	7	-	-	-	-	1	1
Burglary, safe open or combination known		-	2	1	-	-	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, forced other than ripped or blown		-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, autos stolen from garages		-	14	6	-	-	14	6	6	12	-	-	2	4	-	-
Burglary, stables and garages		-	38	37	-	-	38	37	20	16	-	-	2	6	-	4
Burglary, stands, tool- houses, out-houses		-	24	20	-	1	24	21	9	3	-	-	3	10	1	2
Burglary, unoccupied houses		-	18	15	-	-	18	15	8	3	-	-	2	2	-	-
Burglary, public build- ings		-	38	32	-	2	38	34	10	17	-	-	6	10	2	8
Burglary, R. R. cars, vessels, etc.		-	20	15	-	-	20	15	8	2	-	-	-	2	2	2
Group Total		-	2458	2319	42	33	2500	2352	954	1035	-	-	283	248	61	94

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	21	23	-	-	-	-	28	32	-	-	-	1	-	-	52	52
-	2	21	10	-	-	-	-	24	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	31
-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	9	7
2	-	37	22	-	-	-	-	51	31	-	-	-	1	-	-	88	77
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	241	203	-	-	-	-	313	260	3	3	3	3	-	-	553	506
2	4	83	111	-	-	-	-	121	143	1	1	1	-	-	-	245	287
-	-	2	6	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	16
-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11
-	2	6	4	-	-	-	-	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	11
-	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	21
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
10	8	317	291	-	-	-	-	492	452	2	4	3	2	-	-	868	878
-	1	43	32	-	-	-	-	60	53	1	-	-	1	-	-	114	106
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	18
1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	29
-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	11	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	15
-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	6
1	-	11	8	-	-	-	-	20	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	43
-	-	18	1	-	-	-	-	20	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	7
16	17	833	737	-	-	-	-	1193	1096	9	8	8	8	-	-	2164	2147

ANNUAL REPORT OF

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY RIGHTS —Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES							DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
								CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929		1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
GROUP (J)—Sneaks from Buildings															
Miscellaneous sneaks -	5	-	1	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From occupied flats and houses - - -	321	254	46	35	367	289	187	157	-	-	27	31	16	22	
From vacant flats and houses - - -	1	3	1	-	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	
From hotels, clubs, baths, etc. - - -	13	3	-	2	13	5	9	3	-	-	2	-	1	1	
From toilets and comfort stations - - -	3	1	1	-	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From stores and lofts -	650	564	393	374	1043	938	328	256	-	-	118	226	42	83	
From stores—shop- lifters, male - - -	212	239	-	-	212	239	6	9	-	-	32	45	20	6	
From stores—shop- lifters, female - - -	-	-	1080	1184	1080	1184	65	71	-	-	297	315	138	78	
From stables and garages	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
From offices - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Overcoat thieves - -	46	45	2	4	48	49	16	26	-	-	1	4	4	2	
Furnished room thieves	3	5	-	-	3	5	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	
Larceny during fires -	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lead pipes, etc., rugs from hallways - - -	9	8	-	-	9	8	5	1	-	-	3	3	1	-	
From stands, tool houses, etc. - - - - -	13	6	-	-	13	6	5	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	
From public buildings -	23	21	2	-	25	21	6	5	-	-	2	7	2	3	
Group Total -	1303	1151	1526	1599	2829	2750	631	539	-	-	486	631	224	197	

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5	5	91	65	-	-	-	-	139	123	1	-	1	-	-	-	328	280
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	7
-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
76	239	182	211	-	-	-	-	418	759	2	1	-	-	-	-	748	1016
22	40	125	91	-	-	-	-	199	182	1	1	-	-	-	-	206	192
484	392	151	78	-	-	-	-	1070	863	-	-	-	-	-	-	1135	934
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1	-	17	27	-	-	-	-	23	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	40	59
-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	8
1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	13	4
2	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	14	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	23
591	676	586	490	-	-	-	-	1887	1994	8	2	1	-	-	-	2527	2535

ANNUAL REPORT OF

GENERAL CRIMINALITY	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES								DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS								
									CONVICTIONS								
									Dis- charged or acquitted	Repri- manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	Male		Female		Total		1928 1929			1928 1929		1928 1929		1928 1929			
See also Offenses Against Administration of Government																	
See also Criminality of Children																	
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treason	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anarchy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, unlawful assembly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interfering with lawful assemblages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Explosives, placed in or near structures	-	-	13	4	-	-	13	4	10	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Attempted Explosions, Explosives, unlawful possession of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sullivan Law (carry)	-	900	958	44	35	944	993	325	397	-	-	135	157	27	40		
Sullivan Law (on premises)	-	-	11	17	3	3	14	20	6	8	-	-	2	4	1	-	
Weapons, dangerous	-	215	199	5	4	220	203	115	126	-	-	26	28	8	4		
Burglary tools	-	-	57	45	-	-	57	45	16	20	-	-	3	3	2	3	
Gangsters and gunmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Habitual criminals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fugitive from justice	-	679	638	57	48	736	686	142	152	-	-	7	15	4	8		
Escaped prisoner	-	-	22	9	4	2	26	11	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Aiding escape of prisoner		4	5	-	3	4	8	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rescue of prisoner	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Violation of parole	-	730	634	91	90	821	724	46	40	-	-	72	58	129	196		
Deserter from Army or Navy	-	-	58	38	-	-	58	38	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Vagrancy	-	-	2098	2305	252	224	2350	2529	485	548	-	1	547	656	46	56	
Mendicancy	-	-	2159	1973	80	53	2239	2026	63	56	-	-	993	907	7	12	
Disorderly person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Suspicious persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Impersonating an officer		32	27	3	-	35	27	15	13	-	-	5	7	1	1		

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126	135	210	206	-	-	-	-	498	538	7	5	13	17	-	-	839	957
3	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	9	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	17	15
14	6	40	24	-	-	-	-	88	62	2	3	1	-	-	-	206	191
-	2	13	16	-	-	-	-	18	24	2	1	-	-	-	-	36	45
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	5	30	56	-	-	-	-	47	84	409	353	2	-	-	-	600	589
-	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	5	6	10	3	-	-	-	-	19	12
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
21	3	272	186	-	-	-	-	494	443	232	153	-	-	-	-	772	636
-	1	3	--	-	-	-	-	3	2	53	42	-	-	-	-	58	45
101	98	1061	967	-	-	-	-	1755	1777	7	7	1	2	-	-	2248	2334
46	37	1002	889	-	-	-	-	2048	1845	1	2	-	-	-	-	2112	1903
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	-	7	5	-	-	-	-	19	13	2	1	-	-	-	-	36	27

ANNUAL REPORT OF

GENERAL CRIMINALITY—Continued	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS							
							CONVICTIONS							
	Male		Female		Total		Dis-charged or acquitted		Repri-manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled	
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
Impersonating another -	6	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Violations of Draft Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy - - -	18	137	-	-	18	137	6	9	-	-	-	4	-	-
Criminal negligence -	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Compounding a felony -	1	3	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accessory to a felony -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compounding a misdemeanor - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Threatening letters (but not blackmail) - -	3	8	-	1	3	9	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	1
Contempt of court -	763	498	66	59	829	557	399	308	-	-	332	57	22	18
Violation Federal Laws not elsewhere shown -	105	74	3	4	108	78	23	16	-	-	3	3	4	2
Disorderly conduct not elsewhere provided for	34292	34759	1983	2683	36275	37442	12627	13935	-	-	11857	12551	495	426
Forfeiture of bail - -	41	29	5	5	46	34	13	18	-	-	15	6	2	3
Surrendered bail - -	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incorrigible female -	-	-	734	878	734	878	218	297	-	-	49	66	196	200
Incorrigible youths (male) - - -	112	140	-	-	112	140	26	29	-	-	9	24	38	44
State Anti-Loafing Law	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misc. Violations by Soldiers and Sailors -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selling liquor - - -	14585	18057	870	952	15455	19009	6264	11316	-	-	160	219	16	27
Group Total	- 56907	60560	4200	5044	61107	65604	20816	27302	-	-	14220	14767	998	1043

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2		6	3	-	-	-	-	8	8	2	5	-	-	-	-	16	22
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7
64	58	7	16	-	-	-	-	425	149	-	2	-	-	-	-	824	459
4	5	12	8	-	-	-	-	23	18	22	18	-	-	-	-	68	52
8357	5985	2278	2953	-	-	-	-	22987	21915	22	16	-	2	-	-	35636	35868
1	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	21	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	37	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	9	145	181	-	-	-	-	393	456	5	4	-	-	-	-	616	757
-	-	13	32	-	-	-	-	60	100	2	-	-	-	-	-	88	129
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6336	6431	277	225	-	-	-	-	6789	6902	8	2	8	-	-	-	13069	18220
15091	12779	5387	5783	-	-	-	-	35696	34372	792	617	25	21	-	-	57329	62312

ANNUAL REPORT OF

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY	ARRESTS MADE AND SUMMONSES SERVED—CLASSIFIED BY OFFENSES						DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS									
							CONVICTIONS									
							Dis-charged or acquitted		Repri-manded		Sentence suspended		Bonded or paroled			
	Male		Female		Total		1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
See also Offenses Against Children.																
See also Improper Guardianship.																
Miscellaneous offenses -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offenses against the person -	143	99	7	6	150	105	36	35	-	-	9	18	38	32		
Offenses against chastity	102	68	4	4	106	72	19	17	-	-	18	16	35	38		
Offenses called J. D. by statute -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offenses against public regulations -	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Offenses against administration of government -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offenses against property—destructive -	177	203	-	-	177	203	63	62	-	-	31	34	49	38		
Offenses against property—other than burglary -	1534	1400	124	128	1658	1528	294	322	-	-	282	211	560	516		
Offenses against property—burglary -	967	903	4	3	971	906	165	123	-	-	199	110	300	360		
General criminality -	1908	1982	59	65	1967	2047	673	763	-	-	319	340	166	239		
Prohibited acts -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of tobacco -	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attending resorts forbidden by law -	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Prohibited employments	166	307	-	9	166	316	36	82	-	-	66	70	8	26		
Incorrigibility -	606	596	455	461	1061	1057	275	321	-	-	77	88	240	273		
Educational violations -	16	-	1	-	17	-	7	-	-	-	2	-	1	-		
Vagrancy (Crime Code, Sec. 887, Sub. 8) -	12	11	-	2	12	13	1	7	-	-	1	2	2	-		
Violation of Parole Law -	217	217	76	80	293	297	27	24	-	-	32	36	97	94		
Destitute children (P. L., Sec. 486) -	325	303	301	284	626	587	198	202	-	-	33	30	106	128		
Group Total	6174	6094	1031	1042	7205	7136	1795	1958	-	-	1069	955	1602	1748		
WITNESSES, LUNATICS, ETC.																
Insane and Aided person	14	11	2	5	16	16	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Witnesses -	97	125	27	36	124	161	74	65	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Group Total	111	136	29	41	140	177	78	74	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

NOTE—In some of the total columns it will be noticed that the number of dispositions is in excess of the number of complaints or arrests for a given year. This apparent discrepancy is due to the fact that a number of cases of previous years were disposed of in the year in question, and consequently, included in the total for that year. For instance, a number of burglaries might have been committed in 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928, which were not finally disposed of in the courts until 1929. The disposition of these cases, consequently, could not be included in annual reports for 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928, but would appear in total of the dispositions for the year 1929.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

DISPOSITIONS REPORTED DURING 1929, INCLUDING THE DISPOSITIONS ON CASES PENDING FROM PRIOR YEARS

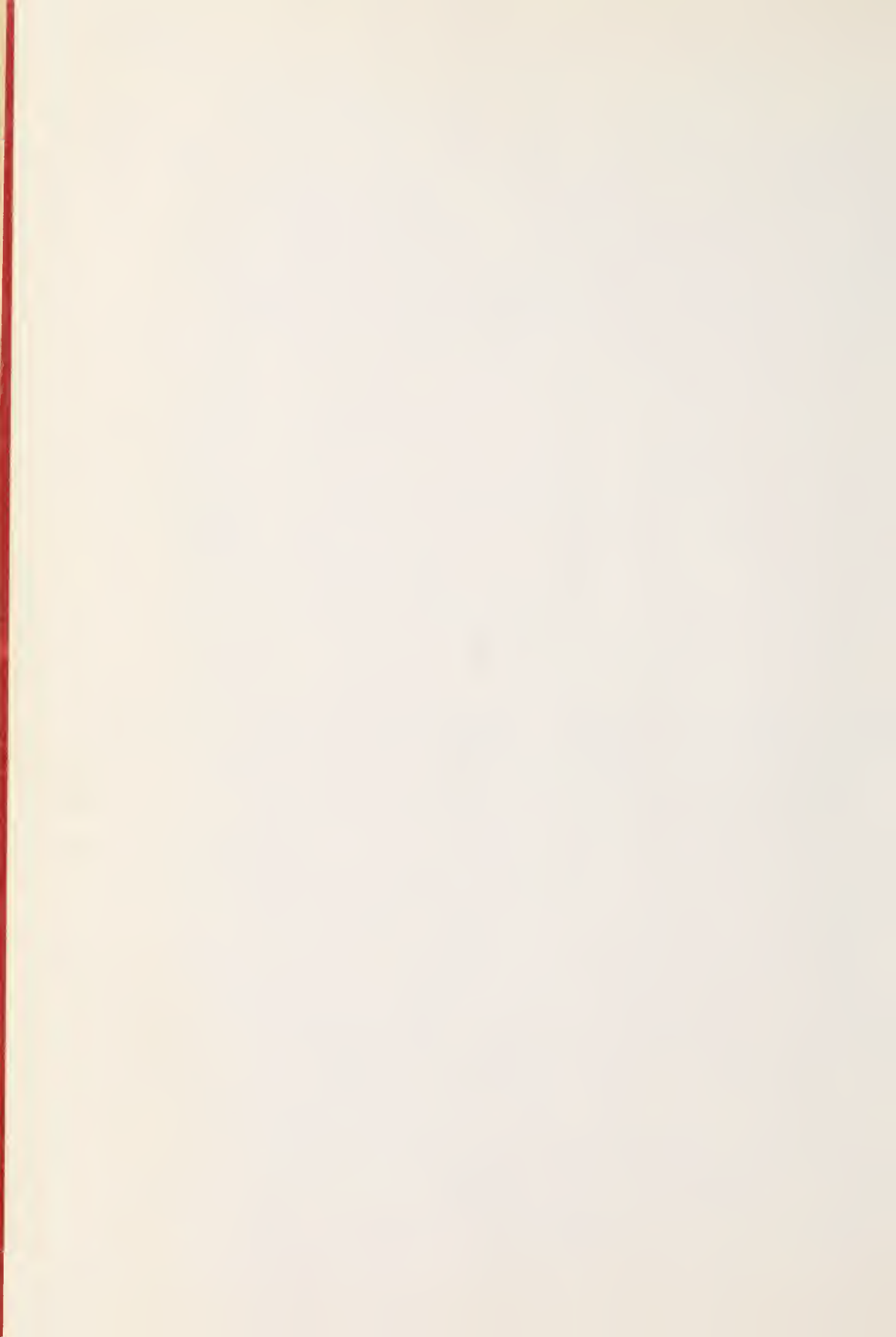
CONVICTIONS																	
Fined or bond forfeited		Imprisoned or sent to hospital for insane		Fined and im- prisoned		Sentenced to death		Total con- victions		Delivered to other authorities		Died awaiting trial		Failed to answer summons		Total dispo- sitions	
1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
11	2	16	8	-	-	-	-	74	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	95
8	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	70	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	79
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	15	12	12	-	-	-	-	106	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	161
25	57	196	173	-	-	-	-	1063	957	9	9	-	-	-	-	1366	1288
15	9	178	130	-	-	-	-	692	609	2	-	-	-	-	-	859	732
445	374	67	79	-	-	-	-	997	1032	17	15	-	-	-	-	1687	1810
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
38	116	2	1	-	-	-	-	114	213	1	-	-	-	-	-	151	295
13	33	168	162	-	-	-	-	498	556	32	33	1	-	-	-	806	910
4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10
3	-	111	132	-	-	-	-	243	262	1	1	-	-	-	-	271	287
13	4	101	108	-	-	-	-	253	270	16	16	-	-	-	-	467	488
590	611	866	814	-	-	-	-	4127	4128	78	74	1	-	-	-	6001	6160
-	-	7	10	-	-	-	-	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	19
-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	78	70
-	-	10	13	-	-	-	-	11	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	89	89

The same applies to all offenses regardless of the nature of them. One of the greatest obstacles to make an annual report balance exactly is the frequency with which crimes have to be re-classified. What appears to be a simple assault finally has to be entered on the records as a homicide, due to the unexpected death of the victim. The same applies to all offenses, which often change their character and seriousness with the accumulation of pertinent evidence.

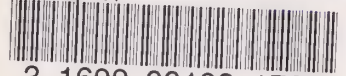
COMPLIMENTS OF :-: :-:

THE POLICE COMMISSIONER

James W. Haen



LIBRARY
JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE



3 1699 00193 1767

